

MOSQUITOES RESPONSIBLE

For the Dissemination of Yellow Fever Germs.

Interesting Results of Experiments With Salt at Yale Scientific School.

Havana, Jan. 12.—The American commission, under the superintendence of Dr. Reed, which has been making extensive experiments in Quemas as to the propagation of the yellow fever germs by the mosquito, has proven that there is no contagion from an infected person, or from infected clothing, but that the mosquitoes alone are responsible for the spread of the disease.

VIRTUES OF SALT.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 12.—Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, the director of the Yale Scientific School and professor of physiological chemistry in Yale University, is interested in the experiments that have apparently prolonged the life of the former Mayor, Abram S. Hewitt, and in all other experiments relating to the injection of a saline solution. Prof. Chittenden says:

"The whole idea of utilizing a saline solution as a stimulant is as old as the hills. Prof. Howell, of Johns Hopkins University, showed ten years ago that salines have a wonderful stimulating action at times. This, I imagine, is just what is happening in the case of ex-Mayor Hewitt. The experiments may result in some temporary gain, but can have no permanent effect. All this experiment has, I suppose, been brought up by the announcement of the work of Prof. Loeb, of the University of Chicago, who has declared that salines employed in the lower forms of life result in cell division."

"I know that Prof. Loeb has made no such wild statements as many of those imputed to him. I believe, however, that the claims he makes may be true. I think that cell division may be started by chemical action at least in the lower forms of animal life. Cell division is only a chemical change and if we can find just what the chemical elements are which produce it we can perform that function artificially. Saline solutions with their known stimulating effects may be found to produce cellular division."

"One thing we have been able to do with the saline solution is to keep a frog's heart beating for ten hours after death. Another has been to take the pieces of a frog's heart, cut it into strips, and stimulate each strip so that it will beat for many minutes. In other cases, Yale we have annually experiments which show in many ways the wonderful stimulating effects of the saline solutions. All these experiments, however, do not show that youth can be restored or life produced by salts. That's another matter entirely. I don't think that any such thing will be proved."

DEATH DIVIDES AGED TWINS

Had Been Separated Only Once for a Whole Day in Eighty Years.

New York, Jan. 12.—A long lifetime of the closest companionship between two brothers was ended on Monday night by the death of Augustus Lyons Smith of pneumonia. The other twin, William Lyons Smith, who never but once before in 80 years had been separated from Augustus, and then only for 48 hours, is at his apartments at the Allston, 17 West Thirty-eighth street, plunged in such grief that his state is a source of the utmost anxiety to his friends. Neither of the brothers has been well for the last six months. Their neighbors, to whom they were known, as though the two were one, by the name "William Augustus" have not seen them out of doors since their return from the country early in the fall. It has been understood that both had required the constant attendance of a nurse during all this time. The attack of pneumonia which ended in the death of Augustus Lyons Smith began ten days ago.

William and Augustus Lyons Smith were the sons of Gamaliel Smith, a famous merchant of New York, two generations ago. There were twelve other children. Gamaliel Smith left a large fortune, and it was never necessary for any of his descendants to engage actively in business.

The twins were the only surviving children, although there are many grandchildren of Gamaliel Smith now living in the city. Until they were nearly 50 years old William and Augustus Lyons Smith, who were born in a village on the shores of Cayuga Lake. They lived there very quietly and perfectly happy in each other's company. From their earliest youth

they dressed alike, and it was almost impossible for those who were not intimately acquainted with them to tell one from the other. It was during their residence at Canoga, that their only separation occurred. It was caused by the law of the land. William was drawn for jury duty, and he had to spend two days and two nights in the United States Circuit Court at Auburn, on the other side of the lake. For the first day Augustus went to the court with his brother, but that night he returned to Canoga, and remained there until William returned. For a long time the twins lived at the Navarro apartments in this city, with another brother, Gamaliel. It was after his death that they removed to the Allston. The brothers had a pew in the Dutch Reformed Church, and occupied it with the utmost regularity. They were men of exemplary habits and probity of life, and their principal occupation was that of finding means of dispensing charity worthily and without attracting attention to themselves.

