THE BOSTON HERALD.

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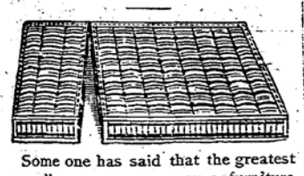
HAIR TALK.



Some one has said that the greatest compliment you can pay a furniture dealer is to buy a hair mattress of him; the finer the mattress, the greater the compliment.

There is a stratum of cold truth underlying this thesis, and you realize it when you stop to consider that the greater part of such a purchase is out of sight. You must trust the dealer. It is his promises which you are buying, and the chances for deception are many sided and most inviting.

Real hair—the fine, long curly fibre cut from the manes and tails of horses running wild on the South American pampas—that costs money. We buy it at lowest rates, for we consume an immense quantity and purchase it at car-load rates with an added discount for spot cash.

If you want genuine comfort, absolute rest, sound sleep, and complete refreshment from your eight hours in bed, then you will find a few pounds of this fine hair to be the very best investment you can make.

Paine Furniture Co.

RUGS, DRAPERIES and FURNITURE,

48 CANAL ST.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Fair; Southwest Winds.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

SECOND PAGE.

Statham tells two stories; why he tried to kill his wife and himself.

Edwin P. Seaver upon democracy and education.

Death of Dr. Henry A. Houghton of Marlboro street.

Waiters' Union says Democrats are ignoring union labor.

Two alleged elopers from Maine found in Boston, and the man is arrested.

Prof. Schurman to be president of the Philippine commission; Prof. Worcester to be a member, instead of Gen. Whittier.

Sudden death of Lawyer Samuel B. Wyman of Lowell.

Servant girl on Allen street killed by gas.

Memorial service to John Allan, late superintendent of Sailors' Haven.

Death of the Hon. E. K. O'Brien of Thomaston, Me.

Body of Capt. Stanley of the wrecked Virginius found.

THIRD PAGE.

Vienna dispatch says daughter of a Boston millionaire left her husband as a protest against being sold to him.

Brig.-Gen. Gomez thinks United States will advance $40,000,000 with which to pay off the Cuban army.

Gen. Mercier interviewed on the Dreyfus case by a Paris paper.

Congressman Barrows talks on change in sentiment in Boston on the Philippine question.

Rioting in Havana; mob charged by United States regulars.

Steamers Canada, Anglian and Sagamore arrive, reporting heavy storms.

Reason for Austria's hesitancy in raising rank of her diplomatic mission to Washington.

Treasury expenditures heavy, but receipts show a good range.

Work of the civil service examining board for Boston and vicinity during the past year.

Dervishes said to have defeated Egyptian forces on the Blue Nile.

FIFTH PAGE.

Quadrangular chess league formed at the rooms of the Boston Chess Club.

Sharkey arrives in Boston; boxing bouts this week.

Patrolman John Quinn stops four runaway horses.

Mrs. Gorman's slow journey to Kingston, N. Y., from Providence.

SIXTH PAGE.

Market specials: Very steady coffee market, with trade quiet; tea quiet; sugar rather easy, but unchanged; rice firmer in the South; the oil trade.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills on "Old Testament Facts and Errors."

Boot and shoe buyers in town.

Marlboro shoe workers hold a mass meeting.

EIGHTH PAGE.

Stewards of grand circuit meet in Detroit Jan. 24; fate of hobble rule and two-in-three heat racing plan will be decided.

A wedding party in Chelsea broken up by the police.

Mayor Jones of Toledo, O., speaks at Parker Memorial on "The Evolution of a Socialist."

First crop bulletin from Porto Rico.

Jesuit priests of Holy Trinity German Catholic Church honored by Emperor William.

By LEONARD & CO., Boston.

46-48 Bromfield St.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday

AT 3.

PRIVATE ART COLLECTIONS.

MODERN PAINTINGS

FROM

PRIVATE GALLERIES, ESTATES

AND OTHER SOURCES.

An important collection, including many fine examples by famous artists of Europe.

On Exhibition with Catalogue.

CLEANORA

Unlike soap, it opens the pores and softens, beautifies, preserves. By following Nature's laws it absolutely makes—

In powdered form in decorated tins. **Healthy Skin**

Grocers, Druggists and Toilet Counters. Cleanora Mfg. Co., 14 Broad St., Boston.

Waitt & Bond

BLACKSTONES

The Name Indicates

PERFECTION IN CIGARS

The Consumer Knows It.

The Dealer Appreciates It.

QUALITY COUNTS

TO BE MUSTERED OUT

Fifth Massachusetts Not to Be Sent to Cuba.

Dissatisfaction Is Said to Exist Among the Men.

Regiment Is Now Encamped at Greenville, S. C.

Was Expected to Be Slated for Foreign Service.

Not Generally Thought There Had Been Open Kicking.

A Washington dispatch received in this city yesterday contained the information that the authorities have decided to muster out the 5th Massachusetts regiment, U. S. V., now in camp at Greenville, S. C.

The dispatch stated that reports had been made to the war department that dissatisfaction existed among the men of the regiment, and that the government had decided not to send dissatisfied soldiers on foreign service.

If this report is true, the friends of the regiment in Massachusetts will be much surprised. While private letters received from a few of the men have contained complaints against some of the officers, and have shown that there was considerable growling, it was not supposed or known here that the command, or the men of the command, were openly kicking, as the dispatch referred to would indicate.

That things have not been rosy, and that some of the appointments of Col. Whitney have not been received with startling enthusiasm by either officers or men, especially the older officers of the regiment, has been known here, but it has been supposed along that the regiment would surely have a term of service in either Cuba or Porto Rico.

THE WEATHER.

FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1899. Forecast for Monday:

For New England and eastern New York, partly cloudy; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

LOCAL FORECAST

For Boston and vicinity Monday, fair; continued warm; southwest winds.

J. W. SMITH, L. F. O.

OBSERVATIONS IN BOSTON.

Mean barometer	29.96
Mean temperature	40.0
Maximum temperature	46.0
Minimum temperature	34.0
Mean dew point	25.0
Mean relative humidity	60.0

COLD WAVE AND SNOW COMING.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1899. The storm reported this morning off the northern coast of New England has been followed by a fall of temperature, which will be felt in this section tomorrow. A disturbance will probably form on the gulf coast and advance northeastwardly by Tuesday, increasing in force.

In the middle states and New England, Monday, fair weather and fresh to light westerly winds will prevail, with lower temperature, followed in this section by cloudiness and possibly by rain or snow. On Tuesday partly cloudy to cloudy weather will probably prevail, with falling temperature, followed by snow or rain in this section, and northerly winds, increasing in force, and on Wednesday probably partly cloudy and colder, with a cold wave and snow.

NEBRASKA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Judge Hayward Given First Place in the Initial Ballot Tomorrow.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15, 1899. Interest in the Nebraska senatorial contest was not allowed to lag today, despite the absence of many members of the Legislature. For the next six days, unless an election comes sooner than expected, all matters of legislation will be secondary to the main contest. By common consent, Judge M. L. Hayward is given first place in the initial ballot Tuesday noon. His following is placed at from 23 to 30 votes, probably double that of any other Republican candidate. The total Republican vote is 73 to 60 fusionists. The best estimate gives D. E. Thompson second place, followed, according to the strength, by John L. Webster, Allen W. Field, G. W. Lambertson and ex-Congressman Hainer.

SMOKE UPMANN'S EXTRA 5¢ Cigar Always Uniform, Always Good.

OPERA HOUSE BURNED

Hyde Park Visited by the Worst Fire in Years.

The Firemen Fight Hard Against the Flames.

John Sears the Victim of an Explosion of Hot Air.

Stage Settings and Other Property Destroyed.

Loss Over $45,000, Divided Among Various Concerns.

The most disastrous fire that has occurred in the business part of Hyde Park for years broke out at 10 o'clock last evening, and involved a loss of from $45,000 to $50,000 on the building and contents, on which there was an insurance of about $35,000.

The fire started in French's Opera House block, a three-story brick front building, 80 by 65, situated on Fairmount avenue, owned by L. J. French. The fire was discovered by Patrolman Andrew Cullen in the rear of the boot and shoe store of L. R. Bewer, and an alarm was sounded from box 42, quickly followed by a second alarm, calling out the department.

When the firemen arrived, Bewer's store was a sheet of flame, and the fire had spread into the adjoining store, occupied by A. T. Schafer, barber. Then it broke through the walls of the building in the rear, and in 15 minutes had broken through the roof. The firemen fought the flames from front and rear, and, considering the disadvantage under which they worked and the start which the fire had, they did an admirable job.

