

**MYSTERY UNSOLVED  
IN ADAMS CASE**  
TESTIMONY OF MISS BALES  
THE TRAINED NURSE.

Was Called to See a Diphtheria Patient—The Doctor Took the Box Marked "Kutnow"—The Note Which Accompanied the Flowers Sent by "Blanche."

New York, Jan. 8.—No apparent progress was made in the solution of the mystery attached to the Adams poisoning case today. Miss Addie E. Bales, the trained nurse who attended Henry C. Barnet, the Knickerbocker club member, who is alleged to have died from poison, called to see Captain McClusky today. Captain McClusky gave out the substance of her talk with him as follows:

According to Miss Bales' statement she was sent for by Dr. Henry B. Douglas on Nov. 1, last to take care of a case. She called at Dr. Douglas' office and was directed to go to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to attend a diphtheria patient, a man. The patient had a sore throat and Dr. Douglas came in the afternoon and gave directions for giving medicines and spraying the throat. The doctor also told her to admit no one to the patient's room during his illness. She gave him medicine at different times and refused to let any one see him. Many messages came to him, but they were unanswered by her over the telephone.

"At different times," she continued, "a gentleman having a room on the same floor in the club called to inquire for him and also sent him flowers. On Monday afternoon before he died, the died on Tuesday, Nov. 10, some flowers came to Mr. Barnet with a note. He was sleeping at the time. When he awoke I told him some flowers were there and also a note. He requested me to read the note and I did so. After reading it he just closed his eyes and said: 'I wonder who knew I was ill!'

"After I had been there two or three days Dr. Douglas added me if I had seen a box marked 'Kutnow.' I answered that I had and we found it on the dresser in the bath room and Dr. Douglas took it away with him. He afterwards said it contained mercury. At the time of his death there was in the room Dr. Douglas, myself and Miss Jennie Callendar, the other nurse. His brother had been there too, but at the particular time he died he was not there.

"During Mr. Barnet's entire illness he was in such a condition as a man suffering from diphtheria. At no time was I suspicious that his illness was due to any other cause. He was uncommunicative through all his illness. I paid no attention to the sores of his mouth and sprayed his throat."

Miss Bales denied that she had ever said to any one that Barnet had been poisoned before the poisoning with which he was affected just before his final illness.

IMPORTANT PART OF INTERVIEW

The most important part of the interview with the nurse is that which relates to the sending of the flowers to Barnet and the note which accompanied them. This is supposed to be the note signed "Blanche," about which much has been written and about which there has been much speculation as to the identity of its sender. Captain McClusky now has this note in his possession. He would not permit it to be seen or tell whether it is now in the hands of the handwriting expert. He would not admit that the note was signed "Blanche," but when, in discussing some point, one of his listeners asked if the note referred to was one signed Blanche, Captain McClusky replied in the affirmative. He quickly corrected himself, however.

The captain said that he did not think that the interview with Miss Bales had any effect in throwing light upon the Adams case, and that he has not recommended Miss Bales to make a statement. He said that Miss Bales could not recall the name of the man who had sent flowers to Barnet at the club on two or three occasions.

When asked as to the time when Mr. Kinsley, the expert in handwriting, might make his report upon the specimens in his possession, Captain McClusky said that it might be in forty-eight hours. With relation to the possible exhumation of the body of Barnet, the captain said that that matter was in the hands of the district attorney and the coroner.

**L. D. UFFORDS, OF SCRANTON**

He Deceived Mr. Sherwood, of Preston, Wayne County.

A short time before the holidays a man giving his name as L. D. Uffords, of Scranton, engaged Jesse, son of Judge Sherwood, of Preston, to purchase and ship to him farmers' produce," says the Wayne Independent. Ufford's deposit was made to Sherwood's credit in one of the Scranton banks, which account was to be used by him (Sherwood), in the payment of the bills due the Preston farmers. Mr. Sherwood gave the farmers his checks on the Scranton banks and they were honored to the extent of \$150, the sum that had been deposited to Sherwood's credit.

"Feeling assured that all was right, Sherwood continued to buy butter, poultry, eggs and other things and to ship the same to Uffords in Scranton. He purchased to the value of \$550, after having issued to the farmers about \$60 or more of his checks, discovered that they were going to protest and that Ufford had skipped and his whereabouts unknown. He had made a full thousand dollars or more out of the transaction and the further success in his line required a new field.

Though he was under no legal obligation to do so, Judge Sherwood deposited a sufficient sum in the Scranton bank to meet the payment of all of his son's obligations. Of course his son was in no wise to blame. He had acted in good faith with both the farmers and Ufford, but the latter played the part of the rascal and deceived him."

**RESIDENTS OF THE TRIPP PLOT**

They Will Ask That the Section Be Named "Tripp Park."

Property owners in Tripp park, Twenty-first ward, met Saturday night and perfected an organization. Select Councilman McAndrews presided.