STATE OF TRADE ACROSS THE BORDER

Summary of Dun & Co.'s and Bradstreet's Weekly Review of the Business Situation.

New York, Jan. 12.—Dun's weekly review says:

Only in the textiles is special hesitation shown. Staple products, such as iron and steel, are held without trouble, boots and shoes and wool are steady, and all with fair demand, so that manufacturers are busy. In textiles, however, the improvement, which seemed to be promised with the new year, is still delayed.

Wheat was agitated by reports of a corner in the May option, and for a time exhibited a sharp reaction followed, holders parting readily with their contracts. Despite the advance of about 10 per cent, over the price a year ago, Atlantic exports show an increase of 83,833 bushels, flour increased, against 2,315,588 in 1900. Even more remarkable is the comparison as to corn, of which shipments abroad, 4,455,149 bushels, against 3,498,798 last year, while the quotation is nearly 15 per cent higher.

Wool has ceased to decline, and sales at the three chief eastern markets increased slightly to 3,308,700 pounds, against 3,121,000 in the week preceding. Makers of boots and shoes insist on full prices, and as a result shipments from Boston have declined 5,450 cases for the week. Sales of leather increased with hemlock sole fairly held, although concessions are made in upper stock. While the hide market at Chicago is unchanged, the tone is irregular.

Liabilities of failures in the first week of January were \$2,367,465, of which \$279,085 were in manufacturing, and \$1,389,918 in trading. Failures for the week were 324 in the United States, against 274 last year, and 37 in Canada, against 25 last year.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Business is still of a between-seasons character in most lines, but a revival of interest in several trades is noted this week. Relatively best reports come from the iron and steel, lumber, leather and drug trades, but there has been some enlargement of interest in distributive trade on spring accounts in the south and central west. Spring trade in drygoods is just opening up, and it is noted that a heavy shipping movement on orders is now proceeding at the west. Some gain in wool sales is noted at western markets, but weather conditions have not been favorable at the east to business as a whole, except stimulating the retail trade in shoes and rubber goods.

A special feature is the generally good tenor of reports as to collections from all western and southern points, from which it is inferred that trade returns to retailers must have been good. Bank clearings, swelled partly by continued heavy stocks speculation at New York, but also by the passage of large sums of money through the banks of the rest of the country, have been of enormous volume, far exceeding all previous weeks. Easy money has been a feature noted not only at smaller interior markets, pointing to very large annual settlements on merchandise accounts.

Railroad earnings also continue very encouraging, and the reports as to earnings in the last month of 1900 indicate that the railroads of the country have recovered some of the percentages of gain shown earlier in the year. Summed up briefly, the situation is one of widespread confidence in the general business outlook.

World's wheat supplies increased, but slightly in December, the falling off being less than 2,000,000 bushels, or 1 per cent. European stocks, which decreased relatively heavily, fell off only 1,000,000 bushels, and American supplies are practically unchanged from a month ago. The total world's stock aggregated 171,857,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 1900, and 175,077,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 1901, a year ago. In 1900, supplies are, however, 50,000,000 bushels larger. American supplies aggregated 95,597,000 bushels, or about 3,000,000 bushels less than last year, but 40,000,000 bushels more than in 1899. European supplies on Jan. 1, 1901, were 71,400,000 bushels—a

