LIGHT TO FALL ON GAS TRUST'S WAYS

Senator Grady Says a Commission to Expose Them Will Be Created.

PRICES WILL BE LOWERED.

It Will Be a Genuine Reduction That Will Be of Benefit to the Gas Consumers.

"Any bill embodying just and reasonable demands of this city will pass the next Legislature. I am sanguine of the success of a bill reducing the price of gas to 90 cents, and providing for a commission to see that the people benefit by the reduction."

This statement was made last night by Thomas F. Grady, who is to be the minority leader of the next Senate. For the first time in several years Senator Grady had consented to submit to an interview.

At the outset he denied absolutely that there was any truth in the published story that the Democrats had any intention of meeting to outline a plan of action in the Legislature.

"But," he continued, "if there is any understanding at all among the Democrats as to the course we will pursue it is a determination to wring from the Gas Trust cheaper gas. I don't mean lower rates. We have already got that. The Journal struck the right key when it declared that gas is as costly now as it was before the bill last year was passed. By the terms of that measure gas has cost only $1.15 during the current year. This is a reduction of 10 cents a thousand cubic feet.

"I don't believe there is any consumer of gas in this city who has benefited a penny's worth by this reduction. The cost is the same as it always has been. It is reasonable to assume that when this fact is made clear to the legislators all will join hands in perfecting a plan by which a law of the State can be enforced.

"It is an affront to the lawmaking body of the State to have its action nullified by this trust. Why, under the law of 1897 the Gas Trust stock bounced up until it reached 170. This is proof enough that the people are actually worse off now in the matter of gas than they were before the price was reduced."

Senator Grady was asked if he favored the appointment of a commission to investigate the Gas Trust.

"Certainly I do," he replied. "Unless this is done there will be no use in enacting a law reducing the price. Meters will register just the same under an air pressure as under a gas pressure. It is possible to force air through the pipes and charge the unfortunate people for it."

The Senator was told that the intention now is to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission to control the trust.

"That is a good enough scheme," he said. "It really makes very little difference who appoints it. I shall recommend that the bill provide for a thoroughly representative commission. One member should represent labor, another should represent the mercantile interests, and so on. It should embrace the most important fields of business life."

"What should be its scope?"

"There should be no limit to its authority. Here are some things the people want to know:

"The actual amount of capital invested.

"Just what it costs to make a first-class quality of gas.

"What kind of gas the trust has been supplying to the people.

"What dividends it has been paying on its actual investment.

"How it happens that the value of Consolidated Gas stock goes up as the price goes down.

"There is only one way to ascertain these facts. That is by a thorough overhauling of the books of the trust and the exposure of the methods of the trust. If the trust can pay 6 per cent dividend on the actual amount of capital invested and furnish 28 candle power gas and charge only 75 cents a thousand cubic feet, the people don't want to pay $1.15 for 20 candle power gas."

BURGLARS STOLE THE BRIDE'S WEDDING FROCK.

The Rest of Her Trousseau Was Burned Up and the Ceremony Had to Be Changed.

George A. Rockfellow and Miss Caroline Potter, of Rahway, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's uncle, Frank Voorhees. It was a quiet affair, thieves and a fire having changed the original plans for an elaborate ceremony.

The home of the bride-elect was plundered by thieves on Sunday night. They carried away her wedding gown. Then, on Tuesday, the house caught fire and burned to the ground. The rest of her trousseau went up in the smoke.

SHAFTER WILL RETURN WEST.

He Is to Be Again Assigned to the Department of California.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Official notice has been received by Major-General Merriam that General Shafter is to be again assigned to the command of the Department of California.

The impression prevails that General Merriam will go to Denver to command the Department of Colorado, and that the Department of California and Columbia will be combined under Shafter.

Notes of Society.

Mrs. Du Copper, of No. 22 West Seventeenth street, will entertain at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner party last evening at their residence, No. 1 West Fifty-seventh street.

Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave a The Dansante yesterday afternoon at their home, No. 27 East Seventy-second street, in honor of Miss May Young.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes will give a small Christmas dance this evening at their residence, No. 1 East Seventy-fourth street, in honor of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Keyes.

Mr. Elisha Dyer will lead the cotillon at Mrs. William Astor's ball on January 9. He will dance with Mrs. Astor's daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson. The ball will be quite small.