Early in the progress of the fire John Sears, a member of chemical 1, was very badly burned about the face and hands by a hot air explosion. He was taken to Child's drug store, where he was attended by Dr. Gould, and later was taken to his home.

On the second floor the building is divided into offices, and the fire getting through the partitions spread in every direction so that the firemen were unable to reach it.

One-half of the third floor is French's Opera House, one of the best appointed halls in town. The other half is divided into smaller halls and reception rooms. This section of the building is a total loss. The opera house proper is very heavily damaged, and the loss on the building and stage fixtures of the hall will reach about $16,000.

The building was worth $20,000, and there is an insurance of $12,000 on the building and $4000 on the fixtures in the opera house. The other losses by the fire are as follows:

The first floor: Robert Grey, tailor; stock, $7000; insurance, $3200. L. J. French, grocer, who owns the building; stock, $6000; fixtures, $3600; loss practically total; partially covered by insurance. A. G. Schafer, barber; total loss, $1000; insurance, $600. L. B. Bewer, boots and shoes; stock $7000, total loss; insurance, $5000.

Second floor: F. B. Stevens, dentist, loss, $1000; insurance, same. Dr. W. G. Adams, office furniture and fixtures, $500; total loss, partially covered by insurance. P. M. Blake, civil engineer, total loss. The Presbyterian Church, which occupied Phenix Hall on Sundays, lost all its property in the hall.

The one-story building adjoining caught fire about 11 o'clock, and the roof is entirely burned off. One part of the building was owned by A. R. Whittier, and the other by W. J. Hammond. The loss will amount to $1500; covered by insurance. The occupants were M. Wolfe, gents' furnishing goods; stock saved by removal; badly damaged, and no insurance; J. G. Bowles, plumber, loss, $500, partially insured; Samuel Albee, fish market, with a stock of about $1600; insured for $500.

SMALL FIRES IN BOSTON.

Three Men Injured by a Collision with Acting Chief Perkins.

A refractory lamp was thrown out of a window at 15 Compton street yesterday afternoon, and that was all there was to the fire, but some one gave an alarm from box 72 at 7.25 o'clock. While responding to the alarm, Acting District Chief Perkins of the 8th district was in collision with a carriage at the corner of Dorchester street and Broadway. Capt. Perkins escaped injury, while Councilman George Donahue of 728 East Second street, William Fitzgerald of 21 K street and John Higgins of 139 L street, who were in the carriage, were thrown out and needed attention at a neighboring drug store before they went to their homes.

At 8.35 last evening box 219 called a section of the department to Charles Conway's tenement at 641 Huntington avenue, where a combination of rats and matches caused a $100 fire.

The explosion of a lamp in Agostino Visochi's tenement at 6 Globe alley was the occasion of the alarm from box 9 at 8.32 last night. Damage $15.

An alarm from box 68 at 2.21 o'clock yesterday afternoon was for a fire in a three-story wooden dwelling, owned and occupied by Catherine Clancy at 109 Marginal street, East Boston. The fire was on the second floor, and was caused by children playing with matches, which ignited a lace curtain. Damage $25.

CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.

WINTHROP, Me., Jan. 15, 1899. Fire tonight destroyed the St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, which was erected 17 years ago. Loss, $3000; partially insured.

WHOLESALE CRITICISM!

Reported Findings of the War Investigation Board.

Blame Said to Be Placed on Alger, Miles, Shafter and Brooke.

Breckinridge Censured for Not Making More Inspections.

Medical Department Called to Account for Not Carrying Out Sanitary Regulations.

Congress Is Also Condemned for Its Failure to Appropriate for Smokeless Powder.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BOSTON HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1899. Briefly put, the commission to investigate the conduct of the war will place blame as follows:

Secretary Alger—For weakness, especially in his relations with Maj.-Gen. Miles; for permitting Gen. Miles to go to Santiago.

Gen. Miles—For his conduct before, during and after the war; for his selection of certain army camps; for telling Secretary Alger he was in the habit of making out his own orders; for bringing unfounded charges that bad beef was supplied to the troops in Porto Rico.

Gen. Shafter—For certain points which he admitted in his testimony.

Gen. Breckinridge—For leaving his department to take part in the Santiago battle; for not making more inspections.

Gen. Brooke—For conditions at Camp Thomas.

Medical department—For lack of inspections; for failure to carry out proper sanitary regulations.

Congress—For failure to make appropriations for smokeless powder.

President McKinley will have in his possession the full report of the war commission within the next 10 days. This report, it is asserted, will not be a whitewash of the army administration. It will be unanimous on all essential points. It will declare that the primary trouble is due to the lack of proper military organization.

It will show that Secretary Alger was weak, especially in his relations with Maj.-Gen. Miles, but it will not find him responsible for the camp horrors. Subordinate officers will be blamed for the conditions which existed with respect to these matters. Neither the secretary nor any member of his family, it will be stated, had any interest in any of the camp sites.

The report will show that it was Maj.-Gen. Miles who recommended the location of the camps at Miami and Chickamauga; that it was one of his aides who selected the camp site at Camp Alger; that before the war he recommended the concentration of the regulars at Chickamauga, and that Secretary Alger strongly objected to the location of a camp at Miami, but was over-ruled.

It will show that Gen. Miles was directed by the secretary to make an inspection trip of all the camps, but informed him that he was in the habit of making out his own orders.

Coming down to the beef controversy, the commission will find that the 13 officers whose reports Gen. Miles submitted as showing the beef supplied for the Porto Rican army was unfit for use never served in Porto Rico, and that there was absolutely no criminality in any of the contracts made for supplies for the service.

So far as the Santiago campaign is concerned, the commission will report that Gen. Shafter conducted that movement as efficiently as could have been expected under the circumstances.

The commission will recommend that the transport system placed under the navy. Col. C. F. Humphreys, now on Gen. Brooke's staff, who had charge of the fitting out of the transports, will be called upon tomorrow to explain the condition of those vessels, and he will have to make a very good explanation to satisfy the commission. Commanding officers of the transports will also come in for a share of the blame.

The Manila campaign was thoroughly satisfactory.

With respect to Montauk point, the commission will find that it was the best point that could have been selected for bringing the troops home from Cuba, that it would have been better had the several thousand men and several thousand animals not been sent to that point from the South; but that there was no foundation for many of the complaints which were filed.

EAGAN'S STATEMENT DENIED.

Gen. Shafter Did Not Approve Beef Sent to Cuba.

What He Did Say Was That the Meat Sent to Him at Santiago Was All Right—Declares Commissary-General's Tirade Against Miles Indefensible.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 15, 1899. Gen. Shafter, his family and staff left tonight for San Francisco. Capt. J. H. Shafter and family accompanied the party, and a reunion of the Shafter family will be held when the party reaches the Golden Gate.

A reporter saw Gen. Shafter today and called his attention to the statement in the testimony of Commissary-General Eagan that he had approved the beef furnished the army in Cuba.

"——! No, no," replied the bluff old general, with emphasis. "How could I approve of it when I never saw it? I said the beef sent to me was all right, and all the beef I saw at Santiago was good. But I did not see all the beef that was furnished the army, and it would be ridiculous for me to express an opinion about it."

"How about the 190,000 pounds of beef in controversy between Gen. Miles and Gen. Eagan?" was asked.

"I don't know anything about it, and have never expressed an opinion on the subject."

"What do you think of Gen. Eagan's testimony before the investigation commission?"

"Gen. Eagan's tirade against Gen. Miles," replied Gen. Shafter, "is utterly indefensible. But the controversy has taken such a serious turn that I cannot discuss it further."

A. VAN WYCK CARED FOR.

Democratic New York Candidate Is Made Counsel for Croker's Auto-Truck Company.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1899. Augustus Van Wyck, taken by Tammany from the supreme court bench and one of the best salaries in the state of New York, and made Tammany's candidate for Governor and defeated, is to be cared for.

Mr. Croker has made the former judge the general counsel of the New York Auto-truck Company, which Joseph Leiter has just organized with a capital of $10,000,000. Mr. Van Wyck's salary as legal adviser of this new company will be many times greater than he would have received had he been elected Governor, and more than the salary he drew as a supreme court judge.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

The holiday season, just over, is a period of overloaded stomachs, sick headaches and deranged digestion. How well we all know that eating too much or drinking too much brings its own punishment. Oh, what a difference in the morning! Yet there is a wonderful little piece of candy, with the three "c's" stamped on it, that will ward off all those evil consequences. A Cascaret Candy Cathartic taken just before you go to bed does its work of regulating the digestive apparatus while you sleep, and in the morning you wake up bright and brisk—never touched me. Ten cents keeps a box of Cascarets in your pocket for emergencies. Think of it! Ten cents to avoid one of those awful headaches.

