CUBAN POST OFFICE THEFT.

ARRESTED IN HAVANA ON CHARGE OF STEALING $5,000.

Letter Containing $5,000 in Cash and a Certificate Of Deposit Stolen. Has Confessed and to Have Confessed. Capital Corporation Public Spirited To Air

[illegible]

MERCY FOR HOT FORGERS.

Sent to the House of Refuge Rather Than to Jail For Attempted Bank Swindle.

[illegible]

AGAINST THE APPRAISER?

TREASURY AGENTS ARE INVESTIGATING COMPLAINT OF PERSECUTION.

It is Believed That Their Will Recommend the Dismissal of Examiner Fitch. He is an Appraiser Waterman, Nothing Has Been Given Out Regarding Robert McDonald's Complaint that Has Set Treasury Officials Investigating Such Case Investigation.

[illegible]

SUES HAIR RESTORER COMPANY

Piebald Hair and Withered Whiskers Followed Use of One Bottle, Says Plaintiff.

[illegible]

SENATE'S WAR REVENUE BILL.

Instead of Abolishing Taxes It Makes a Horizontal Reduction of 50 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The bill reducing the taxes imposed by the War Revenue act was under consideration nearly all day by the Senate Finance Committee and many of the items were agreed upon. The total amount of reduction intended by the committee is between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000. The committee will hold further meetings tomorrow and Tuesday, with the expectation of finishing the bill on Tuesday and reporting it to the Senate. It will not be reported until Wednesday, however, when the Legislative Appropriation bill will probably be out of the way and the reduction bill may be proceeded with at once. In this way the committee hope to escape the pressure from interests which will not be satisfied with the changes made.

The committee has completely changed the character of the House bill, and instead of repealing eight or nine of the various taxes, the revised bill will provide for a horizontal reduction of 50 per cent. on nearly the entire list. The tax of two cents on each $100 on promissory notes is one of the exceptions to the horizontal plan, that tax being abolished entirely. The House bill repealed the tax of two cents on bank checks and drafts. Under the Finance Committee's plan these taxes will be at one cent each. The House abolished the tax of one cent each on telegrams and express receipts, while under the new bill the tax will be one-half a cent, with a provision that instead of being paid by the public they shall be paid by the corporations and accounted for in the same way the tax on telephone messages is now collected. The tax on conveyances, which the House abolished, is to be restored, reduced 50 per cent and the minimum amount upon which is subject to taxation is to be increased so as to exempt transfers of small properties.

The committee has made a distinction between patent medicines and proprietary medicines, the tax on the latter being abolished, while on patent medicines and compounds the present tax will be reduced one-half, leaving it one-eighth of a cent for each 10 cents of value. The tax on manufactured tobacco, which the House retained, the revised bill will reduce from 12 cents to 9 cents, a cut of 60 per cent. In the additional tax imposed by the War Revenue act. This will entail a loss of $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 in the receipts of the Government.

The committee has not yet definitely fixed the reduction on cigars, which the House cut from $5.00 to $3 per thousand. It is probable the rate will be compromised at $3.25 or $3.50.

The tax on beer is another item which remains unsettled on. The War Revenue act increased the tax from $1 to $2 per barrel, but allowed a 75 per cent. discount, which left it $1.85 net. This was reduced by the House to $1.60. A further reduction of 50 cents a barrel will probably be made by the Senate, which, together with the repeal of the discount allowance, will make the cut uniform with the plan for a horizontal reduction of 50 per cent.

TO REVIVE THE CANAL BILL.

Senator Morgan May Move To-day to Proceed to Its Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It is not improbable that Senator Morgan may to-morrow precipitate the Nicaragua Canal question upon the Senate. During the last session the Hepburn bill, which had been favorably reported to the Senate, was made the special order for Dec. 19. It was not called up, the Shipping Subsidy bill being made the unfinished business. The Canal bill still holds its place on the calendar as a special order, requiring only a motion to proceed to its consideration.

It is understood that Senator Morgan intends to make this motion when 2 o'clock arrives to-morrow, now that the Army bill is out of the way. In view of the action of the Republican caucus that nothing shall be done until Great Britain has had an opportunity to define her position on the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, it is supposed that President pro tem Frye would hold that the special order had been vacated. An appeal from the decision of the chair would be debatable, and if Mr. Morgan carries out his programme this discussion cannot be averted.

