HOW ARCHBOLD'S LETTERS VANISHED

Foraker Reads a Statement Telling of the Documents' Sale to Hearst.

$5,000 FOR FIRST LOT

Servant Said to Have Rifled Files at Newspaper's Order.

$500 FOR SIGNATURE

Entire Transaction Revealed in Long Description Prepared by Negro.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Joseph Benson Foraker, former Senator from Ohio, sprang a sensation to-day before the Senate committee investigating campaign funds. Mr. Foraker laid before the committee information which he believes will lead to a complete disclosure of all the details of a conspiracy by which the Archbold letters which have been given such wide publicity by William R. Hearst were abstracted from the files in John D. Archbold's office and sold to men who represented themselves to be the agents of William R. Hearst.

Ex-Senator Foraker's disclosure came at the end of a two hours hearing in which he had patiently gone over all the charges made against him in connection with his relations as attorney for the Standard Oil Company in Ohio, and in which he had explained the letters that had been published, and which purported to have passed between him and John D. Archbold.

The former Senator from Ohio presented his information in the form of a statement prepared by Gilchrist Stewart, who, Mr. Foraker testified, resides at 239 West Sixty-third street, New York city. Mr. Foraker explained that Mr. Stewart had been working on the case for him for several months.

Conspirator's Admissions.

Stewart's statement, so Mr. Foraker said, was based on admissions made by one of the parties to the scheme. It alleges that W. W. Winkfield, whose address Mr. Foraker gave as 2926 Wabash avenue, Chicago, and Charles Stump first conceived the plan of abstracting the letters from the files in Mr. Archbold's office and selling them to the newspapers. Winkfield is said to be a stepson of Mr. Archbold's colored butler, who has long been a trusted employee.

After trying to dispose of the letters to various New York newspapers the men are alleged finally to have written a letter marked "Private and Personal," to William R. Hearst, offering to dispose of the letters and signing the fictitious name of "Charles Strong." This resulted in a meeting at a saloon known as "The Little Savoy" in Thirty-fifth street, in New York, where negotiations were carried on with certain men who said they represented Mr. Hearst. At first, according to alleged admissions made by one of the conspirators, the men who represented themselves as Mr. Hearst's agents wanted to accept the letters without any financial consideration, assuring the would-be purveyors that they were doing a great work for humanity.

When cash was demanded the alleged agents said the ouput was not worth over $200. Finally the first batch of letters was sold at an agreed price of $5,000. Later, according to the story, other sales were negotiated and a considerably larger sum was paid before the deal was closed.

Extracts of Statement Read.

Mr. Foraker furnished the committee with the statement made to him by Gilchrist Stewart, the man whom he employed. Mr. Foraker read from this statement, occasionally interjecting a few remarks of his own.

"These young men," said he, "were working together for Mr. Archbold in his office, taking care of the letters, keeping the files there and other papers, and they became very well acquainted with each other. One day one of them called the attention of the other to the fact that there had appeared in the papers an account of how some clerk in somebody's office in New York had betrayed the secrets of the office to somebody else, getting paid for it, and the other party had made a lot of money out of it.

"Thereupon they conceived the idea of betraying the secrets of the Standard Oil Company as to financial matters. They had not become progressive yet, they were just in the financial part of it. And so after turning it over in their minds for a while they got up a lot of financial data in the shape of letters and other documents abstracted from the records and went with this to various places in New York, but could not get anybody to take it. They went to various newspapers. They went to the New York *World*, but that paper refused to have anything to do with it. And at last they went to Mr. Hearst.

"A chance remark as to the comparison between the New York *World* and the *American* and their staffs gave the idea of a plan to write a letter to William R. Hearst under the name of 'Charles Strong' and offer to his newspaper the letters. They did so, writing him in detail the full information that the writer had in his possession letters of great importance, relative to railroads, mines and operations of Mr. Archbold of the Standard Oil, and would enter a financial arrangement to supply from time to time information for his (Mr. Hearst's) paper. They informed him that if agreeable they would call him up and make an appointment the next day. They sent him this letter by special delivery, marked 'Private and Personal.'

"The following day at noon they called up from a downtown drug store and were informed a representative would make an engagement with them. They then made an engagament for 9 o'clock the next evening at a saloon on Thirty-fifth street called the Little Savoy. And if you will read an article from *Collier's* you will find that saloon described as one of the lowest negro dives in the city of New York.

