CHILD-WIFE DEAD, HUSBAND MISSING.

He Fled from the House on Discovering She Had Taken Poison.

POLICE HUNTING HIM.

Dead Girl Only Sixteen Years Old When She Married Hamblen, Six Months Ago.

Mrs. Gertie Hamblen, the sixteen-year-old wife of Robert Hamblen, was found dead yesterday in a furnished room she and her husband had occupied since Monday in a house at No. 872 Driggs avenue, Williamsburg. She had committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid.

The girl wife was the daughter of Mrs. Lillian Norie, who lives in South Brooklyn. In last March, after a courtship of nearly three years, the girl married Hamblen against the wishes of her relatives. Hamblen is twenty-five years old, and his parents live at No. 259 Division avenue.

On account of his dissipated habits Hamblen was not on good terms with the members of his family. Even after the girl's marriage she continued at work in a candy factory in Wythe avenue and helped to support Hamblen, who did no work at all. About six weeks ago the couple hired rooms at No. 242 South Fifth street, Williamsburg, but because Hamblen did not pay the rent they were obliged to move. It is said that the husband sold all the household goods and squandered the money. Two weeks ago the girl wife, not having a home, went to the house of her aunt, Miss Eliza Norie, at No. 71 Devoe street.

During her stay there she told her aunt that Hamblen treated her with great cruelty, and that she often felt as if she wanted to commit suicide. On last Sunday night Hamblen met his wife near her aunt's house and induced her to return to him. She left the home of her aunt on Monday and with Hamblen went to the Driggs avenue house.

Nobody heard the woman enter the house on Friday night. Hamblen called there yesterday morning and asked Mrs. Galligan if his wife was in the house.

"I don't know," replied Mrs. Galligan. "You may go up stairs and see."

Hamblen went up to the third floor and presently returned. He seemed agitated, and all he said was, "No, she isn't there." Then he hurriedly left the house.

Half an hour later Mrs. Galligan went up to the top floor and opened the door of Mrs. Hamblen's room. She found the girl dead in bed. Pinned to her clothing was a note addressed to "Dear Husband." The note read:

"Forgive me for what I have done, as I am out of my suffering now. The pain I could stand no longer. I am your loving true wife."

The police began a search for Hamblen.

RAFFLE FOR A RUG LEADS TO ARREST.

Armenian Carpet Dealer in Chicago Gets Into Trouble with a Prominent Man.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Alexander N. Mogab, an Armenian rug expert, who married Miss Celine Gibbons, of Keokuk, a niece of Judge Gibbons, recently, to-day started suit for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment and arrest against L. J. Friedman, a wealthy Board of Trade operator, and his wife, Rose Friedman, both of whom reside at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

It is asserted that in August, 1898, Mogab put up one of his rugs, worth about $350, to be raffled. On the evening of the raffle the owner of the rug found that while all of the tickets were sold, a large number of them were not paid for. He asserts that he announced to the assembled guests that if the rug was won on a ticket not paid for the unpaid winning ticket would not be counted. After this announcement, it is said, several of the delinquent ticket holders stepped forward and paid for the tickets which they had drawn.

The raffle was then held and a ticket held by Mrs. Rose Friedman, wife of the defendant, L. J. Friedman, drew the prize, the $350 rug. Mr. Mogab perused his accounts and alleges that he found that the ticket had not been paid for.

It is alleged that Friedman then swore out a warrant against Mogab charging him with having obtained money under false pretences from Mrs. Friedman.

GERMANS USE VERSE TO CENSURE THE BRITISH.

A Poem Upon the Trouble Between England and the South African Republic.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Berlin, Sept. 30.—All the German papers, without exception, express demonstrative sympathy with the Boers in their present trouble with the English.

The National Zeitung to-day contains on its first page a poem by Hermann Grimm, the veteran journalist, in which he speaks of England as the incorrigible pirate and warns Chamberlain to go no further. It closes with the words:

"So hebe zu den Sternen deine Haende,
Dass Gott noch einmal Schimpf und Schande wende."
"Lift heavenward once more thy hands,
That God may prevent they shame and ruin."

PREDICTS THE WORLD'S END ON NOVEMBER 11, 1899.

Hoosier Clergyman Says There Will Be a Big Collision on That Date.