BULLET ENDED SUFFERING.

Cousin of Rear Admiral Schley Committed Suicide.

Miss Anna Hoke Schley, One of the Most Beautiful and Accomplished Women in Baltimore, Killed by Her Own Hand—Was Prostrated by the Death of Her Father.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15, 1899. Miss Anna Hoke Schley, a cousin of Rear Admiral Schley, and one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in social circles in this city, ended her own life at her home here today.

Although only 28 years old, the life of Miss Schley had been one of continued self-sacrifice and noble motives. Her father, Col. William H. Schley, a veteran of the Mexican war and a gallant Union soldier during the civil war, died, after a lingering illness, just one month ago. To him Miss Schley had devoted her entire time and attention, her mother having died several years ago. The enfeebled condition of the veteran left Miss Schley very little time to herself, but she never faltered and always seemed in a contented frame of mind.

She had been a sufferer from stomach trouble a year or more, and this, coupled with her domestic duties, told upon her nervous system. When death overtook the parent to whom she had devoted her life she was prostrated with grief and refused to be comforted. Having more than an ordinary knowledge of handling business affairs, the settlement of her father's estate was left in Miss Schley's hands. She took hold of the matter vigorously, but it soon became evident to those around her that her mind was giving away under the strain.

While other members of the family were taking an afternoon nap, at 2 o'clock today, Miss Schley secured an old revolver which her father had carried during the civil war. She unloaded all except one of the chambers, as the cartridges were very much corroded, it required considerable effort to do this. Then, going to her room, Miss Schley locked the door and shot herself in the left breast.

Members of the family were aroused by the report of the revolver, and, hurrying to her room, broke open the door and found her dead.

From the incoherent contents of several notes found in the room it was at once seen that Miss Schley was deranged when she killed herself.

BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

Mexican Steamer Vera Cruz 21 Days Overdue on a Trip Usually Occupying Only Two Days.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 15, 1899. The steamer Vera Cruz, a Mexican liner, belonging to Romanos, left the port of Vera Cruz Dec. 22 last for Tampico. The trip takes only two days, and the vessel is now 21 days overdue. It is believed in shipping circles that she is lost.

The Vera Cruz was a freight and passenger boat, and carried several passengers on this trip, but the agents refused to give information regarding the passenger list. The vessel was a steamer of 668 gross tons. Her owners are the Romanos & Berre Navigation Company of Tabasco, Mex.

LUNG KURO cures sudden colds or coughs

WRATH IN VIRGINIA.

Supposed Words of Prof. Sedgwick Roused It.

State University Said to Have Been Maligned.

It Turns Out That No Such Statements Were Made.

"Moral Only in Spots" Was Meant for All Mankind.

Technology Professor Says He Was Misrepresented.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1899. The Washington Post publishes today the following card from prominent graduates of the University of Virginia, and vigorously indorses it editorially:

"A special dispatch from Boston in this morning's issue of your esteemed paper states that Prof. Sedgwick of the Institute of Technology, in an address on 'The Moral Training of College and Institute Life,' made the declaration that the University of Virginia, 'though long famed for its honor system in the examinations, is also famed for its immorality and licentiousness, and so we must conclude that they (the students) are moral only in spots.'

"We do not wish to charge this lecturer with intentional and deliberate slander. We are willing to believe that he has either been deceived or is ignorant of the import of his words. In behalf of those who have sons at the university, or who contemplate sending them there, we deny absolutely the fact he alleges. We assert that we are in a position to know the facts we affirm. We have all been students of the University of Virginia at different periods, ranging from before the war to a time within the last few years, and we have kept steadily in touch with our alma mater, and know her work, her standing and her reputation.

"We deny not only that there is the slightest foundation for such a reputation as is alluded to by Prof. Sedgwick, but also that such a reputation exists. We call upon Prof. Sedgwick either to establish his charge or retract it.

"The accomplished proctor of the university, Col. Thomas H. Carter, recently declared to one of us that in 12 months he had not seen a single student under the influence of liquor, and that a more orderly community could not be found than that composed of the students of the university, nearly 600 in number. At the last session, it appeared that more than one half of the students were communicants of some one of the various Christian denominations."

The circular is signed by the following gentlemen:

Thomas Nelson Page, H. A. Herbert, ex-secretary of the navy; Cazenove G. Lee, L. L. McClelland, Randolph H. McKim, rector of Epiphany Church; Leigh Robinson, Holmes Conrad, ex-solicitor-general; E. L. Reinick, Robert W. Hunter, R. L. Preston, Benjamin Mason, John St. C. Brooks, Clarence Thomas, W. H. Wilmer, W. H. Saunders, Louis S. Green.

PROF. SEDGWICK ANGRY.

He Denies That He Ever Made Such Remarks About the Virginia University.

Prof. Sedgwick was indignant last night when seen by a Herald man, at the construction put upon his address on "The Moral Training of College and Institute Life" before the Moral Education Association. He characterized the language attributed to him as a gross perversion of his utterances, wronging not merely himself, but an institution for which he had more than ordinary regard.

He specifically denied the statements upon which the action of the University of Virginia alumni was grounded, referring the reporter to the text of a dispatch he had sent late Saturday night in answer to a query from a Washington paper. The dispatch was as follows:

"First sentence (has been famed for its honor system, etc.) is approximately correct, but did not say 'famed for its immorality and licentiousness.' Did not say 'they are moral only in spots.' Spoke without notes, hence cannot give exact words, but tried to say substantially that, though careful as to examinations, they might still be guilty of other moral defects. Last sentence was: 'We,' meaning people in general, are moral only in spots. Very sorry if gave wrong impression. Have good friends at university and in Virginia, and would not knowingly slander them. Think the university one of our noblest American institutions."

In addition to the above, Prof. Sedgwick said: "The portion of my address which has been so distorted undoubtedly was that which dealt with the honor system in college examinations. Of this system the University of Virginia has long been the honored and honorable exponent. I expressed myself as heartily in favor of this system, which is now being gradually introduced into northern colleges, but remarked that excellence in this one particular did not necessarily denote similar superiority in other respects; such, for example, as drunkenness or licentiousness.

"Following this line of thought, I remarked in a very incidental way, 'We are all moral only in spots.' I did not dwell upon this truism, by which I meant that the best of us, a business man, for example, who would scorn to do anything in his domestic affairs not strictly straightforward, in business transactions does often condone things which might be called shady. You will note that I said 'we' and not 'they.'"

Prof. Sedgwick especially deplored this unfortunate occurrence, as he is a strong friend of the university for several reasons, one of them being the remembrance of a visit made to it several years ago, when he was most hospitably entertained by friends in the faculty.

The professor drew attention to a picture of the university and the monument to the confederate dead, in the university grounds and surmounted by the figure of a handsome young southern soldier. These pictures were standing on the table in his library. He remarked that he doubted if similar pictures could be found on the table of any other professor in New England, certainly not of any person not an alumnus of the institution.

He said the University of Virginia was held in special honor at the Institute of Technology, because it is, in a sense, the mother of the institute. The founder of the latter, Prof. William B. Rogers, came to Boston directly from the University of Virginia, where he had been a professor for many years. At one time he was chairman of the faculty there, an office which corresponds there to the office of president here. In fact, the whole plan of the Institute of Technology, with its elective courses, may be said to be an outgrowth of that of the University of Virginia, as laid down by Thomas Jefferson.

"I believe," he concluded, "the alumni are perfectly right, and are entirely within the truth in all they say in regard to their alma mater. I only regret that a statement so false and misleading should have obtained currency, and do not wonder at their quick and loyal defence of their famous university."

QUALITY, PURITY AND NATURAL DRYNESS. Connoisseurs find these in G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry champagne. Its importations in 1898 were 86,856 cases, or 52,649 more than any other brand. Only choicest grapes and first pressings used, hence never surpassed in quality.

LUNG KURO quickly cures Bronchitis.

HARVARD HONORS WOMEN

Several of Them Placed on Boards of Visitors.

New and Radical Departure Made by the Overseers of the University.

Mrs. Henry Draper's Services Will Now Receive Recognition.

Mrs. Fleming Appointed Curator of Astronomical Photographs, Charged with Their Care.

She Is the First of Her Sex to Have Her Name Placed with the List of the Officers.

Woman in astronomy has been officially recognized and signally honored by that conservative body of gentlemen, the overseers of Harvard University. Mrs. Henry Draper of New York has been appointed a member of the committee to visit the observatory, and Mrs. Williamina Paton Fleming has been appointed curator of astronomical photographs. Mrs. Fleming's is the first name of a woman entitled to a place along with the officers in the university catalogue.

