STATE PAPERS ARE CORNERED.

A Holiday Sensation Sprung at the Capital, Involving the Names of

TWO MEN FROM BOSTON.

Henry Cabot Lodge and Henry Adams Are Accused of Bribery.

Historical Documents That Should Be Accessible to All Can't Be Seen for Love or Money—A Magazine Syndicate Monopolizing Even Private Papers That Are Stored at the State Department—A Scheme the More Remarkable Because of the Reputations of the Gentlemen Interested—Searchers for Knowledge on Historical Subjects Unable to Get What Two Men Found Easy Enough to Obtain.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A very good holiday "sensation" is that which involves Henry Cabot Lodge and Henry Adams, both of Massachusetts. It might be truly said that both are from Boston, as Mr. Adams is of that city when not of Washington, as he now is, and Mr. Lodge was born in Boston and is a member of Congress from the Sixth district, which is a sort of Boston suburb.

Both are of the super-refined Bostonese in cultute and manners. They have the well-developed British pronunciation of many words, which marks them as being of the ancient stock which has never been contaminated by the uneuphonious brutalities of the world farther west. They are both down in biographies as making a "profession" of literature.

Both are much lauded critics of art in the drama, in music, in sculpture, in painting. Mr. Lodge, especially, can discourse for hours upon the beautiful contradictions of the pre-Raphaelites, the Classicists, the Romanticists, the Impressionists and the Realists in fine art and in literature. Yet both gentlemen, strange to say, prefer to write upon historical subjects which must necessarily involve a vast deal of work that is mere collation and not creation, and therefore not closely related to real literary art.

Latest Scandal of the Capital.

These few words in regard to the personality of the men are important in connection with the several charges brought against them. The story goes, in a few words, that for many years writers who have desired to look through historical papers in the pigeon-holes of the State Department have been baffled and forced to abandon the effort on account of some mysterious influence which stood an insurmountable obstacle in their way.

Many of these documents were purchased by the Government at fancy prices because the owners had sufficient influence to secure a nice appropriation to pay for them. The clerks in charge of them, it is asserted, prevented all access to them except in the cases of Henry Cabot Lodge and Henry Adams and persons employed by the *Century Magazine* management or by Richard Watson Gilder. Let orders be issued by any authority whatever, Secretary or Assistant Secretary of State, head of bureau or chief of division or what not, the clerks in immediate charge would in some way manage to baffle the would-be aspirant for historical knowledge, even while the Lodges, the Adamses and the Gilders were ransacking the precious records.

Even Private Papers Not Exempt.

It is declared that a mass of invaluable papers belonging to Mrs. Governeur, of New York, placed in the library of the State Department to await a decision of Congress in regard to their purchase, were pounced upon by Lodge and Adams and despoiled of their best morsels of the history of the Monroe period, and which contained information which could have been secured from no other source.

These papers were private property, and to take their contents was hardly short of theft. Indeed, it is almost certain that a prosecution for robbery would hold against the pilferers, if the story be true. It is not charged that Mr. Lodge and Mr. Adams committed the theft in person. The theory is that they paid a clerk or clerks in the State Department to procure for them transcriptions of the exclusive knowledge contained in papers that should have been accessible to all or to nobody. The pay of the clerks was such that it was a virtual bribe which led them, with or without hint from their principals, to bar out all the other seekers after this particular historical knowledge.

It could hardly have happened, the theory is, that Messrs. Lodge and Adams could have been ignorant that the employes were accepting their money as a bribe to preserve for their exclusive notoriety and profit matter which was the property of the whole public interested in gaining access to it.

A Charge That Can't Be Ignored.

If Lodge and Adams were persons of common clay, were literary hacks employed to ransack the Government pigeonholes for valuable records of the past, little notice would have been taken of the performance charged, even if it were true, but of men of their type it is difficult to believe that that would engage in so disreputable a scheme to monopolize for their own fame and profit these state papers, and, by bribery of and collusion with petty clerks and copyists, prevent other and rival "historians" from securing the salable information in question. It is this that makes the matter "sensational."