H. A. Tewsbury was elected president; Henry Boston, vice president; Prof. Edwards, secretary, and Messrs. F. O. Charles, Reap White and Scott a committee on way and means. A committee was appointed to ask the

# La Grippe

It's here again! The doctors say it mostly attacks the weak, the thin, those with poor blood and nerves all unstrung. Escape is easy, simply by taking

## Scott's Emulsion

The oil is the very best food for making rich blood and producing force and energy. The hypophosphites give stability and strength to the nerves. The germs of La Grippe cannot affect a body thus fortified.

50c, and \$1.00, all druggists.

## TRAINING OF AN ENGINEER

### PREPARED A MAN TO RUN A LOCOMOTIVE.

It is an Employment Where Haste Is Made Slowly—One Has to Have Extensive Experience at the Throttle Before He Is Intrusted with an Important Train—Qualifications Necessary to Make a Successful Engineer—Never the Same Man After He Has Had an Accident.

So far as the training of locomotive engineers is concerned, railroad companies are certainly very careful in looking out for the safety of their passengers; for it takes a longer time for a man to perfect himself in this vocation than to prepare for any one of the professions.

For several years the boy, or young man, learns how to "fire" a stationary engine. When he is competent at this work he becomes a stationary engineer. After this he must become a fireman on a locomotive, working in this capacity for from three to eight years. Each railroad company has its own rules in this particular; some railroads only require three years, some four, six, or eight—eight years being the highest. During this long course of training, the young man has become practically familiar with the mechanical construction of the locomotives. He can name the different pieces of machinery and describe their use. He is considered competent to run a locomotive, that is, some locomotives; but he has to wait for an opening.

"It is an employment," said an engineer, "where you certainly make slowly. Your first engine is nothing more than what is called a 'shifter,' which is used in the train yard to shift around cars from one track to another. You must do this kind of work for at least a year. Then you get a position on a freight train, or some slow passenger train. If you are the right kind of man you may in course of time become engineer of one of the more important trains or a through express train.

### EXAMINATION COMPLETED.

Mr. Wetherill Expects to Return to Philadelphia Today.

Dr. Wetherill on Saturday made his final visit to George K. Van Horn at the county jail. During the week he saw the condemned man a number of times and had conversations with him. Whether he has formed of Van Horn's mental condition he naturally prefers to make known.

Today he will pay a visit of inspection to the Hillside Home, and this evening expects to return to his home in Philadelphia. Dr. Wetherill's official position is secretary of the lunacy committee of the state board of charities. His report on Van Horn will be submitted direct to the board of pardons, which body directed that the investigation be made.

### TO ARRANGE FOR DINNER.

Committee of Bar Association Appointed by Judge Willard.

Pursuant to the direction of the Lackawanna Law and Library association at its meeting held Jan. 6 inst., the president announced the following committee to arrange for and superintend the annual dinner to be given Tuesday, Jan. 17 inst.: Hon. E. N. Williams, chairman; George J. W. Oakford, John P. Kelly, Russell D. Michel, J. L. Kommerer, Walter Briggs.

The committee will meet at the office of Judge Willard, Monday afternoon, Jan. 9, at 4:30 o'clock.

### PITTSTON.

On Saturday morning occurred the death of Miss Clara Collier, a much esteemed young lady, and daughter of our townsmen, John Collier, who is a prominent state officer of the Father Matthew society. The deceased was for several years a teacher in the high school building, but failing health prevented her from assuming her accustomed duties at the commencement of the present school term. She was a young lady of high intellectual ability. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning from the home on Butler street, and a mass of relatives will follow at St. John's church.

The Shearer repertoire company will open a week's engagement this evening at Music Hall, and the press where they have been speak in the most favorable way of their ability.

Patrick Dempsey, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley road, had one of his fingers smashed while coupling cars in the Coxton yard. On Saturday morning Patrick Devers, also a brakeman, on the same road, while attempting to board an engine at the Junction, missed the steps with such violence that he met with a disaster. He was not hurt, but the terrible strain in those few seconds broke him down, and he would not touch an engine for a year or two. When he forced himself to go to work again he had another accident, not a serious one, and this broke him down so completely that he was never able to run even a slow local train, and eventually he had to quit the business.

WHY HE REMAINED.

One old engineer, in speaking about a man's sticking to his engine in the face of an inevitable collision cruelly destroys an illusion of the novel reader and a man who believes everything he sees in the newspapers. "It is supposed," says this engineer, "that the man stays bravely in his cab because of his devotion to his trust. This may be the case sometimes, but self-preservation is the first law of nature. Some, though not the majority, of engineers remain in the engine room in case of a collision, though small under any circumstances, are better in remaining in the cab than in jumping. Others adhere to the belief that the chances of escape are infinitely better in jumping. Many a man who has been written a hero for bravely 'sticking to his post and endeavoring to save the lives of his passengers, unmindful of himself,' stuck to his post solely because he had exhausted all of the resources at his command to stop the train, he found that he hadn't time to jump, or that he would be killed if he did."

Engineers who have charge of the fast trains receive the most pay when the pay depends on the number of miles covered. Many men, however, do not seek such positions, on account of the responsibility connected with the work, and the wear and tear on the nerves. An engineer must have had many years of training and have waited a long time to secure such a position where he will earn from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year. His pay is sometimes increased by making extra runs; but these opportunities are offset by changes and delays, so that it is rare.