At the Portrait Show yesterday afternoon Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Miss Whitney presided at the tea table. Mrs. John Hobart Warren, who has just recovered from an attack of grip, and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander assisted them in receiving. The Thursday teas at the exhibition have been quite a social event each week, and are largely attended. Waitresses have been dispensed with, and the ladies who act as hostesses not only pour tea, but serve it themselves.

The third of the De Coverly dances at Delmonico's last evening was an exceedingly delightful and jolly affair, enjoyed by the young people of society. Among the dancers were Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Eleanor Keyes, Miss Marie Groves, the Misses Lockwood, Miss Sally Dominick, Miss Pauline Foote, Miss Elsie Hoffman, Miss Edith Rodt, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Maclay, Mr. C. N. Bliss, Jr., Mr. F. Raymond Lefferts, the Messrs. Dominick, Mr. William Maclay, Mr. Hegeman Foster, Mr. Adams Batchelder, Mr. Samuel Hartman, Mr. Edward P. Casey and Mr. Howard S. Borden. The patronesses of the dances are Mrs. James H. Benedict, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. H. Blanchard Dominick, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. George M. Greene, Mrs. Robert How, Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, Mrs. William B. Lockwood, Mrs. Charles Francis Rae and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine. Mrs. Foote and Mrs. Dominick received.

Royal Limited.

Via C. R. R. of N. J., P. & R., B. & O. New York to Washington daily, 2:55 p. m., Whitehall terminal (South Ferry), and 3 p. m. foot Liberty Street. Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequalled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington.

MRS. VERMEULE AND CROSHER FACE A POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Mrs. Vermeule and Henry P. Grosher in Court.

If the allegations made by Lawyer Julius Lehmann in a letter sent to Assistant District-Attorney James D. McClelland yesterday are true, Mrs. Mabel Roelofs, or Louise Vermeule, as she prefers to be called, not only defrauded many New York business men out of money and goods, but swindled people in wholesale fashion in Philadelphia as well.

Mr. Lehmann says that there are now six indictments hanging over her head in the Quaker City. They were found, he says, upon charges made by Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., Gimbel Brothers, William Milligan & Sons, Otto Hartwich, Dr. George C. Stout and George A. Freyer. The first five named allege that they were mulcted by means of worthless checks.

The examination of Mrs. Roelofs, or Vermeule, was set down for yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, but was again postponed, this time till next Wednesday. The woman was brought into the court room, but she remained for only ten minutes. Her alleged accomplice, Henry P. Crosher, was also in court.

It has been learned that two notes, one for $800 and the other for $150, which were given by the Roelofs woman in payment for goods, were indorsed by her counsel, Col. Robert J. Haire.

HAIL, CONQUERING SERVANTS COME!

Delegates from Scandinavian Union to "Protect" the New York Domestics.

Swiftly and surely the subjugation of the householder is being accomplished. The dawn of the servant girls' union is at hand. Over the bounding deep come delegates from the Benevolent and Protective Association of Housemaids, Cooks and Maids-of-All-Work of Norway and Sweden, with the object in view of extending their organization to the United States.

In Norway and Sweden the union has been a success. The hours of servant girls have been cut from twenty to eighteen a day and wages have been raised about three cents a week. If the delegates get started off right here there is no telling where they will stop.

Already the United States servant girl wields a sceptre of authority as big as a telegraph pole, working with nothing but her own nerve and a consciousness that she has rights. With a union back of her—well!

Among other reforms which will be advocated by the organizers of the union are some concerning hours of work, days off and sleeping accommodations. The difficulty now prevailing of getting a servant girl to work any hours at all presupposes that a change in the method of keeping time will have to be devised if her hours are to be shortened.

In the matter of days off the Scandinavian Servant Girls' Union is modest. All it requires is that a servant have one afternoon off during the week and all day Sunday every alternate week. Nothing is said about the privilege of wearing the mistress's clothes, but this privilege is so time-honored that the Servant Girls' Union organizers probably suppose that it is understood.

Concerning sleeping accommodations for servant girls, the union is definite and firm. Warm, light, well-ventilated rooms, with a separate bed for each servant girl must be provided. This will bar anybody living in a Harlem flat from keeping a servant girl, because no self-respecting servant will consent to sleep on the ice-box in the kitchen with a union backing her.

In the matter of wages the union has little to do. Over in Norway and Sweden servant girls manage to draw as much as 60 cents a week. It is believed that the union delegates, when they get here and find out what a power the American servant girl is, will either drop dead or hunt for a job.

LEAPED AS THE SLOOP SANK.

