JOHN W. KEELY

Inventor of World-Wide Motor Fame, Dies in Philadelphia.

Business Associate Says His Secret Survives Him-Many Years of Struggling.

How Scientists Stood Agape and Capitalists Gave Aid as He Showed His Marvellous Machine.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.-John Worrell Keely, inventor of the Keely motor, died today at his home, 1632

Oxford street, of pneumonia.

The all-absorbing question arrong scientists, as well as capitalists, will now be, Did Mr. Keely's boasted senow be, Did Mr. Keely's boasted se-cret of perpetual motion die with him? Charles B. Collier, who has been in elose touch with Mr. Keely for many years, is of the opinion that it did not. He said tought that the prepar-ation of the specifications had been alted in the early part of ear, and to Dr. Strawbridge, Mr. as and others Mr. Keely had exthe year, and to Dr. Strawbr pressed his complete satisfaction with them. The inventor was very tenadous, however, of not having the application for a patent filed until he had completed an engine capable of being commercially put on the market. This he confidently believed he would have accomplished by the end

The engine on which he was at work up to the time of his last illness was being built by William F. Rudoiph. It was begun last year, and the machine work on it was practically finished last summer, but from time to time alterations had been made. Some of the parts of the engine were re-turned to Mr. Keely's laboratory at 1820 North Twentieth street as late as

Mr. Collier said that with the writings Mr. Keely had left on his invention, the all but completed specification, the all but completed specifica-tions in the hands of the company, the concrete machinery devised by Mr. Keely, now in his taboratory, and the general knowledge possessed by him-self (Collier) and Mr. Thomas of the character of Mr. Keely's work, he thoroughly believes that the Keely invention will be developed until it is of commercial value.

mvention will be developed until it is of commercial value.

"Although the invention is not yet commercially available, it has for a long time been in such shape," concluded Mr. Colher, "as to have been readily patentable, and that it has not been patented reats solely upon Mr. Keely's desire to have all things perfect before making the application for the papers."

HIS WORLD-FAMED MOTOR. Mr. Keely lived his editatific life in cycles. The world never knew much ly, the man with the motor," who claimed attention. Spasmodically and at regular intervals the center of the aniverse—the reading universe—has been the little Pensylminia town of Chester. There, some twenty-eight years ago, Mr. Keely announced from his laboratory that he had discovered a new power, a mighty force which would supplant steam and electricity and run vast machinery with an infinitesimal expenditure of power.

finitesimal expenditure of power.
The world hung on the words and Scientists went down to the little town to learn the secret of the wonderful discovery. Capitalists gathered about the inventor and invested in stocks. They put him in jail because he would Mot tell the secret. But through it all Mr. Keely, known as the mysterious, was silent. "In a deposit vault some-where the details were written out fully"—this was all the satisfaction he had to offer them, and when he died they would know all and the world

would learn his secret.

In early youth Mr. Keely was member of a theatrical orchestra and experimented with the vibrations of the tuning fork. Later he became a decorative painter. It from the lit-tle that is known of his early life this sile that is known of his early life this one fact stands out glear—he knew something about music and observed vibrations. That takes him into the prime of his life and later, and to the first announcement of the discovery of

the Keely motor,
In later years he talked of the
earlier days only from the standpoint of the scientist and the inventor of the motor. His story was
that he experimented a good deal
with sound vibrations after he
had started with the tuning
fork. He made machines, took
them to pieces, set them together,
and then smashed them. All the
while he was getting power and
poorer.

Doorer.

When he was a boy he saw the window of his shop shake, will minutes after the wagon which fled shakes it went past. The wagon was so far away it could not be board when the window betrayed its couldnes, Another time he found there ayas a certain faucet in the house which, when turned in a certain way and at a certain hour of the cay would parnit the water to crip; and that the drapins of the water at that time would shake the whole house. He went into the rooms next doon and found the fall of that water—a dree at a time, remember—could be left there. Another time a number of men were practicalling a drum cores in a street, and a storm came up, and they went into a hall. The score made all the drums break into a concerted till on an instant. And as the roor of that drumnoing smote the air the windows were broken.

was such a thing as sympathetic vi-bration, by which a force odeld, un-der certain conditions, be commun-cated from one object to another. And he believed this force was tremen-

Finally he made a machine that seemed to get an enormous power out of a little bit of energy. It didn't meed any steam or compressed air or belectricity, but—and this was the months of the machine and the means by which he could harness it and utilize it for running machinery. When he or his attorney, Charles B. Collier, who did

queer part—it started at the sound of fiddle bow. BEGINNING OF THE MOTOR.