At the same time with Mrs. Draper's appointment three other women were put on visiting committees—Mrs. W. R. Potter on the committee to visit the Gray herbarium, Miss Mary S. Ames on the committee to visit the Arnold arboretum, and Miss Mary L. Ware on the committee to visit the botanic garden and botanical museum.

It has always been the custom of the board of overseers of the university to refer to a committee the work of revising the list of names of those composing the visiting committees of the various departments and courses of instruction of the university. This year the committee to which this duty was intrusted presented a report, which contained, among other things, the following:

"There is one other matter of importance in connection with the formation of the visiting committees which the committee desires now to bring to the notice of the board. It is found always increasingly difficult to fill the various committees with persons who are both interested in the university, and have the leisure necessary to give attention to the work they are there to do. Under these circumstances, it has seemed to your committee that not impossibly the interests of the several departments and courses of instruction, as well as of the university, might be materially promoted by the appointment of a proportion of women to serve on certain, at least, of the committees. This has not heretofore been suggested, and is now suggested as an innovation to which the special attention of the board should be invited.

"Your committee, after much consideration, feel no doubt that the efficiency of certain of the committees, such, for instance, as that on the observatory, those on the botanic garden and Gray herbarium, that on the Arnold arboretum, that on the fine arts and on music, and not impossibly those on French and Italian, would be greatly increased by pursuing the course suggested, while, on the other hand, such appointments would be a proper and courteous recognition of interest evinced in the departments and courses in question. Under these circumstances, the suggestion is now made with a view to definite action on the part of the board."

This recommendation of the committee commended itself to the judgment of the overseers.

To the scientific devotion of women the Harvard astronomical observatory is deeply indebted in two directions, and more than any other department of the university. On the one hand, a great part of its research is carried on by means of funds donated by women, and, on the other, some of the most important results of its work have been obtained through women's industry and skill. The great Bruce telescope, which is in use at the auxiliary observatory at Arequipa, Peru, cost $50,000, and was the gift of Miss C. W. Bruce of New York, and the investigations conducted under the name of the Henry Draper memorial are due solely to the generosity of Mrs. Mary Anna Palmer Draper of New York, the widow of Dr. Henry Draper.

For the past 10 years this lady has contributed an average sum of $10,000 a year to the observatory for carrying on the memorial work, and has also placed four telescopes at the disposal of the Harvard astronomers. In fact, the influence of the Henry Draper memorial pervades every department of Harvard astronomical research. It is largely through the exertions of women, too, on the observatory staff of investigators and computers, that the memorial work has had its fruition. Mrs. Mina Fleming, the recently appointed curator of astronomical photographs, has a world-wide reputation at once as a painstaking and patient investigator and as a brilliant discoverer in the field that is covered by the Henry Draper memorial. The names of Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Fleming will go down in astronomical history in honorable conjunction with those of Caroline Herschel, Mary Somerville and Maria Mitchell.

Poetry and romance have always been associated with the study of the stars, and they are not wanting in the story of the Henry Draper memorial. In the new astronomy, "the astronomy of precision," there is less of the poetic than there was in the science of old; it is the personal features of the Henry Draper memorial that are romantic. Dr. Draper was a man of science, who, in 1867, married Mary Anna, the accomplished daughter of Courtland Palmer of New York. For about 10 years he had been engaged in astronomical research and experiment, and he had an observatory of his own at Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

His summer home was at Dobbs Ferry, two miles distant. During his residence here he used to drive over to the observatory every clear night to pursue his investigations of the stars, and after his marriage he was invariably accompanied by his wife. Sometimes, being disappointed in the weather and having returned home, they would arise later in the night, when the clouds had dispersed, and proceed again to the scene of their devoted labors. If Dr. Draper was bound up in his science, his wife was always by his side to encourage and assist him.

It is said that from the time of his marriage till his death, 18 years later, Dr. Draper never once visited his Hastings observatory without Mrs. Draper. This is certainly a remarkable record of conjugal faithfulness and affection and oneness. And the mutual interest thus developed and fostered through the most active period of the scientist's life is now perpetuated after his death in such a manner that the memorial to the name of Henry Draper is one such as heretofore no astronomer has received.

While yet a student of medicine at the University of the city of New York, Mr. Draper made a chemical discovery that subsequently proved of much value in the photographic art, and from this period dates his interest in photographic pursuits, in which he attained such eminence. After his graduation in 1857 he went abroad. At Dublin, attending a meeting of the British Association, he was invited by the Earl of Rosse to join a party made up of the members for the purpose of visiting the great reflecting telescope at Birr Castle. The sight of this splendid instrument inspired in him a desire to construct a similar, but smaller one, and was thus the means of turning his attention to astronomy and astronomical photography. After his return home Dr. Draper at once went to work experimenting on the construction of mirrors for reflecting telescopes, and the results of his labor he published in 1864 in a monograph that has become the acknowledged authority on the subject.

The Hastings observatory was built in 1869, and in it was mounted a 15½-inch reflector, with photographic apparatus attached, which had been devised and constructed by the doctor. With this instrument many solar and lunar photographs were taken. In 1869 Dr. Draper had completed and mounted a mirror of 28 inches aperture, but it was not in working order until three years later. An enormous amount of patience and perseverance, as well as of skill and knowledge, were demanded in the original research of this man of science.

The most noteworthy results early obtained by the use of the large telescope were photographs of the spectra of the sun and of very bright fixed stars. It was in this direction, the photography of spectra, that Dr. Draper achieved preeminence, and the continuation of this work is the special province of the Henry Draper memorial. At the outset, the photographing of spectra of celestial objects was a task far more difficult than that of the objects themselves.

To secure the photograph of a spectrum, the light from the object is made to pass through a prism, or series of prisms, and is thus broken up into its elementary rays. The image formed on the photographic plate is a long, narrow strip, divided into light and dark bands representing the elementary colors. In the relative arrangement, breadth and brightness of these bands, the physicist finds evidence of the elements contained in the constitution of the object whose spectrum is obtained. When the spectra of two different objects are identical in appearance, it is assumed that the objects are of the same physical consistency.

The scientific reputation of Henry Draper rests chiefly on his photographic investigations into stellar spectra, the

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

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is a combination of the finest coffee grown in Central and South America, blended in such proportions as to produce a drink not to be compared with any other coffee on the market.

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Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.

An event in the history of merchandising is the January Sale of Lace Curtains at The Cobb-Bazzell Company (formerly Keeler's) 91 Washington Street. When you can save 50% it pays to discount future wants.

Society Women

and, in fact, nearly all women who undergo a nervous strain, are compelled to regretfully watch the growing pallor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty. Pure blood and strong nerves are the secret of health and beauty. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the blood and strengthen the nerves.

This is proven in the experience of Miss Lucy Barnes, of Burney, Ind. Her father in speaking of it said: "About three years ago, when my daughter was 12 years old, she became weak and nervous. There was a continual twitching in the arms and lower limbs. We feared she was going to have St. Vitus' dance. She was thin, pale and almost lifeless. Several doctors had her case, but without result. A family who visited us persuaded us to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as they cured their daughter of an ailment similar to my daughter's. The pills benefited her at once, and when eight boxes had been taken she was cured. She is now strong, weighs 10 pounds more than usual, and her cheeks are full of color."—Greensburg (Ind.) New Era.

The genuine package always bears the full name. At all druggists, or sent postpaid by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box.

STATHAM'S TWO STORIES.

Why He Tried to Kill His Wife and End His Own Life.

Seems Sane on All Subjects but Those Relating to His Family—The Wounded Woman up and About the House—Would-Be Murderer Appears in Court Today.

Edgar S. Statham, the Melrose young man who went to Wakefield Saturday night and tried to kill his wife, father-in-law and himself, and made a signal failure of all, rested quietly in the Wakefield police station yesterday. His case will come up in the Malden district court this morning. Visitors are not allowed to see him, but Chief of Police Hallett says he appears rational on every point but the subject of his wife, and he is insanely jealous of her.

Statham went to Wakefield, it is believed, for the sole purpose of killing his wife and himself. He had no intention of attacking his father-in-law, John Adams, but the latter interfered with his programme, and he thought he might as well include him in the tragedy.

How a man could attempt such a crime as he did and not feel any remorse, as he apparently does not, puzzles the police. Late Saturday night he told Chief Hallett that, rather than see his wife go to destruction, he determined to put her and himself out of the way immediately.