Senator Platt of New York and the Pacific Coast Senators is last Friday morning so behalved that they would feel be bound not to support a motion to proceed to the consideration of the Canal bill, if such a motion were made, but even with the votes of these Senators and the entire vote of the Democrats and Independents, Mr. Morgan would not have enough to take the bill up. His motion to proceed to its consideration, however, will, if made, lead to a lively scene in the Senate.

POVERTY-STRICKEN, SHE STOLE

Mary Murphy, Shoplifter, Discharged in Court Finds a Friend There.

Mrs. Mary Murphy went into hysterics when brought before Magistrate Deuel in the Centre street police court yesterday, charged with shoplifting. Ellen Harvey, a detective in Wanamaker's store, was the complainant against the woman. She testified that she had seen her steal a fur collarette. The prisoner's husband told the Magistrate that he had eight children and that he had earned only $4 in the last week. One child, an infant, with loud cries, clutched at its mother from outside the prisoners' pen. Magistrate Deuel discharged her. An expensively dressed woman, who was among the spectators, took charge of Mrs. Murphy and after handing some money to the woman's husband took her to a doctor.

ARBUCKLE-HAVEMEYER WAR.

End of the Big Legal Battle in Ohio Not in Sight, Says Herman Sielcken.

The decision of the Ohio Circuit Court in the case of Arbuckle Bros. against the Woolson Spice Company of Toledo, entered at Toledo on Thursday, caused comment among those interested in the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company and in the fight that has been waged against that company for several years by John Arbuckle, the veteran coffee roaster. The decision provides that all books, papers and correspondence, together with official statements, balance sheets and matters relating to the business of the Woolson Spice Company, except such as are deemed private matters by that company, may be inspected by Mr. Arbuckle. Mr. Arbuckle is the minority stockholder, owning [illegible] shares of stock in the Woolson Spice Company, which is controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company. The controlling interest in the spice company was purchased by Henry O. Havemeyer a few years ago in order to provide him with means for a fight against the Arbuckles in the sale of coffee.

At the time Mr. Havemeyer purchased the property John Arbuckle owned one share of stock. Mr. Havemeyer, through Mr. [illegible] purchased a majority of the stock at $1,000 a share. After Mr. Havemeyer had control, Mr. Arbuckle bought shares from the minority holders at $1,500 a share. After that purchase Mr. Havemeyer said Mr. Arbuckle that he [illegible] shares of the stock at $1,500 [illegible] after he (Sielcken) had purchased a controlling interest for $1,000, a high compliment paid by Mr. Sielcken's management.

"We didn't see the joke," said he, and he proceeded to fight Sielcken [illegible] in the conduct of the company. In January, 1897, Mr. Arbuckle began in the Ohio courts to compel management of the Woolson Spice Co. to allow him to inspect the books of the company, in order, as his application, to satisfy himself concerning was solvent and on a [illegible]. The American Sugar Refining Company opposed this application and [illegible] going on ever since. Both sides have had the best legal talent to be obtained and every step has been fought strenuously in the face of things, it would appear, the latest decision was very much [illegible] Havemeyer interests. Mr. Arbuckle said that this was not so. "We Arbuckles have not seen our books yet," said he, "nor has any one else who is not a director or an employee of the Spice Company. So far the courts of the Ohio courts have been in the grant a stay on the regular stock, as well as the privilege of a registered stockholder might be [illegible] by the laws of the State. Mr. [illegible] is not a registered stockholder, and there is no indication that he will be. The same court granted this decision also granted [illegible] to the production of any [illegible], and the present proceeding under another statute, in which this claim to be entitled to [illegible] books in order to obtain another ruling in the Circuit Court to comply with this order does not involve us in any contest, but simply will necessitate [illegible] the production either [illegible] or whatever the judge may [illegible] a minor stockholder to say, [illegible] into consideration that this [illegible] is our principal competitor [illegible] stock for the express purpose [illegible] our business [illegible] years since the Arbuckles [illegible] stock and have kept the [illegible] So far, however, [illegible] been registered as stockholders before, or have they looked [illegible] any legal battle except [illegible] judge has been [illegible] Federal courts or the courts of Ohio, and the case has [illegible] both, who considered [illegible] that a contest for [illegible] a small stockholder, should [illegible] business [illegible] one of the Arbuckles [illegible] New York, and he [illegible] that his clients would [illegible] books within four weeks. [illegible] you're something of a sport. [illegible] I'll take your bet. Come [illegible] money. And when you [illegible] but you $5,000 to $500 that [illegible] books in four weeks, or [illegible] time on the first year is [illegible] fast and they haven't [illegible] Before they get a look [illegible] removed out of the State [illegible] we have no intention of [illegible] and then they can rub [illegible] all over again." If Mr. Arbuckle [illegible] high fun out of his lawsuits [illegible] one of the happiest men in [illegible] United States.

