Hartford Goes to La Guayra.

THE ALABAMA'S TABLET.

Commemorate a Sea Combat.

THE STATE OF

NEW HAMPSHIRE

TOTHE

U.S.S. ALABAMA.

THIS TABLET.

COMPANION TO THAT OF

THE

U.S.S.KEARSARGE.

PLACED HERE BY

COURTESY OF

THE

STATE OF ALABAMA.

PERPETUATES IN

ENDURING PEACE NAMES

ONCE JOINED IN

HISTORIC COMBAT

for each of the ships, with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, and by courtesy of the State of Alabama, a bronze

tablet, commemorative of the memorable

conflict in European waters of the United States ship Kearsarge and the Confeder-ate blockade-runner Alabama, in which

COURTED MANY WIDOWS.

Twenty Women Are Looking for a

Man Who Deceived Them.

stated that he was not anxious to obtain

stated that he was not anxious to obtain a wife who was wealthy. It was as Anton Scholmann that Mr. Gescheidt claims to have met the man, Mrs. Matilda Kloke, of 322 Stockton street, Brooklyn, is a client of the law-yer's, and she met Scholmann. He proposed marriage, and incidentally mentioned that he would straightness draw a will

ed that he would straightway draw a will

The man had called on him at the bank

eneficiary under the will, he provided

that the residue of his estate "should go to my wife, if I have one." Nothing more was heard of him by Mr. Wittmann until he was visited by Mr. Gescheidt, who told him about the second will.

Meanwhile the man had been sued in a breach-of-promise action by another widow, and Lawyer Charles J. Gerlich was retained to defend him. He is still waiting for his fee. He was sickly and

consumptive-looking, and told the woma

anything from 50 cents, upon the plea that his interest was not due and he was out of cash. One woman loaned him \$1200, and others \$500 or \$500.

Mrs. Maria Koch loaned him \$350, a

gave him her own and her dead hus-band's rings, and Mrs. Kloke loaned him a substantial sum. Mr. Gescheidt would

not give out a complete list of the women

widows and others he was arranging to

all answer to his description, and their methods tally with his."

Roeber and Pons. NEW YORK, Dec. M.-Ernest Roeber, champion wrestler of America, and Paul

abouts is not known.

Mrs. Hantz, living in East Fifth streets

one day last August, and wanted a will drawn. He had a woman with him. In-stead of naming the woman with him as

in favor of his intended wife.

oftening process.

FRENCH AND BOXERS

Chinese Force Attacked Bailloud's Column.

REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS

Europeans Captured Pive Standards and Four Cannon-Americans First to Enter Forbidden City -Massacres of Christians.

BERLIN, Dec. 36.-Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, in a dispatch from Pekin, dated Monday, December 24, says:
"The French troops encountered, December 22, east of Chochan, between Pekin and Pao Ting Fu, a Chinese force, numbering 2500 men, with artillery. The Chinese fied in the direction of Kuan Huien. They suffered losses, and left behind them five standards and four cannon. The Chinese probably consisted of the reunited remnants of a body already

Particulars of the Fight. PARIS, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Pekin, dated Dec. 25, says a detachment of French troops, commanded by General Bailloud, was recently attacked by Chinese regulars and Box-ers at Thi Techeou, south of Pao Ting Fu, The punitive expedition took the village after a lively combat. Many cannon and a quantity of provisions and ammunition were secured. On account of the hostile attitude of the position, General Ballioud burned the village, and also those villages in the neighborhood. The Chinese loss was 1000 mcn. General Ballloud's forces sustained no loss. Christian Chinese fam-files have been maltreated by the Chinese

DELIVERING THE NOTE.

Minister Conger Advises the State

Department of Envoys' Action. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-A cablegram eccived at the State Department from United States Minister Conger, dated at Pekin, on the 24th inst., states that the formal meeting between the diplomatic representatives and Prince Ching took place on the 24th. Ching presented the credentials of himself and Li Hung Chang, who was unable to attend, owing to illness, to the diplomatic representatives, who handed to him the international note. The officials of the State Department are unwilling to venture a guess as to the length of time that will be con-sumed by the Chinese Government in consideration of the note.

The last article of the note notified the Chinese Government that the occupation of Chi Li and Pekin may be continued until the Chinese Government has complied with the terms of the note. It may be stated, however, that the United States is not bound or affected by this condition. Our occupancy from a military point of view, has terminated, and there is no disposition to renew it. As for the other powers, it is expected that the main obstacle they will encounter in withdrawing under this condition will be found in the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory guar-antees upon the Chinese promise to pay indemnities.

indemnities.