Laporte, Ind., Sept. 30.—The Rev. Dr. J. T. Boyd, a well-known Hoosier clergyman, who says it is not possible for him to be mistaken, predicts that the world will come to an end on November 11, 1899.

Dr. Boyd argues that the earth passes through the stream of meteors in a different place every thirty-three years, and that in November next year the earth will come in contact with the solid bodies forming the head of this meteoric stream. Those who believe in the Lord, however, will be removed at his second coming, which will be before the date mentioned.

"PEANUT TRUST" IS THE LATEST COMBINATION.

New York Syndicate Said to Have Gobbled Up All the Southern Output.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 30.—A peanut trust to control the output of the country began forming her etoday, when a large number of shares of stock of the Columbia Peanut Company were sold to a New York syndicate. By Tuesday it is believed every factory in Virginia will ibe controlled by the syndicate, who will also buy the factories in Ohio and the Western States.

This trust is in no way connected with the American Edible Nut Company, which failed some time ago in its attempt to buy every factory in the country.

Fatal Overdose of Laudanum.

Oneonta, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Fred Hayes, aged twenty-seven, a local collector of insurance, took an overdose of laudanum at a hotel here Friday night and died this afternoon.

HE SWINDLED THE PRINCE OF WALES.

But Lou Houck Died a Natural Death, After All.

NOTORIOUS CARD SHARP

His Life Reads Like a Novel. A Modern "Dick Turpin."

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 30.—When Lou Houck, the noted card sharp, dropped dead in Durango, N. M., last Wednesday, there passed from earth one of the smoothest crooks in the country.

He originated three-card monte and the shell game and was known as the man who had swindled the Prince of Wales at cards.

While years have passed since Houck was in this city, his wife has been living quietly in one of the most fashionable parts of Columbus and yesterday received a telegram that gave the news of her husband's death. She started at once to New Mexico to claim the body and accompany it to Connersville, Ind., where it will be buried.

Houck's life story reads like a novel. He was born in the little Ohio city of Sandusky nearly fifty years ago and spent most of his boyhood days there. At an early age he learned the fascinating art of gambling and found that he had the ability to manipulate the pasteboards to suit himself. He became a professional gambler and was well known all over the country not only as a man of exceptional ability in his profession, but also as a man who so thoroughly understood the art of deception that he was able to fleece the same victim several times over.

His only term of imprisonment was in 1883, when he was caught in Texas by Detective John T. Norris.

Houck had fleeced a travelling man named Paul Lohman on a Hocking Valley train near Delaware. In the quarrel which followed Houck drew a revolver. The gun was discharged and Lohman was killed. Houck fled the country, but was located in Los Angeles, Cal.

Norris, who was detective for the Hocking Valley, was placed on his trail and he had followed Houck as far west as Deming, where some of Houck's confederates were laying for the detective.

Norris is an expert telegraph operator. While in the telegraph office at Deming he learned that one of these confederates had sent a telegram to Houck. There was no doubt it was a message of warning. Norris used his knowledge of telegraphy to good advantage. He astonished the operator by placing a silver dollar between his teeth and telegraphing. This put them on good terms at once. Norris saw the message hanging on the wall, but could not read it. He gained permission to enter the office to talk to a "brother" operator. There was a mirror on the wall, so that he could watch every movement of the operator. When he was not looking Norris secured the message, which read:

"Door Davis," (this was Houck's alias) "Los Angeles—Screw your nut. Look out for Ohio."

Norris changed the address to Las Vegas and in consequence Houck never got the message. Norris, having through this telegram definitely located Houck, at once telegraphed the police to arrest him. This was done, and then began the celebrated chase across the continent.

At Oakland, Cal., quite a crowd gathered around the car in which Norris was bringing Houck as a prisoner back to Ohio. Norris made them an address and told them that if they made an attempt to rescue Houck he would kill the prisoner instantly, as he would hardly dare to return to Ohio without him. The gang weakened and Norris got away all right.

At Ogden, Utah, Houck's friends in force boarded the train, presumably to rescue Houck. Norris gave out the word that he was going down to Salt Lake City for a day. The car was started in the right direction, but as soon as it was outside of the city limits it was uncoupled and taken on East, while the gang, unconscious of the trick that had been played, rode on to Salt Lake City.