Two Captains Adrift in Small Boats in a Gale on Great South Bay.

Captains Augustus Smalling and William H. Brown started from Wig Inlet, opposite Babylon, L. I., shortly before sundown Wednesday to cross the Great South Bay in the sloop Lizzie S.

A howling northwester was blowing, and the old craft made slow progress to windward. When in about the middle of the bay the boat began to sink. Smalling ran aft and jumped into one of the two small boats they were towing. Brown sprang to the other, and the two men pushed off just as the Lizzie S. sank from sight.

The ice was forming in the bay, and it was growing dark. The men rowed with desperation, but each fresh squall tossed them about, and they were fast giving up hope when Captain Watts, of the sloop Growler, picked them up.

Pottery Trust Hits a Snag.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 29.—The promoters of the $27,000,000 pottery trust have "struck a snag" in this city. The pottery owners insist that they must have cash for their plants before going into the deal. The promoters are opposed to paying money, urging that the owners should be willing to take a large share of the purchase price in stock.

Hired Girls Will Organize a Union.

Leaders in the Domestic Solidarity, of Sweden, are coming to America to inaugurate a union of household servants.

BAD PAPER COSTS $100,000 TO CITY BANKS.

Day Laborers of the Rothchilds Tell How the Firm Got Them to Sign Notes.

THESE WERE FLOATED HERE

Head of the House Arrested on Complaint of Central National, Which Loses $6,250.

David Rothchilds, of No. 140 Central Park West, was arrested at his home yesterday on a warrant sworn out by the Central National Bank.

According to the complaint, Rothchild was the head of the firm of Rothchilds & Sons, which until recently conducted a large clothing business in Cleveland, O. On May 12, 1897, Rothchilds visited the Central National Bank and offered for discount a note signed by the firm for $5,000, payable September 12 of that year.

He made a statement, according to the complaint, that the firm had liabilities of about $50,000, but possessed assets of three times that sum. He also gave the bank as security about twenty promissory notes, of sums ranging from one hundred to three hundred dollars, which the bank says, Mr. Rothchild declared, were secured by chattle mortgages and were the notes of customers. Their total was $6,250. Among others were notes signed by Harry Golden, John Emrick, W. Lei and a man named Cook. All with the exception of Emrick's note were made payable at No. 579 Broadway, the firm's New York office.

About the time the $5,000 note became due in September of last year, R. Rothchilds & Son assigned. The notes were protested.

The bank found that Emrick was employed in the Chicago Stock Yards as a driver. He said he had formerly worked for the Rothchilds, and that one day David Rothchilds asked him to sign his name to about twenty notes. He did not know what they were, and said he did not care, as he knew no one could make him pay any notes, he having no means. Emrick said that the other men employed by the firm also were asked to do the same, and that Goldea, Lei and Cook made about the same number as he did. Later the Central National Bank found Lei, who corroborated the statement made by Emrick. Other men employed by the firm also made similar admissions.

When arraigned in court yesterday, Rothchilds declined to make a statement, except to deny any swindling.

The police say several other large financial institutions in this city loaned money in the same manner to the Rothchilds to the extent of about $100,000.

Magistrate Wentworth held Rothchilds in $2,000 bail for examination on January 3.

LOCAL NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Happenings of a Day in and About the Greater City of New York.

Pawnbroker to Be Tried.—Abraham Lawrence, pawnbroker, of No. 253 First avenue, was held in $100 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, to be tried on a charge of accepting pledges from minors.

Tombs Has a Full House.—Commissioner of Corrections Lantry yesterday ordered Warden Hagan, of the Tombs, not to take any more prisoners because of the place being filled. He ordered that other prisoners should be sent to the remaining city prisons.

No Lights: Scores of Drivers Arrested.—In the round-up of milk wagon and truck drivers who had no lights, the police arraigned a score in the Centre Street Court, where they were fined $2 each, and another score in Essex Market Court, where they were fined $1 each.

Spanish Insult Wiped Out in Blood.—George Mariono, a Greek steamship fireman, living in a boarding house at No. 89 Oliver street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stabbing Antonio Dunalli, a Spaniard, who spoke insultingly of America. The Spaniard lies in a serious condition in Hudson Street Hospital.

British Skippers Race to New York.—Captain Auld, of the four-masted British ship Sofala, is trying to find Captain Skalling, of the British bark St. Peter, to collect a bet of £10 for having beaten his bark into this port by four days. The bet was made in Buenos Ayres. To-day Captain Auld sets sail for Hong Kong, and it is therefore not likely that he will run across his man for a year or so.