Brigadier-General Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, has forwarded to the Navy Department a letter from Captain Charles D. Long, serving with the marines in China, stating that the American marines were the first to enter the Parkidon City. There has been much the Perbidden City. There has been much controversy as to whether the Russlams, British, Germans or Americans were first inside the sacred precincts of the Forbidden City, and this letter is regarded as establishing the claims of the American-to have been the first on the ground. Captain Long gives the following account of the duties performed by Company B at

'Up to that time (August 15), the For-bidden City had not been entered by any of the allied forces. Three of the four gates between the Chien Men gate and the Forbidden City had been forced the previous day by the Americans, but then they halted and finally withdrew to the first gate, which was held. Receiving an order from the commanding officer of marines to enter the Forbidden City and selze such buildings and grounds as might be most advantageous for us to hold and occupy. I moved immediately with my company, forced the fourth gate and entered the city. Japanese sentries object-ed to our entering, but I did not consider their claim on that point, considering that there was no opposition, the Chinese hav-ing departed, leaving their banners standing. I put guards on the best of the buildings, and the regimental colors were holisted on one of the administration buildings. To the best of my belief, this was the first and only occupation of the Forbidden City by any of the allied forces. and the only time that any force hoisted its colors there. We remained there from about 3:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M., when I recelved an order to withdraw and to leave a guard at the fourth gate. Captain Mat-thews and Licutenant Little, United States Marines, were the officers in Com-pany B with me."

AMERICANS IN PEKIN.

Their Conduct Praised by an English Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. M .- In the course of a review, published in the Morning Post to day, of the conditions existing at Pekin, H. J. Whigham, the well-known newspaper correspondent, says there are now 259,000 inhabitants pursuing their ordi-mary avocations in the American quarmary avocations in the American quar-ter. The markets are all in full blast. He adds that the American and Japanese quarters are in all respects the best managed, "showing ability on the part of the Americans to handle a subject peo-ple, which they have not developed else-where to proper advantage," Continu-ing, Mr. Whigham says:

ing, Mr. Whigham says:

"This enormous portion of the city is policed by exactly one company of infantry and a few mounted men under a Provost Marshal. If only these hard-headed soldiers of the Provost Marshal type had been given a free hand in the Philippines the task of subjugating the Philippines the task of subjugating the unfortunate islanders would have been much more simple. If the Japanese have come out of the muddle with flying colors, they at least have the Americans close

'It is worth sending an expedition to China if only to get a few hints on trans-portation from the Americans. Their scheme of municipal government could not be bettered by the British, who have learned the business experience in every quarter of the globe. For the point of contrast it is only necessary to walk down the avenus of the Chinese city dividing the United States and Germany. The American side of the street is simply Pekin in the ordinary garb of peace, minus its variegated smells. The opposite side is almost deserted. The Germans ave come to the American side for meat and vegetables, and it is whispered that as they bring in the produce, except where the gates are British, American or Japanese. That is why the markets in the quarter controlled by these nations

A dispatch to the Pall Mail Gazette "Much irritation has been caused by the activity of the German troops in the districts under Brilish protection. So acute has been the feeling that there has been the Senate Jilks filled his place.

a question of the British seceding from the allied command." The Foreign Office informed a representative of the Associated Press today that there is no truth in the Pail Mall Ga-zette's Pekin dispatch,

BURNED BY BOXERS.

The Massacre of Native Christians Continues.

PEKIN, Dec. M.—Rev. Mr. Kelly, the Presbyterian missionary, who, as cabled to the Associated Press yesterday, has reported to Minister Conger the burning by Boxers of 19 Catholic Christians, now reports having received further confirmation of the burning of native Christians. He now says the number burned is Zi, and he adds that thousands of armed Chinese have been seen in the Sam Ho country. Mr. Conger has sent a copy of the communication to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, and Japanese and German troops have been sent to investigate the reports.

gate the reports.

The troops of the various nations celebrated Christmas in their own fashion, each force being interested in the doings of the others. The Germans today were reviewed on the occasion of the presentation of the presents. tion of flags to two regiments. The event was made practically international. All the Generals and staffs, with their troops, were present, with the result that a great military spectacle was witnessed. No answer has yet been received to the joint note of the powers.