At Cheyenne, Houck's friends wiked in on the sheriff and had everything fixed, court and all, to get legal possession of Houck. Two men were to swear that the prisoner was not Houck and he was to be released. Norris received a tip in advance, and several miles outside of Cheyenne a special engine met him and took his car at cannonball speed through Cheyenne ahead of the regular train.

Houck was finally landed in the Ohio penitentiary to serve sixteen years.

He was pardoned from the penitentiary after serving seven years. After his release he disappeared from the country and was not heard from for several years, when he returned and announced to his friends that he had been viewing the sights abroad. He showed credentials from three aristocratic clubs in three leading European cities, entitling him to all the privileges of a member.

During his residence abroad he had beaten the Prince of Wales at baccarat; he had skinned royal dukes out of their pocket money in ways peculiarly his own; he had relieved more members of the English aristocracy of wealth than any highway robber since the days of Turpin. And at all times he moved in the best of society. He produced papers to show that while he was in London he was feted and dined by some of the upper crust of England.

A few weeks ago he left for Mexico, where he was to remain during the Winter, ostensibly as an agent for an American manufacturer. He got as far as Durango, and while walking along the street last Wednesday he was seized with an attack of heart failure. Death came to him before medical assistance could be summoned.

POISONED HIMSELF TO BENEFIT HIS MOTHER.

Druggist Lublin Left His $5,000 Insurance Money to Her.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Henry Lublin, once a prosperous druggist at Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue, committed suicide today by swallowing prussic acid in order that his $5,000 life insurance might support his mother in Vienna.

Lublin had carried the project in his mind for several weeks. Although he had a wife, he left all his effects to his mother. His business had fallen off recently.

FINE DEPOT FOR RICHMOND.

It Will Be Erected by Two Roads and Will Cost $150,000.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 30.—The Chesapeake & Ohio and the Seaboard Air Line railroads are to have the finest depot here in the South. The design for this structure was to-day awarded to Messrs. Wilson Bers & Co., architects, of Philadelphia. The structure, it is estimated, will cost $150,000.

This depot is to be used by these two companies jointly. Besides this structure the Chesapeake & Ohio will spend a million or more dollars in connecting approaches.

The Viking for Nicaragua.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 30.—The converted yacht Viking, one of the mosquito fleet during the Spanish war, went into commission at the Navy Yard to-day. The Viking has her armament aboard and it is reported she will proceed to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to assist the Ivan, now there, in protecting American interests.

M'LEAN TURNS A LIGHT ON TRUSTS.

A Throng Hears Ohio's Democratic Candidate Discuss Them—He is for Expansion. Against Policy of Imperialism.

Hamilton, O., Sept. 30.—The Democratic State campaign was opened here to-day with a great demonstration and speeches by John R. McLean, candidate for Governor, and the candidates for other offices on the Democratic State ticket. Platforms were erected on all sides of the court house in the public square for overflow meetings. Decorations of bunting and portraits of McLean, Bryan and Dewey were displayed everywhere.

The Duckworth Club, of Cincinnati, and the Gravel Hall Club, of Dayton, were the largest aggregations of uniformed marchers, but local clubs were largely reinforced by mounted men from the townships.

In the afternoon John R. McLean addressed a crowd, saying in part:

"The questions now most prominently before the people of the country are the war in the Philippines, trusts, the money question, political dictators for our State, taxation, government of communities and local dictatorship. On all these questions the Democratic party has the right to congratulate itself. Its course has been an honorable one—one that commends it to all lovers of liberty, to men who hold country and principles above place, men who have not allowed their patriotism to be warped either by proffered decorations or the love and thirst for wealth."

Democrats Were Loyal.

"There is no honest man, no reading man, who does not know that the Democratic party and the Democratic press did all it could to sustain the Administration during the war with Spain. Every effort was made to uphold the hands of the President, acting for the people. Partisanship was lost sight of; loyalty, patriotism, conscience, took its place. Yet polluted politicians and selfish men dare make this an issue at this time.

"Our war was against Spain for the redress of grievances, and not against the Philippine Islanders for conquest. When Spain was vanquished we hauled down her flag, and ours then floated in friendship. The natives were our friends. The amicable relations continued until General Merritt, fresh from the White House at Washington, took command and issued an order establishing a military line which was to separate our troops and the Filipinos into two hostile camps, and forbidding the entrance within our lines of any of Aguinaldo's command. This was the commencement of hostilities.