ARCTIC TEMPERATURE IN COURT.

Somebody's to Catch It for Sunday Morning Conditions in Centre Street.

Magistrate Mayo has had a bad cold for the last few days and he was not therefore in the best frame of mind yesterday morning when on reaching the Centre street police court he found it about as frigid as the air outside. Policemen and prisoners were stamping their feet and behind the desk sat the clerks enveloped in overcoats and mufflers, their fingers so numb that they could hardly write. The Magistrate sat with his overcoat on, he disposed of the cases in a hurry and then called for the engineer of the building.

"What have you got to say for yourself," asked the Magistrate, his teeth chattering audibly, when the man took his place at the bar. The engineer said it was all the fault of his assistant who had turned on the steam early enough. The Magistrate said he didn't think he could hold the engineer for it.

"I intend, however," said he, "to make a complaint about this courtroom to Commissioner Kearney. I'll be a wonder if we're not all dead in the morning and the blame for it should be fixed."

Then he hurried to the welcome sunshine outside and everybody else made haste to do the same.

BLOCK ISLAND BOATS TOSSED ABOUT.

All the Fishing Fleet Except One Got Back Safely From Saturday's Squall.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Jan. 20.—The Block Island haddock fishing fleet, consisting of five cutbouts and seven schooners, was caught out in a snowstorm and gale of forty-two miles an hour yesterday. All got back after a terrible drubbing except the schooner Percy. This little vessel, after beating from the fishing banks to within three miles of the harbor, carried away her jib. This accident disabled her so that she could not beat to windward. Her crew consisted of Capt. Tommy Tomson and his son William. He made signals on all the boats until their decks, sails and rigging were so coated as to make management well nigh impossible. The Paddy fraternal do not hesitate in saying it is the worst scrubbing they ever got. The Percy came out better than expected from New Bedford to-day and went in search of the missing vessel, but as she was poorly equipped and undermanned it is feared that she died up and sank. Tommy and son were speechless benumbed and exhausted by the bitter cold. Capt. Tomson was formerly from Gloucester, Mass. If he is dead a wife and seven children survive him.

NO UPRISING IN CARACAS.

Despatch From Lieutenant-Commander Sargent of the Gunboat Scorpion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Navy Department this evening received a telegram from Lieutenant-Commander Nathan Sargent, commanding the United States gunboat Scorpion at La Guayra, acknowledging the receipt of instructions regarding his orders to proceed to Gonaives, the nearest port to the scene of the trouble over the asphalt concessions, and directing him to remain at La Guayra until further orders. The telegram is dated to-day. Lieutenant Commander Sargent said that the Scorpion was out of coal and that he would go to the island of Curaçao to replenish her bunkers, afterward returning to La Guayra. He reported that Caracas was quiet. The despatch was very pleasing to the authorities here, as there had been fears that an uprising in Caracas was imminent. It is reassuring, also, in that it shows that the Venezuela Government has not made its threatened attempt to dispossess the New York and Bermudez Company of its holdings in the asphalt lake region.

New Publications. New Publications. New Publications. New Publications.

The Best Markets in the World

ARE THE FIVE MILLION FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES

Their thirty millions of occupants are the greatest consumers of manufactures. Our farm people have more wealth per capita and less indebtedness relatively than any other class of equal numbers. They were never so prosperous as now, so eager to buy, so awake to improvements and progress.

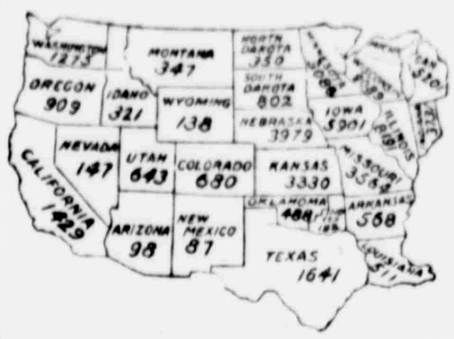
To Reach This Unlimited Home Market

Advertise in the American Agriculturist Weeklies—the most widely circulated agricultural journals on earth.