Empress Will Not Be Recognized. LONDON, Dec. 27 .- "Mr. Conger takes a hopeful view of the situation," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Monday, "and thinks that a set-tlement will be effected, but he declares that no one of the envoys will recognize the Empress Dowager officially, although all are aware that she has long exer-cised the supreme power. He believes the crisis will result in the initiation of reforms in China. Senor de Cologan, the Spanish Minister, fears that discussion of the joint note after general acceptance will extend for a year or more.

"It is rumored that numerous villages east of Pekin are combining to extermi-mate native Christians, several of whom have been burned in a local temple. Li Hung Chang is a trifle better."

The Financial Stage.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The China question has virtually reached the money point. The amount of the indemnity to be paid will probably require many weeks of diplomatic con-sultation. Sir Robert Hart knows better than anybody else what can be paid by the Chinese Government without the com-plete surrender of her taxing and revenue resources to Europe, but bankers in all the capitals will prefer to have a great loan underwritten by the powers themselves and full financial control es-tablished by an international commission for the payments of interest and sinking

THE DAY'S RACES.

Races at Tanforan. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.-Results at

Tanforan: Five furlongs, seiling-Montallade Carter W. Harrison, Jr., second, Maud Ferguson third; time 1:01%. one mile, selling—Pupil won, Alas second, Imperious third; time, 1:824.
Seven and one-half furionss—Artilla won, MacGuyil second, Sam Howard coupled with Artilla third; time, 1:36.

One mile, selling-Eorsida won, Billy Moore second, Coming Event third; time, Five and a half furlongs-Toah won, Eonic second, Bab third; time, 1:08. One mile, selling—Don Luis won Her-culean second, Lamachus third; time,

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS Dec. 26.—Weather, ine; track, fast. Results: One mile, seiling—Jessie Jarboe won, Eugenie S. second, Zanetto third; time,

1:42%

Selling, one mile-Animosity won, Menselling, one mile-Animosity won, Men-ice second, Valdez third; time, 1:42%. Selling, mile and a quarter-Monk Wayman won, Major Mansir second, Beana

third; time, 2:08%. Handicap, six furlongs—W. J. Deboe won, Georgie second, Sackatuck third; Selling, mile and 50 yards-Miss Hanover

won, Belle Simpson second, McGrath-ania Prince third; time, 1:6. Selling, one mile—W. B. Gates won, Pacemaker second, Eitholin third; time, 1:41%

The Defender's Keel.

BRISTOL, R. L. Dec. M.-The work of uncovering the lead keel for the new defender, which is in progress of con-struction here, was begun today. A large amount of clay had been banked around amount of cisy had been banked around the keel mold to keep it from spreading during the cooling of the lead, and much work will be necessary to remove this. The next step will be cleaning and trimming up the keel. Work on the angle line for the smaller frames at the bow and the stern is progressing rapidly, as is the boring of bolt holes in the Tobin bronze plates for the hull. The large bronze plates for the hull. The large angle from for the midship section arrived tonight, and the work of setting up the boat's frame will be commenced as soon as the keel is ready.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—The city offi-cials, as well as the officers and mem-bers of the Saengerfest Athletic Club. say there is no truth in the reports being circulated in New York and elsewhere about the fight between James J. Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin, scheduled for February 15 in Cincinnati, being declared off. Those in charge of the arrangements are pro-ceeding with the remodeling of the big Saengerfest Hall and with all other arrangements, and they have no intimation of any changes whatever in the pro-gramme. Mayor Julius Fleischmann stated for publication tonight that he had given word that he would issue the p for the fight, and he proposed to do so.

Delia Fox Maried.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—Della Fox, the actress, was married today to John Levy, of New York, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. Rev. William W. May, pastor of the Immanuel Reformed church, performed the coremony in the prescence of a few of the court officials. It is announced that after the completion of her engagement and a week in this city, Mrs. Levy will retire from the vaudeville stage, with will retire from the vaudeville stage, with the intention of returning shortly to comthe intention of returning shortly to com-ic opera. The marriage license gives the age of Miss Fox at 25 years, single, and a resident of New York, while Mr. Levy said he was 45, lived in New York and had no relatives.

NEW YORK, Dec. M.-The Normandie, of the French line, which has just arrived here from Havre, after a stormy voyage, brought five French gendarmes in full brought live French gendarines in full uniform, who are going to Tahati, the principal island of the Society group, in the South Pacific, which is owned by France. They were in charge of a sublicutement, and came from Lyons. They will relieve a like number now in Ta-hiti. They will cross this continent to hiti. They will cross this continent to San Francisco and will there embark for their destination.