decrease of 1,000,000 bushels from last month, but a gain of 2,200,000 bushels over last year. Wheat, including flour, amounted for the week aggregate 5,196,095 bushels against 3,314,301 bushels last week, 4,248,926 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900, 5,647,071 bushels in 1899, 5,299,517 bushels in 1898, and 5,348,154 bushels in 1897. Corn exports for the week aggregated 4,897,845 bushels, against 4,470,521 bushels last week, 3,314,576 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,297,072 bushels in 1899, 4,641,750 bushels in 1898, and 3,757,261 bushels in 1897.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The bank clearing for the United States for the week ended Jan. 10, as compiled by Bradstreet, show a total of \$2,643,794,405, an increase of 41.4 per cent, compared with the same week of last year. Outside of New York the total is \$785,838,889, an increase of 13.9 per cent. For the Dominion of Canada: Montreal, \$19,143,171; 14.1 per cent increase. Toronto, \$16,642,822; 46.3 per cent increase. Winnipeg, \$2,488,398; 3.8 per cent decrease. Halifax, \$1,863,935; 5.3 per cent increase. Hamilton, \$986,889; 5.1 per cent increase. St. John, N. B., \$384,034; 23.7 per cent increase. Victoria, \$600,000; 21.4 per cent decrease. Vancouver, B. C., \$933,462; 16.9 per cent increase. Total, \$43,536,711; 21.8 per cent increase.

BATTLES AT WEST POINT

Bare Knuckle Contests Under Queensberry Rules—Rounds Two Minutes Each and Fight to a Finish.

West Point, N. Y., January 11.—Before the members of the congressional investigating committee resumed their inquiries into the charges of hazing at the military academy, they visited the camp grounds near Fort Clinton, where many fights between cadets have occurred. Col. Clayton, who is a graduate of the academy, explained the arrangement of the hazing to the committee, and when they visited the rink in the rear of the camp the "stretching" process by which several cadets were hazed was explained.

Cadet William R. Bettison, of Kentucky, testified that the first fight was with his classmate, and that Cadet Booz was a fourth class man, while he (witness) was a third class man. He never knew of Booz being hazed, but he said he knew of five fights between cadets during his first year, and was present at two.

BARE KNUCKLE CONTEST.

Witness said there were nine fights during the year 1899-1900, and seven during the present year. Bettison recalled the names of the participants in nearly all these fights. He said none of these fights had been investigated by the authorities, and consequently no punishment had been meted out to the principals. He had officiated at several, and was the chairman of the "scrapping committee" which decided when a fight was to be arranged.

Queensberry rules except that the rounds were two-minutes each. The principals stripped to the waist and fights were usually to a finish. Mr. Briggs then said: "In your fights here, under what I may call 'bare knuckle' rules, you fight a man to fight on when you are hurt and it is just a bare knuckle fight to a finish?" "Yes, they are nearly all finish fights," Bettison replied.

"Then you here hold fights of a brutal nature which the laws of forty-one of the forty-five states in the union have prohibited?" Bettison made no reply.

Mr. Briggs then addressed the witness on the point that in hazing or assisting in hazing, the principal is liable for the damages sustained by the victim. Bettison said that violations of the academy regulations were not considered by the committee as violations of the articles of war and were not looked on as military discipline.

Bettison told the story of his correcting former Cadet Booz for improperly patrolling his post, and acknowledged that he had been in the line of duty. He explained that Booz had been an unpopular man, and that he had been against him by Cadet Caples. Booz, he said, also made an improper remark to an upper class man when spoken to in the presence of all three.

Cadet Bettison was on the stand for the first time prior to the hearing, being excused. Chairman Dick asked him if he had anything further to say. He replied:

REASON FOR HAZING.

"I want to say, sir, that the difference between the hazing of a man here and at colleges is that in colleges freshmen are taken to the barracks in the spirit of mischief and sometimes hands are laid on him brutally. Here we never lay hands on anyone, but we have a fight. Our hazing is specifically for the purpose of making a fourth class man realize the necessity of prompt and unquestioned obedience."

CADET TYLER'S EVIDENCE.