He fired two shots from his revolver, so both state, but only one can be located, and that is the one taken from Mrs. Statham's head. This bullet was flattened out. The police tried to find out where the second bullet went yesterday, but did not succeed. It certainly did not strike Mrs. Statham.

The husband said that when he saw that the first bullet made only a slight wound, he fired the second to "do her." He claims that all the five chambers of the revolver were loaded, and the police found two of them empty when they picked up the weapon from underneath the bureau.

Mrs. Statham was able to be up and about the house yesterday.

Late yesterday afternoon, Statham told another story. He said that he did not intend to kill his wife, and that he took out his revolver just to frighten her. She made him mad when she refused to greet him, and the discharge of the revolver was accidental. When he saw she was wounded he fired again to save her from suffering.

He also stated that he simply snapped his revolver at his father-in-law because he was angry with him for interfering, and that he did not intend to kill.

Furthermore, Statham claimed last night that his mother saved his life. He intended jumping into Lake Quannapowitt and drowning himself, but thought he would like to see his mother first. He saw her, and was arrested. The Wakefield police think that the coldness of the water discouraged his alleged intent.

Mrs. Statham was employed in Boston by the Bowdoin Petticoat Manufacturing Company, Bowdoin square. She boarded at 176 Cambridge street.

As Statham has not secured counsel, he may waive examination. The case would then go over to the grand jury. The charge will be assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill.

IN MEMORIAM.

Services in Memory of John Allan Held at the Sailors' Haven Yesterday.

A largely attended memorial service was held last evening at the Sailors' Haven, Water street, Charlestown, in memory of John Allan, late superintendent of the Haven. The Rev. Frederick B. Allen presided.

The exercises were as follows: Organ voluntary, Miss J. R. Upham; singing, "Casting All Your Cares Upon Him," congregation; scripture reading, the Rev. S. S. Nickerson of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society; song, "Going Home," quartet, Messrs. Renfree and Chase, the Misses Covell and Perry of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society; prayer, the Rev. George Small of the Mariners' Home, Boston; solo, Miss Rachel Stevens; address, the Rev. A. E. Shields; singing, congregation; address, the Rev. W. T. Crocker; song, "Over the River," quartet; addresses, the Rev. A. P. Greenleaf, Mr. Stanton H. King and the Rev. Frederick B. Allen.

The service closed by the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

BODY FOUND AT LOW TIDE.

Corpse of Capt. Stanley of Schooner Virginius Recovered.

The body of Capt. John L. Stanley of the schooner Virginius, which went ashore off Thompson's island in the November storm, was found yesterday morning by the boys on the island. The Virginius was wrecked upon the island, and two men were drowned. One was Freeman Palmer, Jr., the son of the owner.

Charles H. Bradley, who is at the head of the farm school for boys on the island, had some of the boys keep a sharp outlook for the body of the captain. At low tide yesterday the boys found the body of Capt. Stanley imbedded in the sand on the south side of the island.

The body was turned over to the harbor police, who took it to the North Grove street morgue. Relatives of the captain were notified. Capt. Stanley was a sea captain of long experience. His home was in Mt. Desert, Me.

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The fame the Peabody Medical Institute has attained has subjected it to a test which only a meritorious institution could undergo.—Boston Journal.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

DEMOCRACY AND SCHOOLS

Mr. Edwin P. Seaver Before the Citizenship Class.

No Public Matter of Greater Moment Than Popular Education—Thomas Jefferson Never Put a Limit on the Money to Be Spent—Technical Schools Needed.

At the meeting of the citizenship class at the South Congregational Church yesterday Mr. Edwin P. Seaver, superintendent of public schools, spoke on "The Right Attitude of the Democratic Citizen Toward Public Education."

We take just pride, he said, in our democratic principles, and we hold them up as examples to other nations. Our faith in these principles grows steadily stronger with the more perfect understanding of their practical operation.

No public matter, he continued, is of greater moment than education. Popular education in this country owes little or nothing to the paternal action of the government; the people themselves have developed it. It has long been recognized that every child has a right to education, but it is also recognized that the education of the child is necessary to the welfare of the community.

How far is the child's education to be carried in order to protect the community from the dangers of ignorance, and what expense is the state justified in incurring to this end? Some would put a law limit on the cost of public education, but this was not the view held by the greatest statesmen.

Thomas Jefferson, the highest democratic authority upon this point, again and again in his speeches and writings insisted upon universal education, and he thought no cost too great which would accomplish this. Nowhere did he suggest a limit to the public support of education.

Regarding higher education, Mr. Seaver said that theoretically there was no limit to what the people of a democracy might do for its support. A democracy must educate its leaders. Places in the public service are open to all, and all should have the opportunity of preparing themselves for positions of trust. In a democracy, more than in any other form of government, the utmost depends upon the character of the leaders. A demagogue may be suppressed in a monarchy; in a democracy he can only be educated.

State universities are now numerous, and they are based upon the principle that in each the widest educational interests should be represented. The increase in the number of high schools, too, indicates a more widespread appreciation of the value of secondary education.

Mr. Seaver then spoke at some length of the advance in the direction of universal education in some of the countries of Europe, notably England, France and Germany. He also spoke of the fine system of technical education in these countries, and said that there was more industrial education needed in the United States; it would be more effective than high tariffs in competing against foreign nations. The industrial arts should be further fostered at the public expense.

In conclusion, the speaker urged that all children, rich and poor alike, should be sent to the public schools, and he compared the great advantages of these schools with those of private ones.

FEAST OF THE HOLY NAME.

High Masses Celebrated in Most of the Catholic Churches of the City.

Yesterday was observed as the feast of the holy name in the Catholic churches of the city. In most of the churches solemn high masses were celebrated in honor of the feast, and sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached.

At the Cathedral of the Holy Cross the devotion to the holy name was one of special significance. The Cathedral Holy Name Society, with a membership of over 500, is the largest spiritual society of its kind in this city. At the 10 o'clock mass yesterday morning, which was celebrated by Archbishop Williams, the society received holy communion in a body.

At 10:15 A. M. a solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. M. J. Doody, chancellor of the archdiocese. The Rev. E. J. Murphy and the Rev. E. C. Mitchell, both of St. John's Seminary, Brighton, were deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. The Rev. Thomas J. MacCormack was master of ceremonies. The archbishop occupied a throne at the gospel side of the sanctuary, and he was attended by the Rev. Henry A. Sullivan, rector of the Cathedral, and by the Rev. Nicholas R. Walsh, spiritual director of the society.

At the conclusion of the gospel a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. John T. Mullen, who took his text from the gospel of the day. The musical portion of the mass was by the regular choir and sanctuary choir of the Cathedral.

"GOSPEL OF HUMAN KINDNESS."

Address at the Young Men's Christian Union by the Rev. Mr. Wendte.

The Rev. Charles A. Wendte, late of the Pacific coast, spoke at the Young Men's Christian Union last night on the topic "The Gospel of Human Kindness." He quoted Dr. Channing's saying that "the reception of the plainest truths of Christianity would revolutionize society, and create relations not dreamed of at the present day." If the kindness which Jesus so impressively taught by precept and example were to become the prevailing sentiment of human society, the world would be transfigured with light and love. The word kind is derived from an Anglo-Saxon root, which implies a close relationship, a nearness of kin or kindred.

The kind man is he who is obliging, gentle, friendly and affectionate toward his kind. If our looks, words and deeds are full of the spirit of kindness we shall do much to counteract and lessen the unhappiness of the world, and make life more endurable to our fellows. It will relieve poverty, comfort those in sorrow, and quicken them to new hope. Even mean dispositions will grow tender, self-forgetful and noble under the influence of human love.

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DO NOT TAKE THE NAME.

ONE CHANGE IS MADE

Prof. Worcester Takes Whittier's Place.

Philippine Commission Is Headed by Schurman.

Will Visit the White House Today to Take Orders.

Policy of the President to Depend on Results.

Conditions in the Islands Are to Be Looked Into.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1899. President McKinley's Philippine commissioners will go to the islands not only for the purpose of making a study of conditions and recommending a policy for the United States, but they will also be instructed to advise the President and the military authorities as to the immediate problems.

Prof. Schurman will visit the White House tomorrow morning, and will be consulted by the President as to the detailed instructions that are to be given the commission. The President wants the commission to start as soon as possible, but Mr. Denby is a member of the war commission, and, as this commission will not complete its labors for some time, it will be late in the present month or early in February before the members can be on their way to Manila.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan is to be a member of the commission, instead of Brig.-Gen. Whittier. The other members of the commission, as announced in the Herald this morning, are Prof. Schurman, president of Cornell University, who will probably be president of the commission; Rear Admiral Dewey, Maj.-Gen. Otis and Col. Charles Denby, former minister to China.