That was the beginning of the Keely motor. Philadelphia and its ister cities laughed in their sleeves at the preposterous idea, and Mr. Keely kept on working in his laboratory. Capital was necessary to develop the idea, and the Keely Motor Company was organized. Then men who put up the capital did not know any more about the secret of the mechanism which was promised to do such wonders than the scientists found out later, but they put up the money. It was his magnetism, some said

"You might be unwilling to give him the way it was put, "but you go up to his laboratory and let him talk with you half an hour, and if you have \$100,000 you would give it to hir and thank him for taking it." Such

was the man of motor fame. His was indeed a character of the most remarkable pendiarities. He dominated the rich men who contributed to the treasury of his company for a quarter of a century. When they begged him to explain the secret of his mechanical power he laughed at them. When they threatened withdraw their support he curse them and told them to go. And the yould not go. They sat at his feet, istened to the beguiling of that seductive tongue, caught a glimpse of big bodies moved by something they could not understand; and they couldn't have quit if they tried.

When a number of wealthy Phila delphians first put up the money for the Keely Motor Company, which was organized Nov. 10, 1874, the eccentric inventor went over to his laboratory, buried himself, went to work again, and spent a deal of the company's making machines. When six years went by and the motor didn't mote, they grew impatient, and even though Mr. Keely took them to his workshop and showed them curious things they couldn't explain they be-gan to hint that the thing might be a fizzle. But still Mr. Keely wouldn't tell his great secret.

CITED INTO COURT. One morning the inventor was found on the floor of his laboratory with torn muscles, dislocated joints and severe internal injuries. Some masevere internal injuries. Some ma-chinery had gone wrong. It was weeks efore he could get out of bed. This aught the company backers a leson, and they carried him to court to make him tell his secret, so that it might not be lost in the event of his death. He fought it off, but the su-preme court decided he would have to or risk going to jail. Finally the court appointed a scientist as referee, one acceptable to the stockholders and to Mr. Keely, and to him, under pledge of secrecy, the inventor showed the secrets of his machines. Ther the referee went, before the stock-holders and said he was perfectly sat-

lefied, and that Mr. Keely was not an When things were going altogether wrong and the backing necessary for the development of the motor was not coming. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore became his natroyees and scrittled. him an income of \$60 a week. She admitted that she did not know anything more about his secret than the other members of the Keely company, but she believed in the man. She promised him that he need only make rogress, never patent a working nachine unless he chose to, and to work along the lines he had mapped out for his invention. She was at that time past 80 and had a large fortune, amassed by her father and her husband in a great paper manufac-turing house in Philadelphia. She fought the other members of the company off, built him a larger laboratory and supplied him with all the equipment necessary. Under her pat-renage Mr. Keely worked to the end

and the motor remained a mystery.

Such experts as Professor William D. Marks of the University of Penn sylvania and Lieutenant E. L. Zalin ski, the inventor of the pneumatic dy namite gun, examined Mr. Keely's ma-chines a number of years ago and both declared that his mysterious power was nothing more than compressed air. In 1888 Professor Marks de nounced Mr. Keely as a fraud and swindler. Such remarks, however, had no apparent effect on the inventor Certain it is that to all outward appearances he had the courage of his

HAD 3,000 MACHINES MADE. Probably 3,000 machines, engines and he like, have been made for Mr. Keely, and, in many instances by him. None was ever patented, because he was unwilling to reveal the secret until it was developed into perfection. Something like \$500,000 has been invested in the work, while the mystery remained with the inventor and the manuscript in the safety de-

Mr. Keely's last spectacular appearance with his motor as a thing that would work was about two years ago. would work was about two years ago. He took a number of practical, hardheaded mechanical experts and scientists to his laboratory to see the mechanism and observe its workings. The men represented some of the largest traction companies in the country. They saw, they marveled. And they went away with the secret behind them. The world was told that one of the companies was to operate its machinery with the new power, and Mr. Keely, the nan with the motor, was again fameus—for a time.

John Jacob Astor, a few years ago, exhibited a keen interest in the scheme. That gave to the inventor another cycle of public attention.

And so it has gone from the day of And so it has gone from the day

the first announcement until the day of his death.