Alderman's "Pull" on the Wane.—"What do you think?" said Alderman Neufeld, with much agitation in the Essex Market Court yesterday. "Here are my two honest, hard-working coal drivers arrested because they had no lights on their wagons, when the police never notified me that I must have the lights. My pull must be played out." He paid $1 fine for each driver.

Stricken in an Elevator.—William H. Manning, cashier in the Internal Revenue Office in Brooklyn, was stricken with something like apoplexy while about to enter the elevator in the Federal Building yesterday morning. Mr. Manning has been suffering with grip lately, and the attack is supposed to have followed as a result of that trouble. Mr. Manning was taken to his home, No. 71 Hart street, Brooklyn.

Tried His Best to Die.—Homeless Henry Alcheimer pounded on the window at No. 116 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street yesterday, demanding a rope to hang himself with, until a terrified servant gave him a clothesline, and he suspended himself from the knob of a vestibule door at No. 118 by drawing up his legs. He was black in the face when a policeman cut him down. He was sent to the Island.

Ferryboat Off Again for Cuba.—The ferryboat Brinkerhoff, which started for Cuba a fortnight ago and put back because there was a fire on board, according to Captain John O'Brien, of filibuster fame, which he said was caused by an electric wire, although there is no electric wiring on the boat, started again yesterday. The crew was new. The men who started on the first trip said she was not seaworthy enough to sail to Cuba.

Vagaries of Williamsburg Whiskey.—Patrick Harkens, a marine in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Rodney street, Williamsburg, after drinking copiously of Williamsburg whiskey, took off his shoes an dstockings and then ran to and fro on the asphalt pavement. He jumped in front of an electric car, which came within an inch of crushing him. Six men overpowered him and took him to the Clymer street police station.

No Dime Novel Detective.—John Leahy, of No. 220 West Sixty-first street, was charged by Mrs. Annie Quinn with entering her flat at the same address and stealing silver plate. Detective Charles Cavanagh was called in to arrest Leahy. There is nothing of the dime novel detective about Cavanagh in the ability to throw a dozen ruffians over a fence single handed, and it was all he could do to keep from being chewed up by Leahy. Three policemen just saved him. Leahy and his wife were arrested.

MANY CITY IMPROVEMENTS TO BE AUTHORIZED.

Bills introduced at the next session of the Legislature, calling for appropriations for making needed improvements in any of the boroughs, will not be objected to by the city administration.

Not one bill entailing expense on the city was passed at the last session. They were all killed because of the fear that the debt limit would be exceeded. Bills calling for appropriations aggregating $48,000,000 were introduced and laid aside. Now it is intended to throw open the doors for all meritorious measures, no matter how large a sum is involved.

Brooklyn needs an increased water supply. A bill providing for this will take precedence of everything else relating to city affairs.

Bonds representing this class of indebtedness are exempted by the constitution from consideration in ascertaining the city's debt.

New bridges are needed over the East River; a railroad bridge is particularly necessary.—STATEMENT BY ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL THOMAS J. CREAMER.

CLING TO GOLD, SAY PROFESSORS.

Report of the Academic Committee to American Economists.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29.—At the closing day's session of the American Economic Association Convention now being held in this city the report of the special committee on banking and currency was presented by the committee, consisting of Professors F. M. Taylor, of the University of Michigan; F. W. Taussig, of Harvard; J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University; Sidney Sherwood, of Johns Hopkins, and David Kinely, of the University of Illinois. The chief points of the report were as follows:

The Need of Reform.

Despite the fact that much improvement has taken place within two or three years, there still exists a real need for monetary and banking reform in the United States. The standard of value upon which the whole system rests (gold) is by no means as secure as it should be. The circulating note system is still greatly lacking in elasticity. Adequate banking facilities for newer or more backward districts are still wanting. In the system as a whole there is a notable lack of unity and organization.

Under the laws now in force a Secretary of the Treasury who desires to maintain the gold standard need have no difficulty in doing so. But in the absence of an explicit legislative mandate with respect to the duties of the Secretary in this matter, it is possible for an executive so disposed to overthrow the gold standard, even though no change be made in the law. There thus remains in the situation an element of uncertainty which is needless and which cannot but work harm.

As respects the need for elasticity in the note system, now in another way has truth gained. In the first place, we still retain for our bank circulation the system of bond security, and under that system it is in the income of the man extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure in the currency the prompt and easy adjustment of volume to meet shifting conditions of genuine elasticity.