Mr. Adams, who is one of the famous Adams family, now lives in Washington. Several years ago he built an elegant residence on Lafayette Square. He and John Hay, known especially to fame as the author of "Little Breeches," built their residences adjoining each other, the late Architect Richardson, of Boston, designing them to form one complete artistic harmony according to his peculiar ideas of art in architecture. Mr. Adams made the capital his residence solely for the purpose of engaging in the literary work in question, and in the ardent pursuit of which, in collusion with Mr. Lodge and the department clerks, he becomes involved in a scandal of no mean proportions, if the foregoing story has the foundation which it seems to have.

Adams Won't Give Himself Away.

Mr. Adams was in seclusion to-day. He was repeatedly called upon by inquiring persons, but knew the story was abroad and was not in the mood to discuss the matter. Mr. Lodge is at Boston, looking after his Senatorial fences, and here it may be said that it is possible his ambition to succeed Grandfather Dawes in the United States Senate may have been the means of bringing to the surface the State Department "scandal." Mr. Lodge's chief opponent is Speaker Barrett, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Speaker Barrett is Bostonese, but has none of the overwrought, worshipful admiration of culture of the peculiar Boston type, felt by many Boston people. He was here a few years ago as correspondent of a Boston paper, and was emphatically one of the boys of "the Row."

It is thought to be just possible that Mr. Barrett "got onto the little scheme" of Lodge and Adams and has been saving up the story all this time for a favorable opportunity for its presentation. However this may be, if Mr. Lodge fails to meet the charge with a good explanation he will suffer for it in a loss of prestige among influential people of Massachusetts which may work much injury to him in securing votes for the Senatorship.

Sherman on the Anti-Option Bill.

In conversation to-day, in regard to the anti-option bill, Senator Sherman expressed his surprise that the friends of the bill should consume so much time in speech-making, and ventured the personal reflection that if they had as much experience as he they would keep quiet and permit the bill to come to a vote. Senator Sherman probably overlooked the fact that the members who have spoken are answerable to constituencies which are particularly interested for or against the bill. Each Senator who has spoken has had a special reason for the faith that was in him and which he coined into words.

Senator Sherman, however, added the interesting information that the bill has an undoubted majority in the Senate, as in his opinion this has been shown by several votes bearing indirectly on the measure. This will be cheering news to Senator Washburn. A peculiar fact in this connection is that within the last few days several influential journals have all spoken at once and in the same vein against the bill. This shows that the opponents of Mr. Washburn's pet are not yet so discouraged as to abandon their labors for its defeat.

LODGE SAYS IT IS FALSE.

The Congressman Declares There's No Truth in the Story.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge, referring to the article in to-day's Washington *Post* charging that he with others had formed a conspiracy to prevent any but a certain clique of writers from gaining access to historical matter in the Government archives, said to-night that the accusation was false. The article, he alleges, was written to injure his chances for election to the Senate.

"Of course I had documents copied," he said, "as everybody has a right to do who has got the Secretary of State's permission. I got Mr. Bayard's permission to copy the Hamilton documents when I was editing them for the Putnams, and the Putnams themselves also got permission. That was in 1885 or 1886, I think. They are being copied continually by historical students. Such papers are public property, and a person wanting to get them copied for publication has only to get the consent of the Secretary of State. Mr. Bayard gave me the permission, and it had been given to many others; and the books themselves have an acknowledgement of it on every page, and there was no secrecy about the matter. The copying for my set of Hamilton was done under the supervision of Theodore Dwight, and the copying was paid for by the Messrs. Putnam, but I don't know who did the copying. If it was done by Government clerks it was certainly not done in the Government's time, but after hours.'

WHARTON ALSO DENIES IT.

The Assistant Secretary of State Says the Charges Are Untrue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Assistant Secretary of State Wharton said to-day: "The State Department has certain rules and regulations under which persons may apply for access to the papers in its custody. Any proper person may thus consult them or copy them if it does not interfere with the work of the Department. We have a good many such persons now at work on them, and I do not know that anyone has ever been refused this request.

"The statement that anyone outside the Department has had privileges that were not accorded to all is utterly untrue."