Whether other scientists and physicists will perfect the new motor, once the Keely secret is given to them, is one of the things that the public will await with interest.

PRINCIPLES OF THE INVENTION. The Keely motor was put forth as a perpetual motion machine, operated by a force rising out of musical harmonies. Mr. Keely claimed to have

f his talking for him, starte out to describe the new force they liked the illustration of a pair of tuning forks best of all.

Suppose you have two forks," Mr. ng absolutely the same sound vibra tion. Take one and put it on a table in one room and put the other on a table in the other room. Strike one of these forks and immediately the other will take the tone and vibrate in harneny with it.

"The cosmic force that carries th ibration from the one tuning fork to harmony is the force which Mr. Keely discovered. I cannot make a clearer statement than to say that there are polar and depolar waves of force, and that the control of these will operate powerful engines." Mr. Keely used what he called a

sympathetic generator to procure his

force. This generator was a small globe not bigger than one's head. Inside it there was a mechanism consist-ing, it was said, of two "sensitized" plates of metal, but the public was given no chance to examine it further. The process of "sensitizing" was one Keely's two great secrets, the other being the harmonic arrangement essential to the production of energy. From the generator the power was supposed to be shot over into the engine. This consisted of a stationary frame, on which was a thing that looked like a wheel with eight spokes but without an outer rim. In the hub of the wheel was placed a thing called spiral vibraphone, which was intended to take to itself all the force sen out from the generator, and to be the direct agent for putting the wheel in motion. On each one of the spokes was another sensitized plate. Around

sets of prongs with the generator. To start his machine going Mr. Keely would seat himself comfortably and strike the chord on the prongs a the base of the generator. Then, if the wheel did its business, it began to said, of energy transmited to it from the generator. Once started, it was supposed to be the business of that wheel to keep on turning and work-ing until a disharmonious chord was struck on the generator. That, Mr Keely said, was the only thing that

this apparatus was a wheel with sen

sitized plates on the inside and sets of

musical tubes or prongs on the out-

side. Wires connected one of these

would stop it. It was said that this machine could be very cheaply constructed and that it could be made in all sorts of shapes so as to do little or big pieces of work It was put forth as the coming substitute for both electricity and steam.

NEW PUZZLE IN FAMILY TIES.

Bighteen Year Old Boy Marries His Ster mother's Stepmother-People are Figuring Out the Relationship of

POPLAN BLUFF, Mo., Nov: 18.-Olive Clement, aged 18, was married last night was his stepmother's stepmother. This is the strange cory leading to the marriage: Andrew McGinnis of Cole county, in his sixty years was married five times, and as now living with the fifth with Habad and now living with the afth wife. He had five children, four girls and one boy—three by his first, and one by his first, and one by his first, and one by his second wife. McGinnis killed his second wife. He was sentenced to afthem years in the pendenciary for this and served seven years, receiving a pardon. In Butler county he married his fourth wife, now Mrs. Olement. He was divorced from her, and has since remarried. His oldest daugnter married John Clement, a widower and father of the present groom. Clement died, and the boys lived with their grandmother until she died. Then Oliver married the fourth wife of his stap grandfather, Andrew McGinnis. The other boy is in the army.

The family its entangled in such peculiar blood and marriages the that it takes quite a student to figure out just how such is related to the other. But the newly married, couple are satisfied.

HONORS HIS GREAT UNCLE.

ST. PTEERSBURG, Nov. 20 .- Emperor Nicholas has addressed a most flattering receript to his great uncle, the Imperial Grand Duke Michael, president of the council of the empire and chief of the second brigade of artillery of the Imperial Guard, on the occasion of the Grand Dukes military jubilee.

His Majesty speaks of his "un-bounded esteem and love," and orders that the same honors be rendered the Grand Duke as under the regula are accorded to the Czar hims



Bright-faced, happy, rollicking, playful abies, thousands of them all over the road land, have in their bodies the seeds f serious diseases, and while they laugh nd play are facing death. The mother, in the majority of cases, is unconsolously reponsible for this sad state of affairs. Where he mother, during the anxious period, suffers from weakness and disease of the dismotly femining organism, it is useless to

And Its Services in the War of 1812.

An Exceedingly Interesting Lecture by James Hannay Before the Unity Club.

At Unitarian church Tuesday even ing, James Hannay delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture on "The services of the 104th Regiment in the war of 1812."