Favors Legitimate Expansion.

"We are in favor of legitimate expansion, but opposed to an imperialistic policy. Diplomacy, that arm of all civilized governments, has not been tried. The military secrecy of the Administration has led the nation to believe that beyond all declarations was the fact that England was in need of an ally in the Orient, and had made us play as an instrument for her interests.

"The Administration must elect between these two propositions. We either go as conquerors, denying the rights to the Filipinos that our people enjoy, or we give them the benefits of all that our people have, which brings them in competition with those we must protect—the masses.

"The Democrats of Ohio invite the cooperation of all Republicans who want freedom for all men. They abhor the policy which would stifle the aspirations of two million people to govern themselves. The population of the Philippines is three times as dense as our own, and they are contending for their natural right of self-government.

"Another great menace to the people of the United States is what is now known as trusts. So friendly has the Republican Administration been to their creators that the trusts formed within the last two years exceed in capitalization all that had been organized before. The individual man is fast ceasing to play a part in the affairs of the commercial world of the United States.

A Word About Hanna.

"The dictator of the Republican party in Ohio, as well as the nation, says the money question is wiped out, and no longer plays or should take part in our politics. If that be true, then more than ever the honest citizen, the business citizen, the tax-ridden citizen, should rise in his might at this time, when only State and local conditions exist, shake off the handcuffs of the blackmailer, stand forth for honest commercial transactions and for the welfare of our State and cities.

"The money question is also a vital one. The Democratic party holds that the Government, and the Government alone, may issue currency, may coin its money. On the other side intriguing men are found who want to strip the Government of that power. They wanted that they should regulate the amount of money, and then fix the price at which the people could have that money."

Charles W. Baker also addressed the meeting. In his speech he said: "There are just two issues that the American people are interested in this Fall, and political parties and politicians might as well recognize this fact. One of these is 'imperialism,' so-called; the other issue, and it is of vital and all-absorbing consequence, is summed up entirely in the one word, 'trusts,' with a question that ought to be added, 'What are you going to do about them?'

"The Democratic party is against imperialism and all that this term implies. The Republican party in its platform declared in a lukewarm and perfunctory manner against 'trusts.' That, in fact, it is not opposed to them, but in league with them; quite willing to use them to 'fry the fat' out of them, to use a vulgarism of recent coinage; to wink at their misdoings so long as there is a prospect of contributions for campaign purposes is perfectly apparent."

DEWEY DRINKS IN EVERY MOUTH.

They Bear a Suspicious Resemblance to Classic Mixtures.

"IT seems to me," said the man with the red nose to the man with the Dewey flag, "that these here Dewey drinks are about the same as what we've always drunk."

The man with the Dewey flag laughed. "That's because you come from Ridgewood," he said. "Let's try a few and I'll show you. Will you?"

"Will I?" the red-nosed one repeated.

"Now take this one," said the flag man as he took it. "It's a Dewey cocktail. You think it's an ordinary Manhattan, but it has two dashes of absinthe and a drop of brandy added."

"Seems pretty good," Red Nose observed, smacking his lips, "but what's that 'Gridley Cinch' that it says on the wall? Why not try one of those?"

The bartender poured out a couple of Gridley Cinches. "This," said the expert, a happy smile suffusing his face, "contains the juice of one orange and of half a lime. There is a pony of brandy added and a teaspoonful of sugar. The glass is filled up with club soda, and here we are. All we have to do"——

"Is to drink it," quoth red nose.

They stood looking at each other admiringly.

"You gentlemen seem to be real patriots," said the bartender. "Why don't you try a Dewey high ball?"

"Sure we'll try it," said they. "What is it?"

"It's three-eighths Italian vermouth," he answered, "and five-eighths Tom gin, two dashes of gum and three of orange bitters, the whole filled up with carbonic. That's what we call a Dewey high ball."

"Two of 'em!" shouted the drinkers breathlessly.

"Fine stuff, fine stuff!" said Red Nose. "Just the kind of dink for a frellow."

"Ha! Ha!" laughed the other. "You're one of those chaps who loses his 'r's' and finds them again in the wrong place when he's loaded."

"Who's loadred?" Red Nose demanded with dignity, but he forgot all about the matter when the expert spoke of an Olympia cooler and gave them two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, a bottle of ginger ale and a big drink of Scotch whiskey.