Declaration of Recovery. MONTGOMERY, Ain., Dec. M.-W. J. Sanford, who was elected Governor of Alabams in November, but who has been too ill since to assume the duties of his

office, reached here today from his home in Opelika and filed a declaration of recovery with the Secretary of State, required by a recently-enacted law, During the Governor's illness, President of

character. The President is spending much of his time during the holidays in the private apartments of the Executive Mansion with Mrs. McKinley. WHY IT WAS AMENDED

SPOONER EXPLAINS THE SENATE'S ACTION ON THE TREATY.

As It Originally Stood, It Gave England an Undue Advantage Over Us.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. M.—Senator Spoon-er, who will leave for Washington tomor-row, in a statement which the Sentinei row, in a statement which the Sentines will print in the morning, discusses freely the action of the Senate in amending the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the situation regarding the isthmian canal. First speaking of the Senate's constitutional duty to consider treaties submitted to it. and amend defects found in them, he says that neither the Fresident nor the Secre-tary of State has any reason to be sen-sitive, and he knows of no such sensi-Discussing the three amend-

ents to the treaty, he says:
"The first one was an amendment to
ction I, article I, and declared the Clayon-Bulwer treaty is superseded by the ton-Bulwer treaty is superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It seemed to us a wise amendment. Whether any of the restrictive provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would have been left without this amendment, and, if so, what, was open to debate. Able men differ upon it. It was wise not to leave that subject open to future disputes, which might easily have arisen, and would have inevitably led to friction between the two governments. The second amendment was the ments. The second amendment was the Davis amendment, which provided in sub-stance that none of the five sections of article 2, which may be called the neutral article, should prevent the United States from securing by its forces the 'defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.' Just what the last words signify is not plain, in view of the language of section 7. The words were inserted by Senator Davis and the committee because they were a part of the Suez Canal provision.

"The motive for this amendment was a two-fold one, from my standpoint. First, it seemed quite clear, although men differ about it, that section 1 of article 2 would give to Great Britain, if at war with us, a right to pass its warships through the canal. At any rate, it is de-batable whether that is not the proper construction. There is not any difference of opinion, so far as I have heard, upon the proposition that we would not, while building a canal with our own money, owning and managing it, hold it open to the commerce of the world in peace and in war, and to the war vessels of the powers engaged in war with each other powers engaged in war with each other, and permit a fleet of warships of a power engaged in war with us to pass through this public work of ours to attack our cities on the Atlantic, Pacifiq or Gulf Coast. The right of defense is just as much the first law of nature in its applicability to nations as it is to individuals, nor is it neculiar to any one nation. To nor is it peculiar to any one nation. To most men studying the subject it would most men studying the subject it would seem unwise to raise a treaty, permanent in its nature, leaving it open to question whether in the event of war with us the canal should become a facility afforded by us and at our cost for an attack upon us. It would seem to be wise, if it was our purpose to close the canal against a fleet tile to us, to say so, in order to exempt us, if we exercise the right hereaf-

ter, from the well-founded charge of hav-ing violated a solemn treaty obligation. "Second—At the time the Davis amendment was proposed and adopted, article 3 was in the treaty. That article bound both Great Britain and the United States to secure the adherence of other govern-ments to the terms of the Hay-Pauncefots treaty. Every power which adheres to a treaty, or, what is the same thing, becomes a party to it by accession, is entitled to the benefits of its stipulations, and without the Davis amendm equivalent, many think that if we closed the canal, at least against any adhering power hostile to us, we would thereby af-ford foundation for the claim by all the adhering powers that we had violated the treaty and furnish them with a casus belli against us which might lead to a combination against us hostile in its character, or might at least be taken to justify a refusal to enforce the neutrality rules of international law. This could not be true with the Davis amendment adopted, because every adhering nation would have become a party, with knowledge of this reserved right of self-defense. Later, the third article for the adherence of other nations was stricken out."

REWARD FOR HOBSON. Congress Will Be Asked to Recognize His Gallantry.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: A new effort is likely to be made to induce Congress to grant recognition of some kind to Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hob-son for his conduct in sinking the Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago. There has been a revival of interest in Mr. Hobson's case, as a result of the sympathy his ill-ness has caused, and Secretary Long

ness has caused, and Secretary Long stands ready to indorse any proposition for his advancement.