If bank circulation is to be elastic, the assets which are required as a security for that circulation must be such as a bank ordinarily has in its possession; since in a stringency, when expansion is needed, the bank already has its resources locked up, and consequently cannot, without great difficulty, get hold of new assets.

In the second place, we have not attained in our circulation even that degree of elasticity of which a bond secured system is capable. At the outset, we disregard the fundamental principle that, in order to be elastic, a circulation should be profitable.

But even an increase in profitableness cannot avail unless the machinery of issue and redemption is efficient. At this point our present law is positively evil. It limits the amount of circulation which may be retired during any one month, and prohibits reissue for six months after retirement, thus actually putting a premium on inelasticity. Even if a bank decides to expand its circulation, the process can scarcely be completed till the special need has passed. We thus have every reason to expect that, should another crisis as serious as that of 1893 overtake the nation, we should experience a monetary famine of equal severity.

The Security of the Standard.

Under existing conditions, the only wise and consistent policy for the United States is the frank recognition of the fact that the actual monetary standard is now, and for some time to come will be, gold, and the adoption of legislation which shall insure the entire stability of that standard, until such time as the nation may have decided to establish some other.

International bimetallism is at present, and for a long time will be, out of the question. In consequence, the precise form which the question of standards now takes in the United States is as to whether the currency shall rest on a gold basis, or on a silver or paper basis. Under existing conditions, the gold standard is, for the United States, the best available. This being the case, it is the duty of the nation to render that standard as stable as possible.

With respect to the means through which increased stability for the standard shall be insured, it is hardly to be doubted that much would be gained by its explicit definition in terms of gold.

Still more important would be the enacting of such legislation as shall insure that the task of maintaining the standard, or, in other words, of maintaining the convertibility into gold of other forms of currency, shall be efficiently performed. At this point your committee find themselves in accord with the commonly received opinion that, under normal conditions, the task in question can most advantageously be devolved upon some institution or institutions of a banking nature. It would doubtless be well also to find a place for silver where it will cause least trouble, by retiring all notes under ten dollars, and to authorize the Secretary to retire, at least temporarily, notes which have been once reissued.

The Banking System.

Whatever decision may be reached with reference to the much disputed question as to whether United States legal tender notes shall continue to hold their place as part of the paper currency of the country, it is certain that the maintenance of some system of bank issues will be indispensable. This system should, without doubt, be under Federal control.

As respects the method to be employed for attaining this needed increase in elasticity, it is believed that the really successful one must involve issuing some portion of the circulation upon ordinary banking assets.

It may, however, prove impossible to secure legislation of the character described. In such event the existing system of notes based on United States bonds should be so amended as to give to it as large a measure of elasticity as is possible.

In the judgment of your committee the most effective as well as the safest expedient for accomplishing this object is some system of branch banking similar to those systems in vogue in Canada, Scotland and other countries.

After La Grippe

Come the usual feelings of weakness, liability to colds and coughs, and irritated throats.

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar

Will remove the bad results of La Grippe and strengthen the system to resist fresh attacks. It also prevents La Grippe if taken in time.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cents.

RUPTURE

Causes a constant disturbance and ever occupies the patient's mind. It is surprising what can be accomplished toward diminishing the severity of your case and making you feel different in many ways, from the very moment Mr. Cluthe applies his patent truss. He guarantees to hold any rupture without binding one up with elastic belts, leg-straps or steel springs. Write, or better, call. CHAS. CLUTHE CO., 29 East 14th St., near Union Sq., N. Y.

EXPANSIONIST IN MORRILL'S SHOES.

New Senator from Vermont Will Favor the Peace Treaty.

Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 29.—The successor to Senator Morrill will be appointed by the Governor of Vermont, and every name mentioned so far is that of a man who favors the policy of expansion and the ratification of the Peace Treaty, to which the late Senator was opposed.

If the vacancy had occurred during the recent session of the Legislature that body would have proceeded in joint assembly to elect a Senator. The vacancy occurring during a recess of the Legislature, the power of appointment rests with the Governor, and the Legislature will not meet again until 1900. If the Governor's selection should be unsatisfactory the Legislature may elect another.

The men most spoken of for the place are former Governor William P. Dillingham, of Waterbury; former Governor C. S. Page, of Hyde Park; C. S. Prouty, of Newport; Judge Henry C. Ide, of St. Johnsbury, and Congressman W. W. Grout.

