

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Von Schoonhoven and nephew, through this medium beg to thank all kind friends for the many marks of sympathy and attention shown them, during the illness and death of the late William Lee Pen-theny.

LOCAL

Elsewhere in this issue we reprint from the Brooklyn Daily Eagle an article relating to the birth and growth of a two-pound baby. It will doubtless be read with considerable interest. However, when our editor visited Coney Island N. Y. in 1911 he saw in the incubator there a baby weighing but 14 ounces which the doctors told him they were endeavouring to save by the help of science. The infant in that case was not longer than the average hand and its head about the size of a tiny medallion.

Our news item concerning the Bolivar as published yesterday was based on a misunderstanding. The boat arrived at Frederiksted only this morning and will call here today. Mails close in this town at 10 a. m.

Two navy hydroplanes, the A6001 and A6592 arrived here yesterday afternoon having encircled the island, and are now anchored in this harbour. Our people are having their first look at a real flying machine and crowds are attracted to inspect these.

The "Contdcook," U. S. N., a sort of tug, arrived at this port this morning.

We have been asked to mention that the Native Brass Band will give a concert on the wharf this evening.

2-Pound Miracle Baby, After Months in Incubator, Is on Road to Healthy Womanhood

The smallest baby who ever lived in this city is claimed by the Long Island College Hospital. After a four months fight, physicians declare, the tiny scrap of humanity now has every chance of growing to healthy womanhood. The little girl, who is regarded as a miracle baby, was born at six and a half months and weighed 960 grammes, a little less than two pounds. Her head was the size of an egg, her feet the size of a woman's thumb, and she measured less than 12 inches in length.

This baby is Theresa Schuster, daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schuster, of 325 Henry St. Today she tips the scales at five pounds eight ounces. Born on September 8, it was touch and go with death for the first two months while the physicians used every means in their power to keep the tiny flame of life burning. The baby was placed in a specially designed incubator such as is used at the hospital with a sponge in the bottom to keep the baby from "drying out" on the same principle as a humidifier. Heat was supplied by electric light bulbs.

The baby was so tiny that her digestive organs had not fully matured and she could not tell the difference between breathing and swallowing. Her natural food was too rich for her and had to be diluted with 50 percent of water. The doctors tried her with a medicine dropper, but the baby breathed the milk into her lungs and turned blue. She was turned upside down and the milk shaken out after which she was fed through a tube of soft rubber directly into the stomach. It was fed through the tube every two hours, but 15 days after birth her life was still despaired of and the little mite had a temperature of 101 degrees, when its temperature should have been 93.

Fourteen days after the baby was born—she was one of twins, her little sister dying at birth—the mother left the hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Schuster have been married eight years and were eager to have a child. Mrs. Schuster is 29 her husband 33. The mother's hope and anxiety moved the physicians to take an even greater interest in the case, and when Mrs. Schuster took her little girl home on Christmas Eve, it was the happiest day of her life. On that date the weight of the baby was 4½ pounds.

According to medical authorities babies weighing less than three pounds are not considered to have a fighting chance for life which makes Theresa's case one of profound interest to the medical profession. The Long Island College Hospital has broken a record. It established one last year when out 500 babies born only 24 died. A great many of these had something abnormal about them yet the infant mortality was nevertheless very low.

Theresa lay in her pink quilt basket yesterday her blue eyes looking at life rather quizzically.

Mrs. Schuster took the baby back to the hospital on Wednesday when her weight was five pounds eight ounces. On Tuesday the little mite was exactly four months old, the physicians said that all danger is over. She must be carefully guarded and fed but she has the same chance for life and health now as any other little baby despite the tremendous handicap with which she faced the world.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Jan 6th.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX-STATION.

London, Jan. 18th.—Perhaps the sensation of today is the Winston Churchill manifesto, which constitutes him the pivot of a movement that has been long fomenting to "keep labour out." His onslaught probably comes too late to effect its object, but it will focus a large body of opinion in the country and bring him into line with Lord Birkenhead and other adherents of that movement who are working actively to bring about a new centre party, made up of both Conservatives and Liberals, disagreeing with the present official Liberal policy of helping Labour into office. It is considered exceedingly improbable that the Commons will adopt the course Mr. Churchill recommends. Mr. Churchill's manifesto begins by stating, "The currents of party warfare are carrying us all into dangerous waters. The enthronement in office of a Socialist Government will be a serious national misfortune, such as has usually befallen great states only on the morrow of defeat and war. It will place both the Liberals and Labour parties in a thoroughly unfavourable position. The Liberal Party will be led into supporting the Socialists, whom they have just been fighting in the hundreds of constituencies". Pointing out that the Labour leaders must be well aware that if they have recourse to the remedies in which they believe they will be immediately dismissed. Mr. Churchill says "if they are eager for office under these unfair conditions, it can only be because they see in the prestige of office and in the assumption of administrative power the means of preparing and shaping issues in the near future for a far greater political convulsion than we have yet experienced". Declaring that it would be to lay too heavy and too invidious a burden on the sovereign to expect that the King should refuse dispensation to a Labour Government, Mr. Churchill continues "general election issues fundamental to the existing state of society and presided over by a Socialist Government actually holding the reins of office will be a formidable event. But it is the conclusion and climax towards which, at the present moment, the officials of all parties are obstinately marching". Warning that strife and tumult, deepening and darkening, can only be the consequence of a minority Socialist rule, Mr. Churchill contends that such a development is not inevitable, and that it is the business of the House of Commons, now elected, to express its whole mind and to relieve the Crown by every possible means from the difficulty of controversy. The House, he points out, is the entire master of its procedure in this matter, and can readily give effect to its wishes whatever they may be. He then unfolds his proposed plan, which is that after the Clynes amendment has been adopted the Commons should resume its debate on other