THE READING RELIEVED

Of the Conduct of Its Commercial Affairs by a Newly Organized Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The announcement was made to-day that an arrangement had been effected whereby the entire management of the commercial affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, including its finances, after January 1 are to be conducted by the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, of which George H. Earle, Jr., was recently elected president. This arrangement will have the effect of separating the large commercial business conducted by the Coal and Iron Company from its railroad business proper. The arrangement is of such a character that the interests of both companies are made secure, and it is one which will be profitable to the Finance Company, as well as economical and of great advantage to the Coal and Iron Company. Some such arrangement has become a necessity since the acquisition of the Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central, as well as of large individual operators, from which it purchases coal, making the aggregate of this enormous commercial business reach $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 per year.

The Coal Company's organization will continue to handle and distribute the coal and conduct all the details, as heretofore. The main object of the movement is to separate the Coal and Iron Company from the railroad, and, at the same time, to relieve President McLeod of the details of the coal business, in order that he may give undivided attention to the railroad. President Earle will have complete control of and supervision over the anthracite output of the Reading system, and all of the company's officials now engaged in its coal offices will be subordinate to him.

LABOR UNIONS TO CONFER.

They Will Try to Come to an Understanding for the World's Fair Year.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., Dec. 27.—The meeting of the executive officers of the different labor organizations, to be held here to-morrow, is not for the purpose of forming an amalgamated association to prevent any railroad strike during the World's Fair, but to consider the relation of organizations to each other.

Grand Chief Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors, said that after this conference those relations will be thoroughly understood by the members themselves of the orders, the railway officials and everybody else.

NOT ELOPEMENT, BUT ABDUCTION.

A Negro Tarred and Feathered for Running Away With a White Girl.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 27.—John Jackson, colored man, who eloped with Lessie Hinkle, a pretty white waitress, was taken from the jail, tarred and feathered at West Liberty last night.

The girl claims she has been held against her will.

SMALL in size, great in results; De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipation best for sick headache and sour stomach.

TEMPESTS AT SEA.

The Big Atlantic Liner Umbria Long Overdue, and the Cunarders Are

ALREADY REINSURING HER

Sixteen Vessels Due at New York Still Battling the Waves.

THE NOORDLAND IN GREAT PERIL.

Towed Into Queenstown's Harbor Disabled by a Broken Shaft.

MANY HOURS OF FRIGHT AND ANXIETY

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Of more than 20 steamships due or overdue only four have reached port up to this afternoon and these bore striking evidence of the tough weather and intense cold experienced. With ventilators demolished or twisted out of shape, lifeboats smashed and everything about deck in a demoralized condition, it is gratifying to find that nothing serious happened to the passengers and crew of any of the incoming steamers. Each vessel was completely coated with ice, and so far as appearance went was entitled to be classed as a member of the "White Squdron."

The Umbria is considerably overdue. Such a delay for her would seem to indicate that she has fallen in with some vessel in distress and was slowly towing her to port. A close watch is being kept of the detained vessel.

A cable dispatch from London says: There is anxiety at Lloyd's over the non-arrival in New York of the Umbria, which sailed from Liverpool December 17 and from Queenstown for New York December 18.

Reinsuring Already Commenced.

The great storms on the Atlantic may, it is thought, have detained the vessel without involving any accident, but the apprehension felt is so serious that reinsuring has already commenced.

The officials of the Cunard line say they have no doubt that the Umbria's delay is due to the breaking down of her engines. The rate of reinsurance paid on the Umbria's cargo is 10 guineas premium.

The steamship Noordland was towed into Queenstown by the steamship Ohio at 7 o'clock this evening. All the passengers were on deck, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and cheering. Anchor was dropped and the passengers were removed to shore by a tender. All showed signs of the anxiety which they had suffered. Some of the elderly steerage passengers were hardly able to walk. Several women fell on their knees and cried the moment they were landed.

The voyage of the Noordland was tempestuous, almost from the hour of leaving Sandy Hook. The winds blew almost a hurricane, and the ship had much difficulty in making headway through the waves.

Looking for the Critical Moment.