The Senator, by an unwritten law, will come from the east side, it being the unbroken custom to have a Senator from each side of the mountain chain that divides the State. All the above-mentioned candidates are from the east side.

William P. Dillingham was elected Governor in 1896 by the largest majority ever given a candidate in Vermont.

It is understood that former Governor Page is the choice of Senator Proctor, which may have some weight with Governor Smith.

C. S. Prouty is a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and counsel for the Central Vermont Railroad.

Judge Ide has been prominent in State affairs for twenty years. He was a member of the commission that settled the Samoan difficulties. General Grout has been a member of the House of Representatives for sixteen years, and bases his candidacy on the experience which has come from that service.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The President has sent the following notice to all members of the Cabinet and the Public Printer:

The President directs that the several executive departments and the Government Printing Office be closed at 11 o'clock on the 31st instant, on account of the funeral of the late Senator Morrill, of Vermont, which will be held in the Senate Chamber on Saturday next at 12 o'clock.

Obituary.

John Norton Cropland, author of a "Record of the New York Stage from 1750 to 1860," "Memoirs of Mrs. Duff," "Professional Life of Thomas Abthorpe Cooper" and other works, died at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday. He was an octogenarian and a native of New York.

John Brooks, president of the Aluminum Press and Plate Company, died at Plainfield, N. J., from a stroke of apoplexy at the breakfast table.

Mrs. David O. Noe, seventy-six years old, who sang time duets with her husband at the Old People's meeting in the Methodist Church, of Perth Amboy, N. J., where they had been members for fifty years, died suddenly yesterday from a fit of violent coughing.

Walter C. Green, an artist, widely known in New Jersey, died at Bloomfield from pneumonia. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Upper Montclair.

True Wisdom It is far wiser to keep disease away than to fight it after it comes. An occasional dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters makes people hungry at meal time, and gives the digestive apparatus power to get full nutrition out of food.

Thus bodily strength is maintained, the blood kept pure, and disease can't find a foothold. **Hostetter's Stomach Bitters**

CLERK IS GONE WITH $60,000.

Beeler Took the Money from Express Office at San Antonio, Texas.

STARTED TO DELIVER IT.

His Horse and Wagon Found Later in a Thicket on the Outskirts of the City.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 29.—The local office of the Wells, Fargo Express Company is out a money package containing $60,000.

The money was sent here from Houston for the Southern Pacific to meet its pay roll west from this city to El Paso. It arrived on Wednesday morning, and was given to C. A. Beeler, the Wells Fargo money delivery clerk, to hand over. Beeler started for the depot and was seen en route.

Four hours after his departure his wagon was found five miles west of the city in a thicket, the horse almost dead from the effects of hard driving. Inquiry developed the fact that no delivery had been made. There was no evidence of a struggle in the vicinity where the vehicle was found.

Beeler had been in the employ of the company for nine years and enjoyed the confidence of all. He had spent several years on the frontier as a cowboy. His friends stoutly assert that he is the victim of foul play and his wife also inclines to this belief.

Superintendent Taft, of the express company, is here investigating. He admits that the loss will reach the sum stated, while rumor nearly doubles the amount.

Bellevue Still Crowded.

The congestion at Bellevue Hospital continues. Thirteen persons were admitted to the alcoholic ward on Wednesday, and there was a total of forty in the ward last night. The number in the alcoholic ward is larger than ever. There were forty-five cases in the insane ward yesterday.

Young Bullitt Is Convicted.

Cape May, Dec. 29.—Logan M. Bullitt, son of John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, president of the Franklin Electric Light Company of this place, was convicted in the Common Pleas Court this afternoon of breaking and entering, for larceny and for receiving stolen goods. Bullitt appealed his case in writ of error to the Supreme Court.

It Cures Where Others Fail To Even Relieve.

BENSON'S,

(3 SEAL STAMP) (ON THE GENUINE)

't is the best POROUS PLASTER

Stimulates the circulation, dispels congestion, arrests inflammation and cures quicker than any other external application. Price 25 cents. All Druggists. Of m'f'rs, Seabury & Johnson, N. Y., if unobtainable.

SOUR STOMACH

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach." JOS. EHRLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c

... SOLD EVERYWHERE. ...

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318a

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

I am getting along splendid, since I commenced using Ripans Tabules. I can do all my housework now without sitting down to rest, and can walk first-rate, no pains nor aches about me.

WANTED—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded by the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce st., New York.