The lecture was one of the course being held under the auspices of the Unity Club, and was attentively listened to by a large and appreciative

Rev. S. M. Hunter, pastor of the church, presided, and during the evening Miss Bessie Foley contributed a

In opening, Mr. Hannay referred to the justifiable pride of the people of this province in the march of the 104th in February 1813 through the wilderness to Quebec. The lecturer stated that it was not with this march, but with the operations of the regiment during the campaign, that he would

The regiment left for Quebec fully officered and up to its full strength under the command of Col. M. Hunter Among the other officers were Lieut. Col. Alex. Halket, Majors William Drummond and Robert Moodie. The non-adaptability of Sir Geo. Provost to the requirements of the campaign and his disgraceful conduct in the only two important operations he conducted in person were contrasted with the gallant conduct of the soldiers. The 104th was unfortunate enough to have its first experience of war in the attack on Sackett's Harbor, when four companies of the regiment were com-prised in the force that left Kingston on the 27th of May to capture this post, which was the principal American depot on Lake Ontario and which contained valuable stores. Provost's disgraceful conduct on this occasion was fully described. The successful attack and rout of the American forces counted for naught with George Provost, who upon seeing the stand made by General Brown, became alarmed and ordered that the attack be discontinued, in spite of the in command of the naval forces, and Major Drummond of the 104th. latter's request for but a few minutes, with the promise that he could put Sir George Provost in possession of the place, was met with the reply, "Obey your orders, sir, and learn the first duty of a soldier." In the retreat, which gave courage to the Amthan in the attack. It was for similar conduct at Plattsburg that Sir George was recalled in 1815 to be tried by court martial, but fortunately he died

pefore the trial could be held. The force that left Kingston return ed sad and discouraged. Had Sac-kett's Harbor been held it would have given the British command of Lake Ontario and prevented the disasters to the ficets on Lakes Erie and Champlain. In this engagement the loss to the 104th was very heavy. Two ser-geants and 20 men were killed, and the wounded and missing included 11 officers and non-coms. and 57 men. Special mention was made of the 104th by Co. Baynes in his official report of the affair to Sir Geo. Provost.

The next affair in which the 104th took part was at Beaver Dam, a post ten miles from Queenstown, on the Niagara frontier. No episode in the whole war gave the Americans so much annoyance as this affair. After much annoyance as this analit. After the rout of the Americans in camp at Stony Creek on the night of the 5th of June, when two American generals were captured, the American army retired to Forty Mile Creek and later

to Fort George. It was just after this that the 104th joined Gen. Vincent's force. Following up the retreat, Vincent placed the 104th in advance and occupied the cross roads at Ten Mile Creek and Beaver Dam. On the 24th of June, after some skirmishing, an American force surrendered. Congress was in session at Washington at that time and there was greet writtle General session at Washington at that time and there was great wraith, General Dearborn was recalled, but General Wilkinson, his successor, proved a much less competent commander. After remaining all summer on the Niagara frontier, the 104th and 69th were sent to Kingston. This ended the active servcies of the 104th for that wear.

Mr. Hannay then gave an interest-

Mr. Hannay then gave an interesting account of the events following, which included the assumption of the command of the British troops on the Niagara frontier by Sir Gordon Drummond, up to the battle of Lundy's Lane, where the 104th again make their appearance in history. This was the greatest battle of the war fought in Canada and was a proud victory for the British. To the British war office the conflict is known as the battle of Niagara; by many Americans it has Misgara; by many Americans it has been termed the pattle of Bridgewater, but the name of Lundy's Lane holds its own. American works on this battle were referred to by the lecturer and severaly criticized, and the misstatements made by the writers disposed of. A graphic and detailed description of the engagement was then given by Mr. Hannay, who gave great credit to General Drummond, who seemed to communicate to his soldiers his spirit of heavic constancy, particularly during the first part of the engagement, when his troops, less than 1,800, were opposed by 4,000 Americans. The loss on both sides in this action was severe. The Americans fell back to their camp at Chippewa, which they abandoned on the following day, throwing away a greater part of their baggage, camp equipage and provisions; they set fire to Street's milla and destroyed the bridge at Chippewa, retreating ara; by many Americans it has te Street's mills, and destroyed the bridge at Chippewa, retreating in great disorder to Fort Brie. "From their general downward," said Mr. Hannay, "they were little better than a demoralized and disorganized rabble, and from that hour never more dared to face the British in the open field." About 150 men in the 104th were on the battle-field of Lundy's Lane, under the command of Captains Leonard and Shore. Lieut, Col. Drummond was acting on the field generally under the direction