Some of the passengers were so apprehensive of danger that they could not be induced to retire at night, and sat about the saloon, dozing at intervals, and ready, with their clothes on, to take to the boats in the event of an accident, although boats could have lived only by a miracle in the terrible seas. The waves tossed their icy foam on the decks until the lower rigging was covered with a congealed coating, and the deck itself was like a skating pond.

The only comfort or security was in the cabins, and they remained under cover throughout nearly all the voyage; but Captain Nickels, his officers and crew spared no pains to secure the safety of the ship, and the hardy sailors never shirked an order, however perilous and painful.

The Noordland labored along successfully until Tuesday evening. It was a bitter cold night, and the passengers were congratulating themselves on gradually nearing the end of their stormy voyage. At 9:20 in the evening a tremendous crash was heard and the vessel quivered from end to end. The passengers who were sitting up were tossed about like ninepins, several of them being thrown to the floor.

Beaten by the Broken Shaft.

Three terrific blows resounded one after the other, as if the vessel was being struck by a gigantic hammer, which, indeed, was the fact. The fright of some of the people was pitiful to behold. They rushed hither and thither, delaying the officers in their efforts to get at the cause and extent of the disaster. Captain Nickels knew well enough what the sound meant, and with a reassuring word to the passengers he hastened to investigate personally. The engines raced furiously, while the broken shaft, for that proved to be the danger, seemed about to crush the ship at every concussion. Water rushed into the tube, menacing the stokehold and the engine rooms, and the panic-stricken passengers thought for awhile that the vessel was about to sink.

Several minutes elapsed before word was given to the engines to stop. The Noordland lay helpless, tossed by the gale, and as the water rushed in there seemed imminent danger of sinking. The pumps were manned and put to work, every man of the crew being summoned to duty. For 24 hours continuously the pumps were kept at work and the water prevented from gaining on the vessel. The excited passengers, finding that they were not in instant peril of being swallowed up by the waves, regained courage and patiently waited for a steamer to tow them into port.

Relief Comes in Sight at Last.

At the time of the accident the Noordland was 400 miles west of Queenstown. The crippled steamer was sighted by the steamship Ohio, which left Philadelphia on the same day that the Noordland left New York, and needed assistance was at once extended. The voyage to Queenstown with the Noordland in tow was attended by much difficulty, and the continuous stormy weather made it necessary to navigate with caution, but the Noordland arrived without further accident. An examination showed that the fracture of the shaft was six feet inside the stern.

Fred Kotz, a first cabin passenger, told his experience to-night:

We were just becoming calmer, after the accident happened, when we saw the crew rushing through the steerage, carrying bedding, mats and carpets, to be stuffed into the tunnel box. We all knew then that water was coming in. Nobody slept that night. The women sat crying in the cabins and the men crowded the smoking room to play cards and talk over the situation. We all were badly frightened. The vessel rolled terribly, and with every roll came a tremendous thump, as if a piece of the shaft was loose and smashing things in the hold. The sails had been spread, but they did not steady the ship noticeably. We knew we were far from the track of the trans-Atlantic steamships, and most of us on that night would not have guessed that our chances of life were more than two in five.

Hours of Intense Anxiety.

The crew worked heroically at the pumps for the 24 hours after the accident, and at the same time the engineers were busy at the shaft, fixing plugs and trying to prevent further influx of water. Eventually word was sent out that the flow of water had been checked.

We had plenty of food and water and, therefore, with fairly favorable weather would have been able to hold our own for some time. As the sea was still too rough for any lifeboat, we were a gloomy lot.

Friday was uneventful. The tables were laid as usual, but few cared to eat. At 2 o'clock Saturday morning the lookout yelled, "Light ahead." Everybody turned out and listened eagerly for the next word. "She's a steamer," was the next call. We all shook hands and cheered, and many ran about shouting for joy. We all remained on deck the rest of the night, watching the Ohio's lights. At daylight she stood by and passed a hawser. At that time, as I learned subsequently, our afterpeak was full of water, and despite their expressions of confidence, the officers of the ship were intensely anxious.