"Hurrah for Dewey!" shouted Red Nose.

"Shut up," the man with the flag whispered, and the bartender offered them a Manila shower, made a pony of absinthe, half a pony of benedictine and a few drops of lemon juice in a bath of seltzer.

"Three cheers for Schley," howled the man with the flag. "Don't forget Schley."

"Put it there; you're a wonder!" the other man exclaimed, grasping his hand.

"Why not have a Schley cocktail?" inquired the bartender, and he made them two.

The two drinking men saw him squeeze into a glass the juice of a very ripe peach, ollowing this he inserted two-thirds of a glass of brandy, a dash of maraschino and some orange bitters. This he strained and served in cocktail glasses.

"Ha! ha!" laughed Red Nose. "He didn't do a thing to them, did he? 'Rah for Dewey! Dew for 'Rahey."

"Gish a drink," muttered Mr. Flag. "Want a drink. Want shelebrate."

"I'll make you a pair of Coghlan coolers," the mixer volunteered.

The patriots blinked at him and tried to find out how they were made, but they missed count of the ingredients. A Coghlan cooler consists of one-half measure of rye whiskey, half a measure of red vermouth, a dash of angostura, two dashes of orange bitters and two dashes of gum. This he served in a long glass filled with up with carbonic. It resembled a diluted Manhattan cocktail.

"So thash a Coghlan color?" inquired Red Nose.

"Make us nuzzer patriot drink," both men said in chorus.

"Gentlemen," said the bartender, "you have investigated the subject of drinks enough for one day. You may come again to-morrow for another lesson."

They grumbled, but the next day they sted instead.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TRY ON GOWNS.

They Discuss in Secret Frills They May Wear.

The staff in the District-Attorney's office is much interested in the proposal that it shall wear silk gowns like those the Judges wear. District-Attorney Gardiner has considered the idea, and his assistants believe that he is in favor of it.

It is said that a secert conference was held lately at the Hotel Metropole of all the men in the department who would be required to wear gowns. They had a tall pier glass, it is reported, and a man dressmaker was there with a very loose gown, which he draped artistically round the criminal lawyers one after another. The effect, it is reported, was generally satisfactory, although some of the staff had certain modifications to propose as to the flounces and yokes that go with the gown.

The suggestion was made that the District-Attorney and his assistants should not presume to wear the same gowns as the Judges, but should have them built on different lines. One man thought they should be scarlet, to distinguish them, or that they should be cut on the bias, or have pleats on the yoke. "The general effect should vary," he said. "The Judges have empire gowns. We ought to adopt the style of the Renaissance or fix the waists in some other way."

District-Attorney Gardiner declined yesterday to make any statement, but as he had a lot of fashion plates on his desk, it is thought that he is secretly hatching out something or other that he will spring as a surprise.

Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre is quoted as saying that if the prosecuting counsel wear gowns it will strike terror into the hearts of evil doers.

Some of the criminal lawyers believe that if the gowns are adopted they will give the District-Attorneys an unfair advantage in impressing the jury. Lawyer Emanuel M. Friend says that there is nothing in the revised statutes to prevent attorneys for the defence from going into court in scarlet knee breeches if they want to, and that if the District-Attorney's office "springs" anything in the way of costume they will find themselves met at every possible point by other lawyers.

It is asserted that since the Judges adopted gowns the percentage of crime has fallen off, but whether it is due to the gowns experts do not say.

BOYS FIND $1,380 IN HOUSATONIC RIVER.

The Money Had Belonged to an Oxford Farmer, Who Was Afraid of Banks.

Derby, Conn., Sept. 30.—Dwight Washburn, an Oxford farmer, wouldn't trust banks and hid his savings in his house. In April, 1898, he became afflicted with the delusion that his enemies had discovered the hiding place. He took the strong tin box, containing all his money, $1,380 in greenbacks, and threw it into the Housatonic River, five miles above this city, for safe keeping. He told his friends about it, and officers vainly dragged the river bed.

Failure to find his money made him a dangerous maniac and he died soon in Middletown, at a retreat for the insane. A few days ago two boys, while fishing, found the box near the spot indicated by Washburn. The boys took the box to a hardware store and opened it. The money was all intact. They advertised the find and Smith Wheeler, conservator of Washburn's estate, to-day identified the property. The money goes to a niece of Washburn.