Prof. Worcester's selection is regarded as an excellent one, as he was in the Philippines for some years on a scientific expedition, and went all over the islands. When Prof. Worcester was in the Philippines he made a careful study of the government problems and of Spanish methods. He found that the Spanish had made little progress in civilizing the islands, and that their authority did not extend far beyond the limits of the cities.

The entire personnel of the commission is regarded with much favor by senators and representatives, and especially by those who are opposed to the appointment of senators, representatives and justices of the supreme court on commissions.

Advocates of the ratification of the peace treaty believe that the sending of the commission to the Philippines, especially in view of the fact that the commissioners are to consult with the Filipinos, will have the effect of expediting the ratification of the peace treaty, as it will show that the administration does not intend to adopt any permanent policy without the fullest and most reliable information.

NATIVES WELL DISPOSED.

They Will Not Let Americans Land Troops, but Otherwise Show a Friendly Feeling.

MANILA, Jan. 15, 1899. Official dispatches just received here from Iloilo, island of Panay, indicate that the natives are disposed to be friendly, although absolutely opposed to the landing of the United States forces without orders from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino national government.

Some of the officials at Iloilo are not in accord with the revolutionary government, but are willing to accept an American protectorate, and to go to state the case to Aguinaldo if furnished transportation by the Americans.

The United States transports Newport, Arizona and Pennsylvania, with the 18th infantry, the Iowa battalion, the 6th artillery and a detachment of the signal corps, constituting Gen. Miller's expedition, are anchored close to Guimaras island, between Panay and Negros, where an excellent water supply is obtainable.

The natives, though indisposed primarily to furnish the Americans with fresh supplies, now permit the American officers to go ashore, and furnish them with an escort during the daytime.

AGONCILLO PERSISTS.

He Sends Another Communication to Secretary Hay, and Argues for Free Philippines.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1899. Senor Felipe Agoncillo, representative of Aguinaldo in Washington, has filed a long memorandum with Secretary Hay, asking recognition of Philippine independence. He recites the story of the Filipinos' endeavors to throw off the Spanish yoke, and fortifies his request for the independence of the Philippines by many quotations from the state papers of American Presidents and American secretaries of state.

Accompanying the memorandum is a letter to Secretary Hay, stating that no reply has been received to a former request, filed on Jan. 6, asking that a time be appointed when he could call at the state department. He urges the secretary to give the matter his early attention, especially in view of the strained position in which the representatives of the American government and the representatives of the Filipino government now find themselves in the islands.

Senor Agoncillo calls attention to the fact that ever since the seizure of the Philippines by Spain the natives have been deprived of all right of self-government.

NO CHANGE AT ILOILO.

Natives Have Blocked the River and Are Making Intrenchments on the Shores.

[Special Cable Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]
[Copyright, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.]

MANILA, Jan. 15, 1899. An English cruiser, which is bringing bank treasure from Iloilo, reports that there is no change in the situation. The natives have blocked the river, and are making intrenchments.

Col. Potter has left here with dispatches for Gen. Miller, and the Indiana has gone with coal and provisions for the expedition. All is quiet here.

The latest news from Malolos is to the effect that Gen. Aguinaldo awaits the decision of the United States on the peace treaty, and will only act on the defensive.

EAST BOSTON BOY BURNED.

Arthur Crowley, 14 years of age, was badly burned about the arms, body and legs at his home, 184 Paris street, East Boston, about 10 o'clock last evening. He was cleaning some clothing with naphtha in the kitchen, when the naphtha took fire from a small kerosene lamp that was near by, and before the lad could extinguish the flames he was badly burned. There was no one near him at the time, but his cries soon brought assistance. Dr. Hickey, who was called, says that the boy will live.

LECTURE BY FR. CUMMINS.

The Rev. John F. Cummins, state chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, last evening delivered a lecture on "Camp Life at Montauk" in St. Francis de Sales' Parochial Hall, Bunker Hill street, Charlestown, under the auspices of division 63, A. O. H. The Hon. John R. Murphy presided. An excellent entertainment was given by the Bunker Hill Cadet band, St. Catherine's Church choir and soloists.

BOOK OF LIFE IS CLOSED.

Death Takes Loved Ones from Many New England Homes.

Solomon H. Brock Expires in Cambridge, in His 83d Year—Prominent Politician of Thomaston, Me., Passes Away—Dr. Henry A. Houghton of This City Is Dead.

Solomon H. Brock died yesterday at his home, 10 Sumner street, Cambridge, of bronchitis. Mr. Brock was the father of the Messrs. Brock, the well known Harvard square merchants. He was in his 83d year, having been born in Barrington, N. H., Feb. 14, 1816.

Mr. Brock was prominent in public affairs during his residence in New Hampshire. He was a selectman in Gorham, and was also a member of the Legislature from that place. He was also interested in the New Hampshire state militia, where he gained the rank of major. During the civil war he was recruiting officer in Portsmouth.

He was a builder, but retired from business many years ago. He had lived in Cambridge for 25 years. He was married 58 years ago, and, beside the widow, he is survived by six sons and one daughter. All reside in Cambridge, with the exception of one son, S. Pearl Brock, who is in Melrose. The other sons are H. D., O. H., E. O., Leslie and Frank E. Brock, and the daughter is Miss Lizzie L. Brock.

The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE HON. E. K. O'BRIEN.

Prominent Politician and Ex-State Senator of Maine Passes Away in Thomaston.

THOMASTON, Me., Jan. 15, 1899. The Hon. E. K. O'Brien of this town died this afternoon, after an illness of eight weeks. He was 65 years of age. He had been elected to the Maine House of Representatives, as a Democrat, from this town, but had not taken his seat. He was married.

Edward K. O'Brien was born in this town in 1834. After attending the public schools he worked in the Thomaston Recorder office and clerked in a store till 1854. In 1851 he commenced business, and in 1865 entered the firm of Burgess, O'Brien & Co., line manufacturers, general trade and shipbuilders.

He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1868-9; a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1872; a candidate for Congress against the late James G. Blaine in 1874, and against S. D. Lindsay in 1876; was long a member of the Democratic state committee; a member of the Maine House in 1887-9, and was a member of the state legislative committee.

He was prominently identified with numerous business enterprises of Thomaston and vicinity, and the flag of the O'Brien fleet was known the world over.

DR. HENRY A. HOUGHTON.

Widely Known and Skilful Physician of This City Passes Away.

Dr. Henry A. Houghton, a widely known and skilful physician, died at his residence, 136 Marlboro street, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. He leaves a widow and three sons—Harry, residing in Boston; Edmund K. of Lexington, and Dr. Silas A. Houghton of Brookline.

The funeral will be held at his late home Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment will be in Lexington.

Dr. Houghton was born in Lyndon, Vt., Dec. 25, 1826, and after preparatory education in St. Johnsbury, graduated from the Philadelphia medical school in 1852, beginning practice in his native town immediately. He soon after moved to Keesville, N. Y., where he practised nearly 20 years, and in 1876 came to Charlestown, where he practised till 1894, when he took his late residence on Marlboro street.

He had a large and lucrative practice, and was a highly esteemed practitioner. He married Miss Sarah D. Page of Danville, Vt., in 1853. She died in 1890, and in 1894 he married Mrs. Harriet B. Willard of Boston, who survives him.

DEATH CAME SUDDENLY.

Lawyer Samuel B. Wyman of Lowell Expired While Shovelling Snow.

LOWELL, Jan. 15, 1899. This afternoon Lawyer Samuel B. Wyman, one of the best known men in his profession in this city, died of heart failure while shovelling snow.

He was a prominent member of the Middlesex Bar Association, and up to the time of his death had enjoyed good health. He was a graduate of Harvard law school. He was 67 years of age. He leaves a widow.

PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN GONE.

NEWTOWN, Ct., Jan. 15, 1899. The death of Marcus C. Hawley, a prominent New York business man, occurred at his home, here, today, as the result of nervous prostration. He was 65 years of age. He had been ill only a month.

Mr. Hawley was president of the Hawley Bros.' Hardware Company of New York and San Francisco, until recently president of the Shreveport & Houston Railroad Company, vice-president of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, and prominently identified with other interests.

He leaves a widow, a daughter, two brothers and a sister.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

LOWELL, Jan. 15, 1899. Samuel G. Wyman died of heart disease this afternoon at his home, near Tyler Park. He was born in Newburyport 67 years ago, was a Harvard graduate, and served in the West during the rebellion. He practised law in Lowell 30 years. He leaves a widow. Two of his sisters reside in Boston.