ORANGE JUDD FARMER

Covering the Western Territory

CHICAGO, MARQUETTE BUILDING



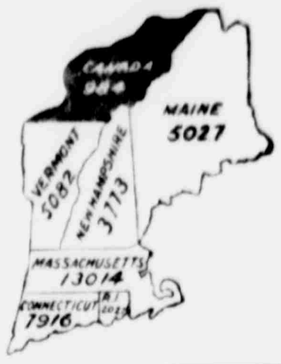
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Covering the Middle and South Atlantic States

NEW YORK, 52 LAFAYETTE PLACE

NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., HOMESTEAD BUILDING.



The above maps show territory covered by each periodical. Also number of actual subscribers in each State on July 1 last. At that date the list is always at its lowest. A count now would show large gains everywhere, but we prefer to undervalue our circulation.

MONARCHS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS—Over 100,000,000 copies sold, probably as much as all similar periodicals put together. Last year alone within a fraction of 10,000,000 copies were required, and the first years of the new century promise to see an average

Circulation of a Million a Month

The American Agriculturist Weeklies go only to paid subscribers, the most enterprising and wealthiest farmers and rural families. The American Agriculturist Weeklies are the "agricultural Bible" of the farms and homes of America—the oldest, most influential and most universally known of the agricultural press. They also reach fancy farmers, village folks and all lovers of country life.

Their views upon agricultural sentiment are closely followed by statesmen and politicians. The Orange Judd crop reports are the accepted authority in the markets of the world.

The American Agriculturist Weeklies introduced scientific fertilization; they induced Congress to establish agricultural experiment stations in each state; they organized the American Maize Propaganda that has enormously increased the uses of corn throughout the world. In sixty days they organized the League of Domestic Producers, representing 3,000,000 voters. The Homestead so organized the milk producers in New England as to add millions to their income. American Agriculturist likewise established the Five States Milk Producers' Association for the market of Greater New York. Orange Judd Farmer has done like work for Chicago and Middle Western markets. Other vast agricultural industries have likewise been benefited by these periodicals. All this accounts in part for their prestige, circulating and advertising patronage.

The American Agriculturist Weeklies were largely responsible for the establishment of the American beet sugar industry, in which millions of capital is now profitably invested, to supply the home market with $100,000,000 worth of sugar now annually imported. This year we are conducting throughout the United States

A sugar beet growers' contest for thousands of dollars in cash prizes. Our previous crop contests have been phenomenally successful, and have attracted international attention.

Only reliable advertisers admitted, such as we can guarantee our readers they may safely do business with. Advertising rates so reasonable as to be the cheapest, effectiveness considered. For advertising rates, maps showing actual subscribers in each State, sworn details of circulation each week of the year, reports of those who have made money by advertising in these mediums, address either of our offices. Correspondence invited.

ORANGE JUDD FARMER For the West — MARQUETTE BUILDING, Chicago.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST For the Middle and Southern States — 52 LAFAYETTE PLACE, New York.
THE NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD For the Eastern States and Provinces — HOMESTEAD BLDG., SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, Publishers

HERBERT MYRICK, President and Editor

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year. Sample Copies Free. Each number contains 20 to 40 pages or about 1500 in the year's numbers.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

REMARKABLE GROWTH IN THE DECADE ENDING WITH 1900.

Increase of $600,000,000 in Exports in 1900 and $6,000,000 in Imports as Compared With 1890—Excess of Exports Was $5,654,300 in 1890 and $648,998,738 in 1900.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A remarkable change has come over the commerce of the United States in the decade ending with the calendar year 1900. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that imports, which in 1890 were $822,837,762, were in 1900 $829,052,116, an increase of less than 1 per cent. in the decade, while the exports, which in 1890 were $857,502,848, were in 1900 $1,478,050,854, an increase of 72.4 per cent. In 1890 the excess of exports over imports was $34,664,390; in 1900 it was $648,998,738.

In our trade relations with the various parts of the world the change is equally striking. From Europe we have reduced our imports in the decade from $474,000,000 to $430,000,000, while in the same time we have increased our exports from $682,000,000 to $1,111,000,000. From North America imports fell from $151,000,000 in 1890 to $131,000,000 in 1900, while our exports to North America increased during that time from $80,000,000 to $202,000,000. From South America the imports increased from $101,000,000 in 1890 to $102,000,000 in 1900, while to South America our exports increased from $35,000,000 to $41,000,000. From Asia the imports into the United States increased from $69,000,000 in 1890 to $124,000,000 in 1900 while to Asia our exports in the same time increased from $24,000,000 to $61,000,000. From Oceanica the importations in 1890 were $23,000,000 and in 1900 were $23,000,000, while to Oceanica our exports in 1890 were $17,000,000 and in 1900 $40,000,000. From Africa importations increased from $1,000,000 in 1890 to $9,000,000 in 1900, and exportations to Africa increased from $4,500,000 in 1890 to $22,000,000 in 1900.