Mr. Hobson was anxious some months ago to be transferred to the line, and ago to be transferred to the line, and the secretary Long of \$3000 to be held for five years in case any relatives should turn up. The two two daughters of Mrs. Kloke each were to get \$3000. Mrs. Kloke was also liberago to be transferred to the line, and failing in such transfer to be advanced in his own corps, but the controversy brought about by the claims of friends of Rear-Admirals Sampson and Schley in connection with their promotion caused Congress to take no acreen in any of the Santiago cases. The department hopes Congress will adopt the system recommended by the secretary, providing that medals and increase of pay be conferred upon officers distinguishing themselves in own began to appear. Mr. Wittmann own own began to appear. upon officers distinguishing themselves in action and an effort will be made to obtain action after the beginning of the new year, though the chances of success that of Mr. Gescheidt. new year, though the chances of success

Following the appointment of Naval Constructor E. T. Bowles as the suc-cessor of Rear-Admiral Philip Hichborn, Chief Constructor, when the latter retires on March 4 next, several changes in the stations of officers of the construction corps will occur. Naval Constructor W. W. Woodward, now serving as principal Woodward, now serving as principal assistant to Rear-Admiral Highborn, will be assigned to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, succeeding Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, who will be appointed superintending constructor of the New York Navy-Yord, J. H. Linnard, superintend-Navy-Yerd. J. H. Linnard, superintending constructor at League Island, will be After he had executed the wills he would designated as Mr. Bowles' principal assistant.

Wilcox' Big Mileage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28,-Robert H.Wilcox, Delegate in the House of Represen-tatives from the Hawaiian Islands, has just been paid a cialm of \$1000 for mile-age. It was the largest claim of the kind ever made, but it was paid promptly by the Sergeant - at - Arms of the House, Every Congressman is entitled to mileage at the rate of 20 cents per mile, "by the most direct and practicable route from his home to Washington and return." The distance between Honolulu and Washington is figured at 5000 miles. Mr. Wilcox will draw \$500 more for his return trip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A plan of re-cruiting sailors for the United States Navy from the farmers and the country towns is now under consideration at the Navy Department. The recruiting now is carried on outside of the large cities, but it has not reached the interior sections remore from large centers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—This was a sulet day at the White House. The President had a number of callers, including Senators Foraker, of Ohio: Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Elkins and Scott, of West Virginia, but their visits were of a social Square Garden.

EMBARRASSMENT OF A BALTIMOR WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Hartford, which was ordered to watch American interests in Venezuela, and to co-operate with United States Minister Loomis in their protection, has left Curaçoa for La Guayra. The Navy Department announces that she will visit Trinidad and Barbadoes after leaving La Guayra. CONCERN.

Faith of the Cashier-Appointment of a Receiver.

BALITIMORE, Md., Dec. 26.—Walter T. Gill was today appointed receiver for the Old Town Bank, by consent of the president and officers of the hank. Mr. Gill bonded in the sum of \$1,500,000, the assets Presented by New Hampshire to One of the purposes of Captain W. H. Brownson in bringing the battle-ship Alaof the institution being valued at half that amount. George Schilling, a stock-holder and depositor, and Robert T. Gill, sama to the Brooklyn navy-yard last Monday, says the New York Tribune, was to have permanently attached the tablet presented by the State of New Hampshire. In a depositor, were the complainants.

their statement to the court they say:
"While the bank until a recent period
has done a successful and profitable busi-The Legislature of that state, soon after the construction of twin ships to be named the Kearsarge and the Alabama, respectness, it has recently incurred heavy losses by the bad faith of its cashier, Theodore ively, had been authorized by Congress, passed a bill appropriating a sufficient sum of money to have designed and made Wilcox, in that without authority wrongfully, without the knowledge of its president or board of directors, permitted Isaac Robinson, and the United Mik-Producers' Association to draw from the bank large sums of money, and incurred losses thereby which the bank is unable

"Rumors affecting the financial condition of the bank are in circulation, in consequence of which large sums of money have been withdrawn by depositors, and it is a question of but a short time when the bank will be compelled to close its doors. The bank is unable to pay its liabilities in the usual course of business, and unless a receiver is ap-pointed, it will result in a struggle to keep the doors of the bank open and deositors will suffer loss."
The answer filed by President E. G. Shipley is as follows:

"The bank admits that by reasons of the facts stated in the bill of complaint it is no longer able to meet its current obligations, and, believing that it ought not further to undertake to continue to do business, but that its assets should be held for the mutual benefit of all persons interested, it consents to the appointm of a receiver or receivers." Both firms mentioned in the bill of com

plaint are in receivers' hands.