DIED WHILE SITTING IN A CHAIR.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

VASSALBORO, Me., Jan. 15, 1899. Charles Jenson, aged 60 years, died suddenly in the drug store of S. S. Lightbody tonight. He walked half a mile to the store, and when he arrived he was apparently as well as ever. He died within a short time, while sitting in a chair. He was one of the most prominent men in this town, and the former owner of a shoddy mill.

ASTHMA AND GRIP CAUSED DEATH.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

HAVERHILL, Jan. 15, 1899. James H. Osgood, shoe manufacturer, died at his home on Main street last night from asthma, from which he had suffered during the past two years, although the fatal ending of the disease was brought on by an attack of the grip about two weeks ago. He leaves a family.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

HAVERHILL, Jan. 15, 1899. Miss Sarah Perley Whittier, aged 72 years, was found dead in bed at her home on Winter street this morning. She was a sister of the late ex-Mayor Warner R. Whittier, and had spent much of her life in charitable work in this city.

MRS. MARGARET CONDON.

Mrs. Margaret Condon, wife of Mr. D. J. Condon, died at her home, 548 East Broadway, South Boston, early yesterday morning. She was a member of the Carney Hospital Sewing Guild and other charitable organizations. Her husband and three daughters, Evelyn M., Estelle J., and Mrs. Ida M. Haley, survive her.

BULLET FOUND A MARK.

Officer Fired to Frighten a Crowd, and John Turley of Manchester, N. H., Was Shot.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 15, 1899. James Turley had an unpleasant experience today which may prove fatal. Railroad Policeman Thomas J. Saxton detected a number of men in the vicinity of the brewery. One of them was trying to break the seal of a freight car. He yelled to frighten them away, gave pursuit and finally pulled his revolver and fired, the 32-caliber bullet evidently glancing from the car and lodging between the lower left ribs of Turley. He ran to his home and a physician was summoned, who probed for the bullet, but was unable to locate it. Saxton was held for a hearing.

Gentlemen whose families are away find life very comfortable at The Thorndike, opposite Public Garden.

HARVARD HONORS WOMEN.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

spectrum of the sun and the existence of oxygen therein, and the spectra of the elements. Stellar spectrum photography was a subject which, at least in this country, he had made entirely his own. In May, 1872, as soon as his great reflector was completed, he made a trial of it for this purpose, and succeeded in securing his first spectrum of a fixed star, Vega (alpha Lyrae). In his subsequent researches he encountered and overcame many grievous difficulties. To the instruments in his observatory he added, in 1875, a 12-inch refractor, which, in 1880, he exchanged for an 11-inch achromatic. With the introduction of the dry plate process of photography in 1879 his work became much easier.

Of the results he obtained one example will suffice to show the value of his researches. The spectra of two fixed stars of the first magnitude, alpha Aurigae and alpha Bootis, being carefully measured and examined, were found to resemble that of the sun, their lines coinciding with the solar lines, not only in position, but also in intensity. Whence it was concluded, by the authors of a paper on the subject presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1883, that "the evidence afforded by these photographs points very strongly to the conclusion that the spectra of these stars, and consequently their constitution, are the same as that of our sun."

Of the other invaluable astronomical investigations carried on by Dr. Draper it is unnecessary to speak in detail in this connection, since the work of the Henry Draper memorial is chiefly that of astronomical photography, with a view to determining the physical properties of the heavenly bodies by means of their spectra.

Mrs. Draper accompanied her husband on an expedition to observe the total solar eclipse of July 29, 1878. Beside these two, the party consisted of Messrs. Thomas A. Edison, Henry Morton and George F. Barker. The point of observation was Rawlins, Wyo. One general conclusion reached by Dr. Draper, from examination of his photographs secured on this occasion, was that the corona of the sun shines by light reflected from the solar mass by a cloud of meteors surrounding that luminary.

Upon the death of his wife's father in 1874, Dr. Draper became the managing trustee of Courtland Palmer's large estate, and, with his characteristic energy, entered at once upon the task of reducing it to a basis of maximum production with the minimum amount of attention. The responsibility which thus rested upon him, the harassing demands of tenants, the endless details of leases, contracts and deeds, and the no less annoying complications of lawsuits, worried him incessantly. But for his unsurpassed business capacity, he might speedily have been broken by this excessive strain. He was apparently equal to the demands made upon him, however, and it was not until some years later that he began really to feel the effect of his severe labors.

In the late summer of 1882 he went West, for recuperation, with a hunting party, as had been his custom for several seasons past. Ordinarily he returned refreshed and invigorated with the splendid exercise of the trip; but this year, during the two months of his absence, the distance travelled seemed to be too great, and this, together with the hardships encountered, seemed to weary him. He returned to New York on Oct. 25. On Nov. 15 he gave a dinner to the members of the National Academy of Sciences, having expended much labor upon the preparations for the event. Indisposed as he had been before, he was unable to partake of food, and at the table was seized with a premonitory chill. His illness speedily developed into double pleuritis and he died on Nov. 20, 1882.

Soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Draper determined to carry on the astronomical work begun by him, and at first she thought of establishing an observatory in New York and endowing it for the specific purpose in view. The great initial cost of this project was a deterrent, and, moreover, Mrs. Draper received little encouragement from scientific men who were familiar with the class of investigations to be undertaken. In the year of Dr. Draper's death a stellar spectrum had been successfully photographed at the Harvard College observatory by its director, Prof. Edward C. Pickering, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Pickering, who at that time had charge of the department of photography at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and who is now stationed at the Harvard auxiliary observatory in South America.

In 1885 appropriations from the Rumford fund of the American Academy and the Bache fund of the National Academy enabled Prof. Pickering to try a novel photographic method. The prism by which spectra were secured was placed in front of the object glass of the telescope. By this arrangement not only was a great increase of light obtained, but all the stars at the time in the field of the telescope impressed their spectra simultaneously upon the plate. By former observers, including Dr. Draper, only one stellar spectrum could be photographed at a time, and this only when the star was of the first or second magnitude. By the new method more than 300 spectra have been simultaneously caught on a single plate, some of them of stars not brighter than the seventh or eighth magnitude.

Prof. Pickering was then, as he is now, in the first rank of astronomers of the new school, who employ protography in lieu of eye observations. He knew of Mrs. Henry Draper's desire to contribute from her wealth toward the continuation of her late husband's favorite researches, and, feeling that the Harvard observatory was in a position to undertake the work and conduct it in sympathy with her intentions, he communicated with her to this effect early in 1886.

Mrs. Draper, who from the first had taken great interest in the Harvard experiments, so directly in line with those begun with much promise by Dr. Draper, promptly and generously placed at Prof. Pickering's disposal the excellent 11-inch photographic telescope which Dr. Draper had himself successfully used in his spectrum researches, together with a sum of money sufficient to enable the new method of astronomical photography to be put to the test on a larger scale.

In consequence, Prof. Pickering decided to continue the investigations along three more or less independent lines. First, he proposed making a general survey of stellar spectra; secondly, he wished to determine the spectra of the faintest stars; thirdly, he decided to make a careful study of the spectra of the brightest stars. The entire research was to be known as "The Henry Draper Memorial."

This was 12 years ago. By the investigations then instituted a vast amount of information, and of means for the securing of farther information, has been added to the occult treasures of astronomy. Astronomy is not a popular subject, except in times of eclipses, transits, earthquakes, meteoric showers and similarly spectacular demonstrations of nature. The patient, precise, painstaking study of the heavens in their normal condition is conducted quietly, almost mysteriously, and the results obtained are small, slow, accurate and cumulative. In these recent years discoveries have been made by means of the Henry Draper memorial; they have not been popularly considered, sensational discoveries, but they have been of great astronomical value. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the work of the Harvard College observatory is the Henry Draper memorial, and the Henry Draper memorial is the work of the Harvard College observatory.

During the year 1886, in the first two of the directions above mentioned, the work of the memorial was done with the Bache photographic telescope, an 8-inch instrument, obtained by the observatory through the Bache fund of the National Academy of Sciences. For the third branch of the investigation the study of the spectra of the brighter stars, the Draper 11-inch corrected refractor was used. Splendid results were obtained, and so well satisfied was Mrs. Draper with them that she decided greatly to extend the original plan of the work, and to include all departments of the subject, so that the final results should form a complete discussion of the constitution and conditions of the stars as revealed by their spectra, so far as scientific attainments would permit.