Among the witnesses examined was Cadet O. N. Tyler, of Maryland, another of Booz's seconds in the Keller fight. He described the fight, but added nothing new. In reply to Mr. Briggs, witness said that he had been beaten almost to the point of exhaustion. "What had you to do?" he was asked. "I was required to hang from a stretcher, hold out Indian clubs and sit on a box and hold my feet off the floor." "Were you laid up after that?" No, said he, "I was pretty well fagged all next day, but I got along all right." The chairman asked Tyler the name of the man who hazed him, but the witness said, "I would rather not tell." Congressman Briggs insisted that the name should be told, as the name was brought to be brought before the committee, he said, so as to give some explanation. Tyler said that he did not like to do so, as it might injure the man who is now near graduation. The committee then went into executive session to discuss whether the witness would have to answer.

After the executive session Gen. Dick, addressing the witness, who seemed on the point of breaking down, said: "Mr. Tyler, the committee appreciates your frankness in answering questions, and also your embarrassment at this question, but it appears from your testimony that no severer test of hazing has been presented to this committee. The object of the committee is to secure information for presentation to congress, with a view to preventing a recurrence of such practices. The committee feel that it must insist that you answer the question."

When the chairman finished speaking, the witness, in a faltering voice, said: "Cadet Evals, who has since been expelled, and Cadet J. A. Barry, of the present first class." Witness, in answer to some other questions, said that nothing had been done to force a man out of the academy, but the "cutting" of a man seemed to have the desired effect.

Congressman Briggs, addressing the witness, said: "Mr. Tyler, I want to exonerate you with every cadet, and may be thank you. This committee wants to know the story, the Booz case, the Breth and the hazing. I will insist on answers, and I want you and every cadet to know and understand that we are here to get the facts, and that hazing must stop."

We heard nobody. Now, I want you to tell me of all the cases of severe hazing."

"Cadet Carpenter was so severely hazed that he had to go to bed," said the witness. Looking over a list of the witnesses he mentioned the names of Cadets Sheridan, McArthur, Carpenter, Albert, Alvord, Ammerman, J. B. A. Barry and C. R. Clark. Tyler told of the hazing of Carpenter, one of his classmates. Cadet Meyer, of the present first class, interrupted the hazing and made them desist. Carpenter was put to bed suffering from muscular convulsions. He was also hysterical and delirious, but was all right in the morning. He was not attended by a physician. Witness mentioned other cases, but could not remember the names of the hazers.

THE HOTTEST AND THE COLDEST DAYS

Facts Gleaned From the Official Weather Report for the Year Just Closed.

The meteorological abstract for 1900, the closing year of the nineteenth century, has been compiled by the authorities of the McGill observatory, and will be printed in full for circulation in Canada during the course of the next few days.

The following are a few of its principal features. The greatest heat was 89.0 degrees on Sept. 3, and the greatest cold 13.5, on Feb. 27, thus giving a range of 102.5 degrees during the year. The warmest day was Aug. 25, when a mean temperature of 79.32 degrees was recorded; the coldest day was Feb. 26, when the mean temperature for the twenty-four hours was 13.5.

The total velocity of the wind for the year was 72 miles, on Feb. 13, and again on Nov. 21.

The greatest range of temperature in any one day was 40.2 degrees on Feb. 26, the next highest being 39.4 degrees on Dec. 9.

Rain to the extent of 34.70 inches fell on 126 of the 365 days; snow to the total depth of 175.2 inches fell on 98 days; while the total precipitation of snow and rain for the twelve months amounted to 53.22 inches. The first snow fell on Oct. 16, and the first sleighing took place on Nov. 8.

Last month the minimum temperature was 39 degrees, and the minimum 12.4. The total mileage of the wind was 10,244 miles, and its greatest velocity in any one hour 40 miles. Rain fell on 104 of the 365 days, on six days of 0.24 inches fell on 25.3 inches on 24 days. The total precipitation of rain and snow for the month amounted to 2.76 inches. The month noted for its heavy snowfall and for its intense cold. The maximum and minimum barometer readings for the month were, respectively, 30.61 and 29.30 degrees, giving a range of only 1.31 degrees.

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