The late Andrew Allen carried an insurance of \$6,000.

George Wallace, of Wilkes-Barre, was here, and Joe Lotsa was there, which means Pittston and Wilkes-Barre respectively.

The St. Alloysius society held an important meeting yesterday afternoon, and the several committees who had the arrangements of their late fair in hand, made their final report when it was shown that it proved a financial success.

The Euchre club of the West Side, which has one of the most handsome homes in the valley, will hold a reception on next Thursday evening at their club rooms, on Luzerne avenue.

The Bridge company of this city have elected "hired" directors for the ensuing year, and at the same time have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

William Scareman is very ill with typhoid fever at the residence of William Myers, on Landon street.

The cars on the several trolley lines on both sides of the river are again running on schedule time, and the water in the Susquehanna which has been at high water mark dropped several feet yesterday, and the mountains of gorged ice along the shores has floated down and out. The breaking up of the river at this time will prevent any serious freshet in the spring.

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for the best engineers to make more than \$2,000 a year.

### PAY OF ENGINEERS.

Sometimes engineers are paid by the day, a run of 100 miles being considered a day's work, and sometimes they are paid by the mile; in either case their earnings are about the same. On the slow local trains they run from 75 to 150 miles a day. There are nearly 35,000 locomotive engineers in the United States and their average pay is \$3.65 per day."

"There is," said the engineer, a certain fascination about running a locomotive that I do not pretend to account for, though I know it exists."

### CORRAN BADLY WOUNDED.

Stabbed by John Coasch During a Fight Saturday Night.

A knife was used with some effect in a fight which occurred at midnight Saturday in a tenement occupied by foreign-born people on Capouse avenue, near M. J. Kelly's house.

John Coasch and Mike Corran had a dispute about money. They had been drinking. Coasch whipped out a big pocketknife and attacked the other, cutting a big gash in his scalp and another in his left arm.

Some one ran up Venner avenue and told Patrolmen, McColligan, Satory and Block of the trouble. They hurried to the house and found Corran very weak from loss of blood. Coasch had locked himself in his room, but the door was broken in by the policemen and he submitted quietly to arrest.

Corran's wounds, which were not serious, were dressed at the Lackawanna hospital, and later he was locked in the central police station, where Coasch had already been confined. The knife with which the cutting was done was secured.

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At its meeting Friday night a majority of the committee decided to recommend to Kane and Company, of Racine, Wisconsin, an award of 500 desks and 72 rear seats. There were two other bidders. One of these, it is claimed, submitted a proposal to furnish as low as the Racine firm a desk which closely follows the style used in the Scranton schools. As this firm is of Scranton, at least ten members believe it should get the award.

### KELLER IS RENOMINATED.

To Represent the Seventeenth Ward in Common Council.

Luther Keller was nominated to succeed himself in common council by the Republican Seventeenth ward caucus which was held Saturday night in the office of Alderman John T. Howe. J. A. Pezman was nominated for councilman, and William T. Hackett for assessor. The following officers were named:

Election officers: First district—Judge of election, M. J. Andrews; Inspector of election, Peter L. Mann; register of voters, D. H. Jay.

Second district—Judge of election, William A. Connell; Inspector of election, W. P. Bennett; register of voters, W. P. Bennett.

### Monopoly.

"Isabel, haven't I told you all my son's innocent secrets?"

"Yes, Laura—but that's it: you never gave me a chance to tell you any of mine."—Truth.

## ECZEMA FOR YEARS CURED

### TWO REMARKABLE CASES.

I have an intense sufferer from Eczema for seven years. I tried medicines, foul dressings, ointments, etc., with no improvement, and setting the almost frantic with despair itching. After using three bottles of CUTICURA SALVE, I am completely cured. C. G. LOWE, 207 Market St., Phila., Pa.

I had Eczema for seven years, and my scalp was in a bad state. Three inches of my back hair was gone, with the skin raw and sore, so bad I thought it would drive me mad. I tried all remedies, but could not get cured. I used bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, five times daily, and the Eczema disappeared.

C. G. LOWE, 207 Market St., Phila., Pa.

Special Attention Given to Bushes and Personal Accounts.

Liberal Accommodations Extended According to Balances and Responsibility.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Interest Deposits.

## Railroad Man

### Receives Good Advice from Fellow Workmen

The Whole Story Told by His Wife—May Help You.

"When my little boy was six years old he had an attack of the measles, and after recovering he was restless at night, had no appetite, and was cross and fretful. Later on, large blisters and sores broke out on his face and limbs. We were told they would heal in a few days; but these few days grew into months. One day my husband, who is a well-known railroad man, was advised by some of his fellow workmen to give the boy Hood's Saraparilla. We concluded to do so, and after he had taken the first bottle we noticed some improvement. We kept on giving him this medicine until he had taken three bottles, when he was completely cured, and he has been well ever since." Mrs. E. J. Miller, Bennett, Pa.

Hood's Saraparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills

do not cause pain or grippe. All druggists. \$2.

Effectiveness and Durability

SPECIALLY EQUIPPED FOR MINE WORK