The bank was chartered by special act of the Legislature in 1858. Its authorized capital was \$150,000. The president is E. G. Shipley. The condition of the bank at the close of business September 5 was as

tures
Other real estate and mortgages.
Due from National banks
Due from state banks
Checks and other cash items.
xchanges for clearing-house
Money in bank

the Stars and Stripes was the victor.

The tablet is about \$ feet high, \$\vec{v}\$ inches wide in the narrowest part, and weights about a ton. It is in the form of a scroll, urpius fund individed profits, less expenses and taxes pald ue to National banks represented as unrolled from fasces, from which the battle-ax is omitted.

The work of attaching the tablet to the ue to state banks Due to state danks and bankers Dividends unpaid ndividual deposits, subject to turret was one of consteerable difficulty, as it was necessary to drill in the well-nigh invulnerable armor of the ship no less than 12 large screw holes. This task 909,645 5,369 20,218 15,000 checks
Demand certificates of deposits...
Destrified checks
Cashler's checks outstanding..... required the application of a new electric

. .\$1,335,653 The United Milk-Producers' Association a company owned by farmers and dairy-men, who ship milk to this market, went into a receiver's hands in September. Its Nearly a score of New York widows are looking for a man who they say promized to marry them, says the New York Times. As a guarantee of good faith he made wills in favor of each. Breach of promise suits and actions to recover money loaned threaten to swamp the courts for some time to come if he is receiver a hands in September. Its assets and liabilities were approximately \$200,000. The Old Town Bank held much of the company's paper, and Mr. Wilcox, its cashier, was appointed co-receiver. At a meeting of the unsecured creditors to-day, it was decided to continue business under plans submitted by a finance company to the stockholders ever and such assets and liabilities were approximately \$200,000. The Old Town Bank held much of the company's paper, and Mr. Wilcox, its cashier, was appointed co-receiver. At mittee of the stockholders several days

courts for some time to come if he is found. The widows were not the only victims of the enterprising speculator in love and collateral, as a number of law-yers have tales to tell of hours spent in ago.

At a recent meeting of the creditors of yers have tales to tell of hours spent in drawing up wills, marriage settlements, and other legal papers. One lawyer, H. M. Gescheldt, has six cases on hand and knows of numerous others.

The man was variously known as Saulman, Worth, Weiner, Baxter, Lacolman, Worth, Weiner, Baxter, Lacolman,

to help it, We had advanced some money on securities, and would have been willing to lend it \$500,000 on the securities which Kloke sent him to Mr. Gescheldt's office, on securition and the will was drawn. In the docute to lend it ment the testator gave \$5000 to two se-The capital and surplus is more than enough to overcome the paper of Isaac Robinson and the Milk-Producers Association, and much of this is perfectly good collateral, but as yet not due is no feeling of uneasiness in banking cir-cles over this latest development. All the other banks of Baltimore are as solid as a rock and will remain so.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Judge Mc-Pherson, in the United States District Court, today appointed John N. M. Shimer and William P. Stoake receivers in bankruptcy of C. R. Baird & Co., operating iron furnaces. Counsel for creditors, representing about \$150,000 of claims, stated that the business would probably be reorganized. The liabilities are said int to \$1,600,000. The concerns controlled by Baird are the Elmira Steel
Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Cumberland
Nail & Iton Works, Bridgeton, N. J.; FulChicago, he must either get the order lerton Rolling Mills, Ferndale, Pa.; Catasqua Rolling Mills, Catasqua, Pa.; time in correspondence with the authorf-chickies Iron Company, Philadelphia; time in correspondence with the authorf-ties in Washington before he could get his money returned. Now if a man buys anothe Rolling Mill. Roanoke, Va., and an order in Milwaukee payable in Chicago and comes to New York without having oke and Iron Gap, Va.

HOLIDAY MAILS BREAK RECORD Rush at New York Postoffice Greatest Ever Known.

New York Tribune. It was said at the Postoffice yesterday that the Christmas mails this year are the heaviest ever known. Last year it was thought that a high record had been established, but in the city department this year the mail is estimated at 15 per cent to M per cent heavier than last year and in the money-order department 20,009 more domestic money orders have been paid this month than in December a year

who had lost money by the man.
For a long time the man had apart-ments in East Eighty-fourth street, and it was from there he would write to the To keep up with the big increase in work it has been necessary to employ 35 extra men for the month in the moneymarry. After the legal proceedings he re-moved from the East Eighty-fourth street house, and just now his whereorder department, and these men, with the regular force, have been working on an average of five hours overtime every day since Thanksgiving. The big rush of abouts is not known.