of Gen. Drummond, and received high praise in the despatches. Lieut. Mor-rison was among the killed. In the official despatches the 104th is described as acting with gallantry and ess. The 104th next appeared at Black Rock and the siege of Fort Erie in the closing scenes of the Niagara frontier campaign. The situa-tion of Fort Erie, the only piece of Canadian soil held by the Americans, and which was offset by the British holding Fort Niagara, was next described, and reference made to several speeches by American statesmen re that were wiped out when they accerted the terms of peace.

General Drummond's, advance on Fort Erie was detailed. The capture of Black Rock was deemed necessary in order to facilitate the attack on Fort Erie. Two companies of the 104th were part of the force detailed for this work. The attack, however, was not successful, and the British lost 25, including some of the 104th. Between this attempt on Black Rock and the assault on Fort Erie the capture of two armed American schoon took place. In the assault on Fort one of the most tremendous events of the whole war, the 104th took a brilliant yet fatal part. The 104th formed part of the centre column, at the head of which was Lieut. Col. Drummond. The lecturer read from an American history a graphic ac-count of the attack of this column and the death of Col. Drumm In that assault the 104th suffered severely. Out of their 80 men who went into action, 53 were killed or wounded. Passing on to the closing operations of the war, Mr. Hannay described the chief incidents and arranger ents of the armies, the withdrawal of the American forces from Canadian soil, and the events leading up to the treaty of peace.
In conclusion he said: "The 104th

returned to New Brunswick greatly reduced in numbers by battle and by sickness, but proud in the conscious ness of having contributed their share to the glorious results." At the conclusion of the lecture the speaker was tendered a hearty vote of hanks, and generally con on his excellent handling of the very

Children Cry for

interesting subject.

FOUND WEALTH IN BONANZA

A Northwest Mounted Policeman Who Struck It Rich in the Yukon

BOSTON, Nov. 17.-E. J. Ward of Nova Scotia, now at the United States notel, has just returned from the Klondyke. With him he brought \$75,-00, the fruits of three years' labor in

the Yukon country. It was in July, 1895, that Mr. Ward landed at Forty-Mile with twenty-companions, all members of the Northwest mounted police of Canada. In the summer of 1896 gold was discovered in large quantities at Bonanza Creek. The police were given a chance to stake claims, and, with two companions, Mr. Ward made a 60-mile trip to the creek in September and staked out Nos. 27, 38 and 39. They returned to Forty-Mile and had their laims recorded. Mr. Ward hired a man for \$100 a month to prospect his allotment, No. 38, and gold was found allotment, No. 38, and gold was found in such paying quantities that two men were willing to take a "lay" of 50 per cent., which meant that they did the work and Mr. Ward took half

the proceeds.

When June, 97, came, the speculative police officer visited his partners, who had \$38,000 all ready to divide with him. Mr. Ward's \$19,000 was too heavy for him to bring back to Daw-son, though only 18 miles away. So he invested it, with two partners, in a \$50,000 claim, including Nos. 33 and 42 on Bonanza Creek, and No. 3 on

Gold Bottom Creek. On the 1st of August, 1897, when Mr. Ward's term of service with the Canadian government expired, he exchanged brass buttons and a badge for the pick and shovel. The first two months were spent in building cabins and cutting wood for the win-ter, the latter task requiring the pre-paration of 130 cords of wood, which were needed to avoid cold feet and to thaw out the ground for digging. Seventeen men were hired and kept at work all winter. Their compensa-tion was not small. With a laboring man's wage fixed at \$1.50 an hour, the Clondyke is no place for the walking

delegate.
When things were squared up as the end of the season, July 6, 1898, the output from the prolific No. 3 was \$96,000, from which a deduction of 32,000 had to be made for wages. Tosether with his share from Nos. 33 and 42, which were worked only to a small extent, Mr. Ward's souvenir of the Klondyke was a collection of nuggets amounting to \$75,000.