BURGLARS KILLED RICH MAN.

Two Men Have Been Arrested, and There Are Threats of Lynching.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 30.—Alexander Wustlich, an aged and wealthy German, of Stockdale, Pa., was killed and his wife probably fatally wounded by burglars last night.

Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion. Threats of lynching have been made.

SEABRIGHT'S MAYOR DENIES CHARGES.

Declares He Knew Nothing of Collector Desch's Mixed Accounts.

NO CHECKS MISSING.

He Characterizes the Expert Accountant's Report as Unfair and One-Sided.

The report of Richard F. Stevens, expert accountant, ordered by the Supreme Court of New Jersey to investigate the financial affairs of Seabright, published in the Journal yesterday, was read with great interest by the citizens and taxpayers of that borough. It directly implicated the Mayor, P. Hall Packer, in the loose management of public funds by Collector Charles Desch, who disappeared last March and was supposed to have perished in the Windsor Hotel fire.

The Mayor was indignant at the statements of Expert Stevens, characterizing them as unfair and one-sided. To a Journal reporter Mr. Packer said:

"Stevens's report uses everything suggested by the petitioners to cast reflection upon me and members of the Council. I am surprised that he should use any part of Mrs. Desch's statement, after he had said to me that he did not believe her.

"It is true that two checks given to Desch were protested; but they were immediately made good. I had the money in the safe when the checks were given. Being six miles from the bank, Desch's checks reached there before my deposits. I immediately paid him the cash and he returned to me the original checks.

"Stevens fails to say that Levi G. Irwin, one of Desch's bondsmen, testified that Desch had told him a few days before he disappeared that I settled with him in full. He also fails to say that Paul Walton, one of the attorneys for the petitioners, also testified that he had examined Desch's books in November, 1898, and that Desch told him that my checks had been made good. He fails also to say that I held Desch's receipts for every dollar I received, and also his sworn statement that I overpaid him $15.

"As to opening the safe at midnight, upon which the petitioners and Mr. Stevens seem to lay so much stress, I would say that upon the advice of Borough Counsel Edmund Wilson I prepared a receipt for all books and papers belonging to the borough and held by Desch, according to the inventory made by Daniel C. Reed. After consulting with Mr. Wilson as to the proper manner of taking charge of the borough property, and being informed by Mrs. Desch that Reed was the only person who knew the combination to the safe, I requested the latter to make an appointment with Mrs. Desch to get the books and papers. Meantime I saw Mrs. Desch and she told me she did not want the safe opened when there was a crowd in her barber shop, but to come some night after she had closed.

"Reed arranged with her to get the books on Wednesday night, March 29. About 11:30 o'clock Reed called at my office and we went to her place of business. She came down and unlocked the door and turned on a light. Mrs. Desch then took out the books and papers and handed them to Reed. After this she procured a hammer and opened the inside door.

"She took from the drawer some private papers and two letters pertaining to the borough. She also abstracted two checks, one for $193 and the other for $393. I placed these checks in the collector's books. The books were removed to my office, where they remained until the Auditing Committee took charge of them. The two checks were deposited to the credit of Collector Desch. That is the history of the midnight safe scene.

"There were but two checks in the safe. Mrs. Desch first said there were five. At the second hearing she said there were four, and at th final hearing, three. During my ten years as a member of the Borough Council and as Mayor I have never received a penny directly or indirectly for services rendered."

DISPENSER OF MORPHINE MUST FACE THE LAW.

"Fiend" Who Has Wrecked Lives and Homes Will Be Compelled to Pay the Penalty.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—Robert Nell, of York, Pa., wanted by the police of that city for furnishing morphine to young men and women of the place, was arrested here to-day and turned over to Sheriff Charles S. White, of York.

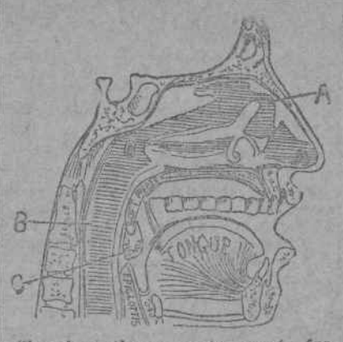
Nell's wife was arrested about two months ago on the same charge and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but he disappeared and was not located until to-day. It is said that the Nells furnished nearly two hundred victims in York with the drug, and that many divorces and much domestic infelicity have been caused by the pair.