"He promised to marry at least 20 outgoing foreign money orders is over women." said Mr. Gescheidt yesterday, now. It began to decrease with the sall"and they are all hunting him. I believe he has been carrying on this scheme for the incoming foreign rush is taking its place, and will increase until after Christ-mas. The domestic business, also, is con-stantly growing. On Wednesday 21,000 do-mestic money orders were paid, the largmany years, as the descriptions of the men of the various names I have found est number ever cashed in one day. The paying of a money order means the hand-ling, checking, comparing and transcrib-ing of it five different times, so that to Pons, the French champion, who were matched December 17 to wrestle for the championship of the world, will meet in their contest February 6 at Madisonpay 21,000 orders in one day is an immense

OLD TOWN BANK FAILS UPON THIS DR. COPELAND INSISTS

As a Right Which Is His, and a Duty Which Every Right-Minded Person Owes to Humanity---The Searching Investigation of These Cures as the Only Answer to Careless and Dangerous Criticism.

The greatest wrong that is in- well-thinking people owe to the splendid flicted on the spiendid work Doctors Cope-land and Montgomery are doing for humanity comes from those so-called intelligent critics, who say something like "Oh, yes; these physicians scientists and able physicians all right; they do as much good as any doctors, probably more good than most doctors, but they don't cure. There is nobody who by the science of medicine does cure; they relieve symptoms, benefit to some degree, perhaps, but they don't cure. Medicine is not an exact science."

Those who talk like this are most danrous enemies to this splendid work. The science of medicine that Doctor Copeland resents does cure. It is an exact science. There are no half truths in it. There is only one answer to such dangerous criticism, that answer is, INVESTI-GATION. Upon that answer Doctor Copeland insists as his right in this community, where for seven years he has conducted the largest practice ever known in the

weit-tunking people owe to the splenning science of medicine, as a duty that all people owe to the brotherhood of man. Investigate these cases, go and see them, write to them, see and talk with their friends and neighbors, prove the truth are of these words. Here are these cases, Doctor Cope, land tells you they are cured. Now, when a so-called intelligent critic

launches his dangerous scepticism, be prepared to answer him with ple. I have written to them. I have investigated their cases circumstantially. I know all about them. I know that they were cured."

These cases in these columns are printed for no other purpose than to answer this kind of criticism. They are selected from different localities in this region from people who are accessible to you; whom you can go and see. Searching investigation by intelligent, right-minded people is the answer to this dangerous, though ed the largest practice ever known in the superficial, scepticism, which I history of medicine, as a duty that all Copeiand has the right to demand.

THESE PEOPLE SPEAK FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

CURED OF ASTHMA AND CATARRH OF LONG STANDING

Mr. S. Saulcer, Kelso, Wash.-Until ten years ago I was in perfect health. At that time I had grippe, which left me with catarrh and that torturing malady, asthma. Only those who are afflicted as I was can know what I suffered.

My nose would become stopped up, so I could not breathe through it. The bronchinl tubes would seem to narrow and contract-partially close up-so as to make it difficult at times for me to get enough breath to keep me alive. At night I would have to



Mr. S. Saulcer, Kelso, Wash. Cured of Catarrh and Asthma

ait up in a rocking chair to keep from suffocating. I was coughing incessantly. I would become black in the face in the struggle for air. At times I was in imminent and real danger of strangulation. My breath was very short and accompanied by wheesing and rattling.

I spent aimost everything I made in doctoring and buying medicines, but all I got was a little temporary relief. I had heard so much about the Copeland treatment in similar troubles to mine that I man, Worth, Weiner, Baxter, Jacobson and Scholmann. His method was to insert an advertisement saying that he was lonely and in ill-health and would like to have a wife to cheer him up. He make public a statement at the earliest possible moment.

Charles T. Crane, a member of the executive committee of the Baltimore Clearing-House Association, said to a representative of the Association, said to a representative of the Association of the Committee of the Baltimore Clearing-House Association, said to a representative of the Association of ing-House Association, said to a repre-the promptness and thoroughness with sentative of the Associated Press tonight: "There was not the slightest necessity for the appointment of a receiver nor for the appointment of the bank. The clearing-House Association was willing stronger every day and sleep all night like a child, something I have not done by the aid of the Copeland symptom

CURED OF A SERIOUS CATARRHAL TROUBLE

Mrs. W. M. Mamt, Kenilworth, Portland.-It is all of seven years since I first noticed that something was wrong with my head. My head and nose were stopped up, first one side, then the other. floon the right nostril became completely clogged and I breathed entirely through the left side and mouth. I had a