The changes in the movements to and from the continents are due to two great causes. First, the increase in home manufactures which were formerly drawn chiefly from abroad and second, the diversification of products, to which markets are made for many articles which formerly were produced or exported in but small quantities. From Europe, to which we were accustomed to look for manufactures, our imports have fallen over $35,000,000, while Europe has largely increased her consumption of our cottonseed oil, oleomargarine, paraffin, manufactures of iron and steel, copper and agricultural machinery, as well as foodstuffs and cotton, our exports to that grand division having increased $428,000,000 since 1890. From North America the imports have fallen $20,000,000, due chiefly to the falling off of sugar production in the West Indies, the imports from Cuba alone having decreased from $34,000,000 in 1890 to $27,000,000 in 1900. To North America the exports have increased meantime over $100,000,000, the growth being largely manufactures and foodstuffs, a considerable portion of the latter being presumably reexported thence to Europe.

From South America the imports have increased in quantity, especially in coffee and rubber, but decreased proportionately in price, so that the total increase in value in the decade is but a million dollars, while in exports the increase is $6,000,000, chiefly in manufactures from Asia the imports have increased more than $55,000,000, the increase being chiefly in sugar and raw materials required by our manufacturers, such as silk, hemp, jute and tin, while to Asia the increase in our exports has been nearly $40,000,000, principally in manufactures and foodstuffs. In Oceanica the imports show little increase, though this is due in part to the absence of statistics of importation from Hawaii in the last half of the year 1900 while to Oceanica there is an increase in our exports of more than $20,000,000, chiefly in manufactured articles. From Africa the increase in imports is $8,000,000, principally in manufacturers' materials of which raw cotton forms the most important item, while our exports to Africa increased nearly $17,000,000, chiefly in manufactures.

The following tables show the imports and exports of the United States by grand divisions in the calendar years 1890 and 1900. In the figures showing the distribution by continents in 1900 the December distribution is estimated, though the grand total of imports and exports for 1900 is based upon the complete figures of the Bureau of Statistics.

EXPORTS

	1890	1900
Europe	$682,000,000	$1,111,000,000
North America	80,000,000	202,000,000
South America	35,000,000	41,000,000
Asia	24,000,000	61,000,000
Oceanica	17,000,000	40,000,000
Africa	4,500,000	22,000,000

IMPORTS

	1890	1900
Europe	$474,000,000	$430,000,000
North America	151,000,000	131,000,000
South America	101,000,000	102,000,000
Asia	69,000,000	124,000,000
Oceanica	23,000,000	23,000,000
Africa	9,000,000	9,000,000

THE FAIRBAULT CONCESSION

It Is Now Known as the Orinoco Corporation of West Virginia—Its Property.

FAIRBAULT, Minn., Jan. 20.—One of the two Venezuela concessions that have recently precipitated trouble between the United States and Venezuela, has changed ownership. This concession, originally known as the Fairbault concession with headquarters here, belonged to the Orinoco Company, Limited but is now owned by a new company called the Orinoco Corporation of West Virginia, and after will have its principal offices in New York.

The concession is alleged to be enormously valuable and consists of 1,000,000 acres containing vast groves of balata, rubber, and iron and other mines. It also includes the Barima gold fields, which some consider to be the richest in the world.

Arrested for Selling "Brandy Drops."

Albert Bachstrach who runs a small confectionery store at 84 Amsterdam avenue was arrested on Saturday night by Detectives Armstrong and Donohoe on a charge of violating the Liquor Tax law by selling candy known as brandy drops, which the detectives say contain sufficient liquor to intoxicate. They were held yesterday in the West Side police court.

LIVE MAN SENT TO MORGUE.

Negro Who Shot Himself and Wife Was Sent Away From Hospital as Dead.