The Ohio began towing us very slowly. The strain caused by the heavy seas was too great, and after five minutes the hawser broke. Before another hawser could be passed nine hours elapsed. The second hawser broke, as did also the third. On Sunday morning other hawsers were fixed, and, as the weather had improved meanwhile, they held until we reached harbor. We proceeded about seven knots an hour.

Probably the Noordland will be repaired temporarily at Queenstown, and then will proceed to Antwerp, where she will be completely overhauled.

A GHASTLY GIFT.

The Hand of a Rejected Suitor Sent by Mail to a Rochester Lady—The Ring She Gave Him Adorned the Lifeless Finger.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A loud scream of horror and fear, followed by a prolonged fainting spell, greeted the arrival of a Christmas present by mail on the morning of the 25th, the recipient being Miss Estelle Robinson, of this city, who resides with a married sister on the outskirts of town. The gift that caused this consternation was an odd and ghastly one in the shape of a human hand, perfectly embalmed and mounted to serve as a paper weight. The hand, which is in an admirable state of preservation, looking as if it had just been severed from the arm, is evidently that of a man, and is sinewy and shapely, and would really be beautiful, viewed as a work of art, could the ghastliness of the thing be forgotten.

On the third finger is a broad band of gold, but which could not be removed. This, Miss Robinson reluctantly admitted, appeared to be the ring presented by her years ago to a young man to whom she was at that time engaged to be married, and who she now believes has taken this unique and abhorrent manner of returning the gift to her. But it is thought by the young lady's friends that the gentleman lost the member by accident, and, having on the ring at the time, returned both to her.

The young man to whom Miss Robinson is convinced the hand belonged was living in New York a year or two ago, but his present whereabouts are unknown to her. The ring she gave him bore an inscription on the inside, but the lady refused to have the band filed off for the purpose of identifying it. Indeed, so great is her horror of the object that she refuses to look at it, and has requested that it be at once interred. The gift was accompanied by a plain visiting card on which was printed by a typewriter the greetings of the season. The address was also typewritten The friends of the young lady are indignant with the sender, whoever he be, as the shock to the nerves has made her seriously ill ever since with hysteria.

CLOUSTON GETS TWO YEARS.

His Threat to Drag Down Others Causes a Panic at Parkersburg.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 27.—[*Special.*]—To-day Judge Boreman handed down a decision denying the motion for a new trial of Clouston, the notorious embezzler. The State made a motion that the Court should suspend execution of the pending sentence, on the ground that the prisoner is under indictment for more serious crimes than the one of which he was convicted in the case under consideration. The court was filled with an anxious group of persons who feared Clouston would in his desperation besmirch those who have incurred his ill will. The Court overruled the motion made by the prosecution, Judge Boreman saying he would not try a person already under conviction.

Then the defense made a final appeal that the Court be merciful to the prisoner on account of his parents. The Judge said he had been very patient and painstaking in the case, giving the accused every latitude the law allows, and that he had been roundly denounced by the public and the newspaper press for so doing. He then sentenced the prisoner to hard labor in the penitentiary for two years. The sentence created a profound sensation, and many other faces than the prisoner's paled when it was pronounced—not for sympathy with the prisoner, but for fear that he will make good his threats to drag others down with him. His counsel immediately served notice of the filing of a bill of exceptions on which they will base an appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE LUMBER TRUST'S DEFEAT.

A Minnesota Court Refuses to Dissolve an Injunction Against It.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 27.—Judge Cornish has filed an order and memorandum in the case of the Bohn Manufacturing Company against W. G. Hollis et al, officers and members of the Northwestern Lumberman's Association. The Court denies the motion for an order setting aside and dissolving a temporary injunction. The plaintiff claims that the defendant has entered into a conspiracy to restrain trade and to evade the law in this regard, to prevent every wholesale lumber dealer from selling lumber to any one except the members of the defendant association, so as to compel all retail dealers to join the defendant association and act with its members. In the answer the Association says there are 150 retail dealers in the Association; that each one of them is financially responsible; that it is proposed to strike the name of the plaintiff off the list of the honorary members of the Association, and put their name on the unfriendly list. The Court proceeded to say:

No trust could be more extensive or oppressive, and the danger is not lessened, owing to the fact it can be operated without the risk of loss to the members. Trade cannot be so restrained. The defendants have substantially admitted the charges made by the complainant, by admitting their real purpose.