The accommodating cashier of the

The accommodating cashier of the branch office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Dawson exchanged these nuggets, which were heavy for a bank draft, which was portable Then Mr. Ward journeyed to his family in Nova Scotia, whom he lad not seen

d and the Gray. But te has now returned and on. In the sp ar. Ward intends to revisit his claims and put in one more winter's work, in company with his brothers, following which he is expecting to retire



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Read the Directions on the wrapper to learn how to oltain the best results in washing clothes. A quick easy way. SURPRISE SOAP is the name, **X444444444**

PHARAOH AND THE SERGEANT

. By Rudyari Kipling. of the Sergeent Instructors attached to the Egyptian army have been inadequately acknowledged. To the excellence of their work is mainly due the great improvement that has taken place in the soldiers of H. H. the Khedive.

said England unto Pharach, "I must make That will stand upon his feet and play the game; That will Maxim his oppressor as a Christken cight to do.

And she sont old Pharach Sergeant What-

It was not a Duke nor Earl, nor yet a It was not a big brass General that But a man in khaki kit who could handle with his bedding labelled Sergeant What-

Said England unto Pharach, "Tho' at present singing small,
You should hum a proper tune before it ends,"
And she introduced old Pharach to the Ser-

gent once for all,
And left em in the desert making friends,
It was not a Crystal Palace nor Cathedral,
Lt was not a public house of common fame,
But a piece of red-hot sand, with a
palm on either hand,
And a little hut for Sergeant Whatis-

Said England unto Pharaoh, "You've had miracles before,
When Aaron struck your rivers into blood;
But if you watch the Sergeant he can show you something more—
He's a charm for making riflemen from mud." It was neither Hindustani, French, nor i: was odds and ends and leavings of the same,
Translated by a stick (which is really half the trick),
And Pharach hearked to Sergeant

(There were years that no one talked of;
there were times of horrid doubt;
There was faith and hope and whacking
and despair;
While the Sergeant gave the Caution, and
he combed old Pharaoh out,
And England didn't look to know or care.
That is England's awful way o' doing business:

would serve her God or Gordon just the same;
for she thinks her Empire still is the Strand
and Holb in Hill,
And she don't think o' Sergeant What-

Said England to the Sergeant, "You can let my people go !" (England used 'em cheap and nasty from the Start) And they entered 'em at Firkeh on a most astonished foe— But the Sergeant had hardened Pharaou's heart

That was broke, along of all the plagues of Egypt.

Three thousand years before the Sergeant came.

And he mended it again in a little more than ten. So Pharach fought like Sergeant What-tename!

it was wicked oad campaigning (cheap and nasty from the first). There was heat and dust and coole work and sun, There were vipers, files, and sandstorms, there was cholers and thirst,
But Pharaoh done the best he ever done.
Down the desert, down the railway, down the river,
Like the Israelites from boungs so he

came.

'Tween the clouds o'dust and fire to the land of his desire.

And his Moses it was Sergeant Whatisname!

We are jeating dirt in handfuls for to save our daily bread.
Which we have to buy from those that hate us most.
And we must not raise the money where the Sergeant raised his head.
And it's wrong and bad and dangerous to

But he did it on the cheap and on the quiet.

And he's not allowed to forward any claimThough he drilled a black man white,
though we made a mummy fight,
He will still continue Sergeast Whatis-Private, Corporal, Color-Sergeant, and In-But the everlasting miracle's the same!

APPLE SHIPMENTS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 21 .- The following this season the Furness steamers have taken to Liverpool and London 100,000 barrels of Nova Scotia apples, all of which have been shipped by the farmers of Annapolis valley. This quantity is largely in excess of last year's shipments. Of the total quantity ipped, nearly eighty thousand were ken to London and about twentynd to Liverpool.

DIED AT CORN HIEL

CORN HILL, Kings Co., Nov. 21.-The funeral of Robert Dobson, who died at his residence, Creek Road, took place on Thursday at Lewer Ridge. The deceased was seventy-three years of age. He had been in ill health, and death was comed by paralysis. His wife dad some years ago and his children are monthy living in the United States.

The Andover waterworks are about completed. The water was turned on Monday morning.



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Shariby to gath congender night count appearing John disqu a "jo hims Kelly who were take

ites on I off. with wage a me to w estin and and when them Shacess, quitt fight his Shared t

gone rath Shar ness begin was ly. prece body. ful i most sailor The derfu the C

quest forni and fight his all Fitzs him bette they be w Fro Shar the ducti looks to be ing the wader sto o

round he di Shari Som ers, busin were one o interni bellef unexp said i preve Whathe re