Charles Crawford, the negro who shot himself and his wife on Saturday evening at 222 Central avenue, Newark, was still alive last night although a pistol bullet entered his right temple and lodged in his brain. Some circumstances connected with Crawford's arrival at St. Michael's Hospital did not become public until yesterday afternoon. Crawford was taken to the hospital in a police ambulance and the driver told one of the sisters that he thought Crawford was dead. The sister came out and made a hurried examination, concluding that the man was dead. Then the ambulance driver and the policeman in attendance drove to Mullin's morgue in Washington street and the supposed corpse was slid from the ambulance on a rubber-tired trolley and taken through the alley on the way to the morgue in the rear of the undertaking establishment. Joseph Murphy, Mr. Mullin's assistant, intercepted it on the way and said after a short examination:

"Take him back to the hospital quickly. You have got a live man here. Take him back." Crawford was trundled back to the ambulance, wrapped in blankets and sent back to the hospital, where physicians did all they could for him.

Last night he was reported to be doing as well as could be expected. His wife was painfully but not mortally wounded. The bullet penetrated across her forehead after glancing from her right temple. She was discharged from the City Hospital but was kept in the Second Precinct station whenever from over night.

WANT TURF SYSTEM CONTINUED.

Merchants' Association Appeals to the Government in Its Behalf.

The Merchants' Association, which declares that it represents 6,000 business and manufacturing concerns throughout the country, has issued a circular protesting against the cutting off of the appropriation of the postmaster-general for expense in connection with the Post Office Department. The circular says:

"The Government of the United States has assumed, and owes properly to create for itself an absolute monopoly of the postal business. As consideration in this business is impossible, the citizens and business men of the country have a right to expect and demand that the most improved, most accurate and most speedy methods of transportation of mail shall be furnished by the Government for the benefit of the country as a whole."

OLD MAN FROZEN TO DEATH

Insane Retired Merchant Escapes From His Room at Night.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20.—George W. Meldrum, a well-to-do retired merchant of this place, was found dead this morning in the garden at the rear of his house in Vanderhoff avenue. He was 80 years old and for some time had been suffering from an affection of the brain.

Last night he crawled from the window of his bedroom on the second floor onto the roof of a veranda. Dropping ten feet to the ground he made his way to the rear of the garden, where he was found frozen to death this morning.

SCHOONER'S CREW RESCUED

THOUSANDS SEE LIFE SAVERS TAKE OFF BENUMBED MEN.

The A. T. Coleman, Lumber-Laden, Stranded Off Atlantic City—Captain and Crew Take to the Rigging—Vessel Goes to Pieces Before Men Reach Shore in the Lifeboat.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 20.—Several thousand people witnessed this afternoon the foundering and breaking up of the two-masted schooner A. T. Coleman, lumber-laden, less than a half mile from shore and directly in front of the Hotel Rudolf. The cargo is now floating about. The captain and crew sought safety in the rigging until rescued by the Absecon life savers. Signals of distress displayed by the rapidly sinking craft were answered at once. Capt. Timothy Farker and eight members of the Government surfboat launched the lifeboat in a rough sea with reverse winds and a head tide and made for the schooner. The lifeboat travelled parallel with the board walk for nearly a mile. An hour later the benumbed commander and crew of three men, Marcus Sharp of Dorchester, N. J., Joseph T. Harris of Atlantic City, and Jacob Willits of Atlantic City, were in the lifeboat and returning to the inlet, where landing was made. The rescued and rescuers were all badly frozen. Before the rescued sailors were landed the schooner had gone to pieces.

The A. T. Coleman was commanded and owned by Capt. Benjamin Sharp of Dorchester, N. J. He said:

"All I possessed was invested in that ship, and I have nothing left but the clothes I wear. We left Newbern, N. C., for Philadelphia on Saturday, Jan. 5, and from the time we got under way until we ran on this beach, we met with heavy weather. The cargo was consigned to E. A. Souder & Co. of Philadelphia, and upon arriving at the breakwater we received orders to proceed to Atlantic City, as the lumber had been sold to J. Summerill Smith. We crossed the breakwater yesterday morning and met the heavy gale off Cape May. At 9 A. M. we anchored off Hereford Inlet to outride the hurricane, which threatened to founder the schooner. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the discovery was made that the vessel had sprung a leak near the stern post. The pumps were started and we weighed anchor in the hope of making Atlantic City. Before we reached the Absecon light the pumps had become clogged. We made for the inlet, laboring through the heavy sea with a fair chance of success until we found that we were stranded. While up in the rigging we became benumbed with cold and passed a very uncomfortable hour. The lifesavers did not reach us a minute too soon."

A Matter of Interest to Real Estate Dealers.

If necessary, Real Estate News is printed in complete detail each day in THE SUN. You need this in your business. No other paper gives such attention to this detail.—Ads.