MEXICANS IN ECSTASIES

Over Bull Fights, Where Banderillos Are Gored and Horses Slaughtered.

QUERETARO, MEX., Dec. 27.—The holiday fetes in this city are in progress and thousands of people from the City of Mexico, Zacatecas, Aguas-Calientas and other points in this part of Mexico are in attendance.

The bull fights and cocking mains during the past two days have been the most successful and exciting ever witnessed here. All the great matadors or bull-killers of Mexico, including Ponciano Diaz, who has entertained the royalty of Spain by his prowess, are here displaying their skill. At the bull fight yesterday afternoon several serious accidents occurred. Three banderillos were terribly gored by the enraged bulls. Several fine horses were killed during the performance and the sport was pronounced a great success by the large audience. Many thousand dollars had been wagered on the match bull fight and cocking mains between the cities of Queretaro and Zacatecas. Many Americans are here witnessing the fights.

MINERS STILL REBELLIOUS.

They Threaten Another Onslaught on the Convict Lease System in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—General Kellar Anderson returned from Coal Creek to-day, and to the question, "Do you anticipate any serious outbreak on the part of the miners?" he said:

No one can tell just what the miners will do. There are many turbulent spirits among them who persist in their opposition to the presence of the convicts. At present there are about 163 men at Coal creek, and they are under strict military discipline. A constant watch is kept, and the guard duty during such weather as this is particularly severe. The miners swear that the convicts will be released before Governor Buchanan's term expires, and whether they will attempt to carry their threat into execution remains to be seen.

KILLED AT HIS POST.

A Coal Pit Engineer at Monongahela City Shot by an Unknown Hand,

HIS PISTOL AT HIS FEET.

All the Circumstances Point to Murder Instead of Suicide.

A MISSING TRAMP SUSPECTED.

The Victim Is the Brother of One Who Also Fell by Foul Play.

FACTS MAY DEVELOP AT THE INQUEST

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MONONGAHELA CITY, Dec. 27.—Another murder, in all probability, is added to the already long list with which this city is to be credited. What makes this case the more notable is the fact that the victim, Richard Reese, is a brother of William Reese, whose dead body was found in the Monongahela river near a pumping boat upon which he was employed only a few months ago, the marks of violence on his body showing the manner of his violent death. Three men are now in jail at Washington, Pa., charged with that crime, and if justice is done in this instance the assassins of Richard Reese will soon be sent to keep them company.

Richard Reese was employed by the Watson Coal Company, and was 21 years old. This morning the company's fire boss, George Mountain, noticed that the mine fans were not running. He went to the engine house about 6 o'clock, found the door unlocked and inside discovered Reese lying dead, with a bullet wound through the head, the shot having entered behind his right ear. Reese had not touched his fires or any of the apparatus in the engine room since the fires were banked and the engine shut down the night before. These facts were apparent in the condition of things, and in the fact that he had not removed his hat or overcoat after he entered the engine room prior to the shot that killed him.

A pistol was found lying under his leg, with two empty shells in the cylinder. Mice had nibbled the dead man's face, which would indicate that he was shot some time during the night, and had lain some hours in the engine room where he has been employed.

The pit was not running yesterday. "Dick" Reese, as he was familiarly called, had a merry day of it and was in his usual light-hearted mood when last seen. He was not a drinking man, and was not intoxicated. There is nothing thus far learned in connection with the case to show that he had any cause for despondency, or that any one had seen anything about him, or knew of anything in connection with his affairs that would support the theory of suicide.

The watchman at the brick works near by testified to-day, in the informal investigation of the matter, that at midnight a stranger came to the works and asked leave to stay in the engine room. The watchman refused him at first, but the fellow begged so hard that he was permitted to stay there until toward morning. The watchman at no time heard any firing at the coal works, or anything to suggest the tragedy that was enacted there some time during the night, and at this time the affair is very much of a mystery.