Yesterday a Hanover (Pa.) man was divorced from his wife, claiming that his home had been broken up by his wife's use of the drug.

Cuba's Sugar Crop 317,018 Tons.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The War Department gave out to-day information that the production of sugar in the island of Cuba for the month of July reached 12,958 tons. The June crop actually made in the island amounted to 290,913 tons. The sugar crop is usually considered at an end in June. The total production of sugar up to August, 1899, was 317,018 tons.

One Dollar a Month



Showing those parts most frequently attacked by Catarrh. The letter A indicates the folds of mucous membrane in the nose. The letter B the seat of Catarrh in the throat. If you have these symptoms you can mark such as apply to your case and bring them with you. They will entitle you to medicine and treatment under the rate of $1 a month, providing you apply before October 7. If you live away from the city and cannot visit the office, mark those that apply to your case and send them with an application for Home Treatment, enclosing $1.

"Have you a cough?"
"Is the voice husky?"
"Is the breath foul?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you sit up alone?"
"Do you blow out scabs?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pains in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is the nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Does the nose bleed easily?"
"Do crusts form in the nose?"
"Is the nose sore and tender?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Do you sneeze a great deal?"
"Is there pain in back of head?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Have you disease for fatty food?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there a dropping in the throat?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with the mouth open?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Is there a tickling behind the palate?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Does your nose stop up towards night?"
"Have you a pain behind the breastbone?"
"Do you cough worse night and morning?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

Importance of Cure.

While catarrh does not cause all cases of consumption, it is also true that all those who have consumption have been subject to catarrh. All consumptives were catarrh victims. They took cold. Catarrh had prepared the way for consumption. Tubercular consumption ever requires a break in the membranes which line the breathing tubes. Catarrh furnishes the broken places in the form of raw spots. The consumptive germs cannot enter the blood of one whose bodily health is perfect, whose blood is rich and pure, unless there should exist in such a person's body a broken, sore or inflamed discharging spot, where these germs may lodge and enter the system. Catarrh forms just such broken places, and those persons whose throats and Bronchial Tubes are raw and inflamed are ever exposed to the danger of acquiring consumption. If the people were only alive to the fact that if they attended to their throat and bronchial tubes and allowed those skilled in the treatment of these parts to cure them, there would be but few cases of consumption. To show what can be done in the way of preventing consumption, nothing is so convincing as this: Among the hosts that are treated at these offices every year scarcely a person who has been under care has been known to develop lung disease. This is proof beyond question that by curing catarrh the development of consumption is prevented.

What Doctor Copeland Says.

"Are you really treating people for $1 a month?" asked an inquiring reporter. "The proposition is so surprising that it seemed to me it was worth while to look into it."

"Yes," was the reply, "we are treating people under the $1 rate. Those who apply, taking advantage of the offer during the week it is given for the disease from which they suffer, are treated until cured at this rate."

"What are the reasons for it?"

"Lots of them. The rate strikes at least one telling blow at the practice of 'boodle specialists.' Moreover, under this rate I am going to make skilful professional care and treatment cheaper than patent medicines. I am going to make it possible for sick people to get cured, get restored to health, strength and usefulness without going bankrupt, or laying themselves under a load of financial obligations that last all their lives. That is what the rate means.

"Moreover, I have never given much effort to the extension of what is called a mail business; that is, diagnosing and treating cases by mail, but this offer gives me an opportunity which I have long desired, to correspond with and help and cure hundreds of people who have been writing me for years, and who can't come to New York for treatment."

$1 A MONTH

Provided you apply at the Copeland offices before October 7, and bring with you card, physician's prescription, or any evidence that you have ever taken medicines or received treatment for any form of Catarrhal Trouble, involving the membrane lining the upper part of the body, or from any form of Lung Trouble resulting from such Catarrhal Trouble, you will be treated until cured at the rate of $1 a month. The offer means just what it says. If you are afflicted by these disorders the offer means you, and it is important that you should understand it. You can bring yourself and your $1 to the Copeland offices. You can find out first and without paying anything what the cause of your trouble is. Then by paying $1 you can be treated until cured under the terms of this remarkable opportunity.

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