Then was developed a series of investigations under Prof. Pickering's direction, comprising a catalogue of the spectra of all stars north of minus 24 deg. of the sixth magnitude or brighter, a more extensive catalogue of spectra of stars brighter than the eighth magnitude, and a detailed study of the spectra of the brightest stars, including a classification of the spectra, a determination of the wave lengths of the lines, a comparison with terrestrial spectra, and an application of the results to the measurement of the approach and recession of the stars.

For these purposes the two reflecting telescopes, 28-inch and 15-inch, constructed by Dr. Draper, were used, in addition to the 15-inch refractor of the Harvard College observatory and the instruments before employed. Mrs. Draper also presented an 8-inch photographic telescope, to take the place of the Bache, which has since been removed to Arequipa. At this station the 8-inch Bache and the 13-inch Boyden telescopes are in use, and at Cambridge they have, in addition to those before mentioned, the great Bruce instrument.

Said Prof. Pickering 10 years ago: "Mrs. Draper has provided not only the means for keeping these instruments actively employed, several of them during the whole of every clear night, but also the means of 'reducing' the results by a considerable force of computers, and of publishing them in a suitable form. A field of work of great extent and promise is open."

The first monumental accomplishment of the Henry Draper memorial was the publication, in 1890, of the "Draper Catalogue" of 10,000 stars, obtained from the photographs and examination of about 28,000 spectra. Few known stars brighter than the sixth magnitude are omitted from this list. In the preparation of the Draper catalogue the divisions of the work were:

1. Measurement of the spectra on each plate, including determination of their positions, intensities, and classes to which they belong.
2. Identification of each spectrum with that of a star in the "Durchmusterung" or other catalogue. (On the charts of Angelander's stellar "Durchmusterung" 324,000 stars are located—by points, and not by their spectra.)
3. Reduction of the measures of brightness to the scales of the Harvard photometry.
4. Cataloguing of plates.
5. Preparation of final catalogue, bringing forward the places of all stars to the year 1890.

Since the publication of this great catalogue the spectra of over 20,000 stars have been classified for its revision and extension.

There has been published also a catalogue of 1000 stars within one degree of the north pole.

The tangible work of the Henry Draper memorial today is the production of photographs of stars and of their spectra, at Cambridge and at Arequipa, and their treatment as in preparation for the Draper catalogue. One of the observatory buildings at Cambridge is called the astro-photographic building. It is a brick structure, the most substantial-looking one on the grounds, and was provided by several private subscriptions, but it is devoted almost solely to the Henry Draper memorial work. Here there are kept 100,000 photographic plates, representing the positions and the spectra of stars in all parts of the firmament.

Of these, there are 14,000 plates of spectra, arranged in four stacks of a cabinet, in one room, and weighing 10 tons. They constitute a graphical history of the skies for the past 13 years, a unique history, and one of inestimable value in astronomical research. It is consulted by scientists of all lands. As the camera faithfully reproduces everything that appears in the field of the telescope, observations of the heavenly bodies can be made in the past, as it were, as well as in the present. In the event of a discovery, the computations of the discoverer are based not only on the observations of the hour, but, if necessary, on those of previous years. Thus changes in the firmament may be noted at any time, night or day, from this cumulative record of celestial phenomena, without respect to the state of the weather.

The work carried on in the astro-photographic building is chiefly that of the Henry Draper memorial. One room is distinguished as Dr. Draper's memorial room. It is the headquarters of the establishment, and of Mrs. Fleming, the recently appointed curator of astronomical photographs. In the astro-photographic building no photographs are taken, the telescope and camera are not used, but the plates secured by the astronomers at Cambridge and at Arequipa are here preserved, arranged and catalogued, as books are in a library. They are patiently examined and studied, after the methods above described in connection with the Draper catalogue, and the results are put in shape for the use of Prof. Pickering in the bulletins and annals of the observatory.

Of course, as director of the observatory, Prof. Pickering has general supervision of all its work, but in the astro-photographic department Mrs. Fleming has pretty full sway, and for the important discoveries made by her keen eye and for the enduring results achieved through her untiring industry she receives ample credit. Prof. Pickering, with the rest of the scientific world as well, reposes the most implicit confidence in the curator of astronomical photographs, to whom he has given distinction as one of the ablest and most successful observers in the new astronomy.

The curator's assistants are women, about a dozen in number, most of whom are computers of long experience. Two or three of them, in the course of their work, have made discoveries which have admitted their names to scientific publications, though it is naturally and deservedly Mrs. Fleming, in her position at the head of her department, who has reaped the lion's share of honors. Merely as curator, or caretaker of the collection of astronomical photographs, without reference to her investigations, Mrs. Fleming is in a situation of grave responsibility.

Her duties are similar to those of a librarian; but, instead of books, many copies of which have been printed, she has in her custody the original manuscripts, none of which have been or can be duplicated. They are extremely delicate and fragile manuscripts, too, written on glass with the pale light of the stars. Prints of them on paper are of little scientific value, because in printing the minute accuracy of the originals cannot be preserved. In fact, except for purposes of illustration, prints are not taken from the plates. If one is destroyed it can never be replaced, and there is no telling what valuable record any one of them may bear upon its minutely inscribed surface.

As the years roll on, and this unique library grows larger and larger, its liability to damage increases along with its value. It is, indeed, a scientific treasure whose preservation in safety and accessibility is no small undertaking.

So far as the study of these plates and the deduction of scientific facts from them are concerned, Mrs. Fleming has had opportunities which no other individual has enjoyed, and she has improved her opportunities well. It has been the Henry Draper memorial first, the Harvard College observatory second, the astro-photographic department third, in the order of research in the field of stellar spectra at Cambridge, and at each step the work has been accomplished with munificence, genius and vigilance.

Mrs. Williamina Paton Fleming is known among astronomers simply as "M. Fleming." She is a native of Dundee, Scot. There she was educated and taught school for five years. Her father, whose name was Stevens, was a man of scientific inclinations, and was among the first in Dundee to take a practical interest in the introduction of the daguerreotype process of photography. Coming to the United States, about 20 years ago, Mrs. Fleming almost at once secured employment as a computer at the Harvard observatory. From the simplest kind of work she has steadily advanced to her present conspicuous and arduous position. She made the measures for the Draper catalogue, superintended their reduction, and assisted in the preparation of the work for publication. For her industry and ability in this labor she received the hearty commendation of scientists and recognition by name in the annals of the observatory.

Mrs. Fleming's original research has been in two directions, in three directions, in the detection of new stars, in the discovery of a law concerning variable stars and of many examples of this class of bodies, and in the investigation of stars of type V.

Since 1885 only six new stars have been found, and of five of these Mrs. Fleming is the discoverer. But for an accident to a plate, she might have been the first to discern the sixth. Two plates were obtained, a chart plate and a spectrum plate. The former was defective and had to be taken over again. Had it been the spectrum plate that was taken over, Mrs. Fleming, who examines all these photographs, doubtless would have noticed the new body in the searching scrutiny she would have given the plate. As it was, the star was first noticed by an Edinburgh clergyman named Anderson, who, not wishing to have his name known in case the discovery did not prove to be original, sent an anonymous postal card to Dr. Copeland, the director of the Edinburgh observatory. The telescopes were trained on it, and the news cabled to Harvard that a new star had been discovered.

Mrs. Fleming had one of her assistants get out the plates of that region of the heavens, and ascertained that for six weeks the star had been shining brightly, so that any one might have seen it. Yet it had not been noticed. Mrs. Fleming also noted that it had not appeared during the previous five or six years, but had suddenly blazed into view.

Previous to the spring of 1890, Mrs. Fleming had suspected that the presence of bright lines in the spectra of third-type stars indicated variability. This surmise was confirmed in the spring of that year, and during the ensuing year and a half 11 new variables were revealed to Mrs. Fleming.

Type V stars exhibit spectra quite unlike those of other stars, and are therefore known to be of peculiar composition. Ninety-two have been discovered. 13 of them visually and all the others by Mrs. Fleming from the Draper memorial photographs. Previous to 1887 all these stars that were known lay along the central line of the milky way, but in that year the Bruce telescope revealed to the camera several in the Magellanic clouds, thus cementing the connection in theory between these clouds and the milky way. All the type V stars found in the past 10 years have been noted first by Mrs. Fleming.

TWO FUGITIVES FROM MAINE.

Alleged Elopers Found Here and the Man Arrested.

Both Belong to Well-to-Do Families—The Woman Left a Husband and Two Children When She Fled—They Have Been Sought for for Months by the Police.

A woman who, it is charged, deserted her home, husband and children in Maine, and a man who, it is charged, discarded a lucrative lumber business and became a barber, that he might safely live with the woman, were at police headquarters yesterday.

For a year and a