Reese had taken the pistol out of the house where he lived, as he said, to have some fun, making a noise to celebrate Christmas. The fact that this pistol was found near his dead body is the only thing to warrant the theory of suicide, while the young man's habits, disposition, circumstances and the nature or location of the wound all go to discredit such a theory.

Relatives of the dead man have taken charge of the body, and it is expected that the Coroner's inquest will develop something definite.

READING'S TREASURER SUSPECTED.

The Mayor Notifies Banks Not to Honor Checks Pending Investigation.

READING, Dec. 27.—The banks of this city have been notified by Mayor Merritt to refuse payment of any checks issued by City Treasurer Obold.

In the meantime an investigation is being made into the affairs of the City Treasurer's office. Mr. Obold denies all reports of mismanagement of city finances.

In Better Luck than Enoch Arden.

ALLENTOWN, Dec. 27.—Edwin H. Miller, who left his wife and two children 24 years ago, returned home to-day. His wife remained unmarried, and received him with open arms.

A Minnesota Mad Dog Scare.

ST. CLOUD, MINN., Dec. 27.—The mad dog scare has reached this city. The police to-day killed two dogs that had symptoms of rabies.

BABY FOUR WEEKS OLD.

Distressing Skin Disease From Birth. Cured in Five Weeks. Made Healthy and Beautiful by Cuticura Remedies.

"My baby boy had been suffering from birth with some sort of an eruption. The doctors called it eczema. His little neck was one raw and exposed mass of red, inflamed flesh. His arms and across and under his thighs, wherever the fat flesh made a fold, were just the same. For four weeks after his birth he suffered with this eruption, and until I got CUTICURA REMEDIES, there was little sleep for any one. In five weeks he was completely cured. He was nine weeks old February 1, and you ought to see his skin now, smooth, even, and a beautiful pink and white color. He is as healthy as he can be. The CUTICURA RESOLVENT has given him tone vigor and strength. I enclose his portrait. Thanks to the famous CUTICURA REMEDIES. They cannot be spoken of too highly, they have done all that has been claimed for them.

WM. A. GARDNER, 134 E. 123d St., N. Y.

From the age of two months my baby suffered with the eczema on her face and body. Doctored without avail. Used CUTICURA REMEDIES. Found them in every respect satisfactory. The child has now a beautiful skin and is cured. We cheerfully recommend the same to all mothers.

MRS. J. RUTHENBERG, 1663 First av., N. Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price 25c. wssuwk

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

It is less expensive and more agreeable to buy a pair of rubber boots or shoes than to have wet feet, catch a cold and be laid up for the rest of winter.

You will find our stupendous stock of footwear up to the mark both as regards value and variety. Anything that is in vogue or season can be had in our commodious shoe department.

To make things lively after Christmas we have placed on sale a few drives which we know by experience will crowd us the balance of the week.

A Few of Our Trade Persuaders:

Men's dull friction lined boots, selling everywhere for $2.90, our price $2.10.

Boys' rubber boots, same quality, in dull or pebble leg, worth $2.25, our price $1.75.

Youths' rubber boots, good quality, dull or pebble leg, selling for $1.75, our price $1.25.

Misses' extra quality pebble leg rubber boots, actual value $1.65, our price $1.10.

Child's good quality pebble leg rubber boots, worth fully $1.50, our price $1.

WANTED! 10,000 LADIES

To buy from us a good quality plain vamp Quroquet Rubber Overshoes at 11c a pair. :: :: :: ::

☞Our $15 Ulster Sale now in full blast. Come quick. They are going out fast.

SOLOMON & RUBEN

SMITHFIELD AND DIAMOND STREETS

LATIMER'S TEN DAY SALE

—OF—

CLOTH DRESS GOODS

1,592 YARDS CLOTH 25c

Per yard, 50 inches wide, in a great variety of mixtures.

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Our most desirable bargain among the entire fall line.

This Dress Goods stock in Fine Cashmeres or Serges, 38 inches wide, for 50c, shows up well in any shade.

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In all the choicest shades, if you want the best value we ever offered in fine Dress Goods—

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AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY FURNITURE IN LARGE AND SMALL PIECES AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

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All this week we will be open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate the public.

KEECH, 923, 925, 927 Penn Avenue.

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