Dull, Aching Pain Through the Forehead,

And my eyes were weak and watery. Added to this uncomfortable, stopped-up feeling was a continual discharge from the nose and dripping into the throat. After a time a ringing and buzzing came in the right ear, and the hearing became very dull. My whole system seemed tainted by the

catarrhal poison. My food did not digest. I was always tired and without ambition or energy. One of my neighbors whose little daugh-

ter had been cured of a severe cutarrhal trouble by the Copeiand physicians advised me to place myself under their care. I did so, and the result has been very gratifying to me. My breathing now is as clear as though I never had this terrible

From my experience with the Copeland treatment, I can conscien-tiously recommend it to all who are afflicted as I was.

CURED OF NASAL CATARRH.

Mr. Robert Allen, Cornellus, Gr.-I had suffered from nasal catarrh for four or five years, the malady having been ntracted by my taking one cold after enother, until I had what you might call a chronic cold in the head. My nose being stopped up, there was a constant dripping of matter from above, causing incessant hawking and spitting to clear my throat On getting up in the morning I had severe pain over the eyes and always a dull aching through the forehead. My eyes seemed to become affected, and the sight of the right eye was dim and

At the end of my course of treatment at the Copeland Institute I had no sign of entarrh.

HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL

can be treated with perfect success blank. Sent free on application.

Consultation Free.

Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All.

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. W. H. COPELAND, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.

EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAYS-From 10 A. M. to 12 M SPECIAL NOTICE

Office Hours New Year's, From 9 A. M. to 12 M. new exchange system for the benefit of Generally speaking, business has been

Chicago, he must either get the order cashed in Chicago, or else spend much the order cashed he can go into the Post-office here and, on identification, can get the money. This entails much extra work on the part of the department, and the establishment of a clearing-house or sysem of exchanges, between New York, Vashington and Chicago and other cities. In the city department it was said that the mail which it required nine hours to get out of the hold of the Kalzer Wilhelm der Grosse with the aid of a steam wind-lass, was sorted and distributed in the for the letters. were distributed.

Another Colorado Smelter.

PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 26.—The new Rocky Mountain smelter at Florence, 40 miles up the Arkansas River, was fired up today and began operations. With this addition, the Arkansas Valley of Colorado is the greatest center of meataliferous reduction works in America, there being a at his command. string of reduction plants extending from Leadville to Pueblo. The new smelter cost \$150,000. Most of the capital came from the Elest. The works start with a capacity of 609 tons of ore a day, but this is to be doubled during the next year. Cripple Creek, Leadville and Silver Cliff.

Financial Situation in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26.—The reports telegraphed to the United States, implying that Mexico is on the point of a financial panic, are exaggerated. Money, it is true, continues tight, but business houses are continuing to receive large orders from the interior for merchandise, machinery, etc., and excellent contracts in electrical. The work of this department has also the interior for merchandise, machinery, one. The been largely increased within the last etc., and excellent contracts in electrical Chamberle three months by the establishment of a lines are being made by firms in this city, whatever.

Seventy-five-Mile Horse Race. It isn't often that people engage in 75mile horse races, but Wallowa County furnished one last Sunday that was cer-

tainly quite interesting to the partici-pants, at least, says the Enterpric Bul-letin. From the best information obtainable it is learned that Fred Makin and Len Emmons discovered, almost simul-taneously, a very desirable stock farm on Courtney Creek, in the northern part of the county, which had not been taken. They came to Enterprise to file. Whereupon one of the parties, finding that his competitor had filed his application a few hours prior, secured a saddle horse and hit the grit for La Grunde in order to Postoffice yesterday in five hours for the newspapers and packages, and four hours for the letters. More than 60,000 letters party who had filed his application was apprised as to what had happened. It goes without saying that it was not many minutes until he was in hot pursuit of his competitor. Both left in the evening and rode all night, in order to win out and be first to appear before the land office Tuesday morning. The last man to

> The Secret of Long Life. Chleago Tribune.

One of Queen Victoria's physicians has re-cently written an article setting forth some unusual ideas on the subject of health and longevity. He combats the commonly accepted idea that physical exercise promotes long life. He holds that, since mental and bodily energy are one and the same thing, it is a waste of He holds that, since mental and bodily energy are one and the same thing, it is a waste of life force to seek rest in exercise. According to this doctor's theory, the man who works hard with his head all day and then takes a long walk for exercise in the evening is mak-ing a terrible mistake. He is merely tapping his fund of strength at two points instead of one. The physician cites the case of Joseph