"They went around that evening and made arrangements with the proprietor and also arranged with him to telephone them at a cafe further down the street in case of anything looking suspcious when the representative called to meet 'Mr. Strong.' A 'representative' met them at 9 o'clock. He asked them to let him see the correspondence, but they would not do so and told him what it contained. He then, after making some notes, told them to meet him with the correspondence at the private editorial offices of the *American* the next afternoon, that the letters were very valuable and a price would then be fixed for them.

Winkfield and Stump, after consulting privately, decided to let Stump keep the appointment alone. Stump did so and was ushered into a private editorial room. There two men, one of whom was know afterward as a Mr. Eldridge, took the correspondence, went out of the room and remained about an hour, brought it back and said to Stump that the correspondence was not of any value to a newspaper, but told him if he could get any correspondence between Mr. Archbold and any Congressmen, Senators or Judges in Pennsylvania it would be worth a fortune to him. Stump told them he could let them know definitely the next day at noon by 'phone. He was told to call for Mr. Eldredge.

Quay and Sibley Letters Found.

"The next day he called up the *American* office, asked for Mr. Eldredge and informed him he had not had time to get at the correspondence, but would in a few days. Mr. Eldredge told him to hurry, as the matter was important. It was two days before Winkfield's or Stump's duties would permit a sufficient perusal of the files, but they saw correspondence between Quay and Sibley and Mr. Archbold, which they thought important. They communicated with Mr. Eldredge, making an engagement for the following evening. They met and told him what the correspondence contained. He went away and consulted and told them to bring the correspondence to the office the next evening, that they desired to make photographic copies of it.

"He further added that Mr. Hearst assured them they were performing a great service to the administration and to the people, that there was nothing wrong in what they were doing and that they were only doing their duty. They rebelled against this kind of talk, and demanded to know how much cash they would receive, and demanded that they receive no checks, but cash, and in no larger bills than one hundred dollar denomination. Eldredge laughed and said the letters were worth one or two hundred dollars. They then told him their price was $10,000.

Three Thousand Offered.

"Mr. Eldredge looked amazed, went out and came back and offered them $3,000 if the letters came up to expectations and to their descriptions. After about one half hour's parley they compromised at $5,000. The next afternoon Stump and Winkfield took the letters out one by one from the files. They then wrapped up two copying books in some newspapers, put the whole in a large box, and came out with it when Mr. Archbold had gone home.

"Stump carried the letters and the books to Mr. Eldridge. Upon his entrance on this occasion everybody seemed expecting him and he was ushered into a larger office. Mr. Eldridge took the letters and was gone about an hour. He returned with fifty $100 bills which he gave to Stump. He asked him if he could leave the letters there until the next night and to come at 6 o'clock with his partner.

"The next evening Stump went to see Mr. Eldridge and secured the letters and files. Eldridge and another man informed him that they were of great value and asked him if he could get other correspondence. He informed them he could. They then gave him a list of prominent Congressmen, Senators, Judges, Governors, and some other men of prominence, telling them to go as far back in the files as possible and look them up.

Two Hundred Named in List.

"Anything found concerning them was to be brought to Mr. Eldridge, photographed and returned, and paid for according to its value. This list included the names of over 200 men. They insisted on getting $5,000 for every batch of letters and this was agreed upon. For the next batch, however, they received only $3,000 and for the next only $4,000.

"They were asked to secure two signatures of Mr. Archbold, uncopiedand original. This they did, Mr. Archbold signing his name in two albums for them. For these signatures, they received $500. They later offered their entire batch of remaining letters to Mr. Eldridge for Mr. Hearst for $15,000. The negotiations fell through, except that they sold a few Penrose letters for $4,000 to a representative of Mr. Hearst. Upon advice of Winkfield they decided to hold all of the remaining letters for $15,000. After the publication of a few of the stolen letters had raised such a furor they raised the price to $20,000. Becoming in dire straits they sold a few to a representative of Mr. Hearst for $3,500 last spring. Negotiations have again begun for the sale of the remaining letters in their possession."

Committee to Take Action.

Senator Foraker's statement created a profound impression. It is understood that subpœnas will be issued without delay for all of the persons involved in the story given to the former Senator from Ohio. At the conclusion of his statement Mr. Foraker said:

"Now, gentlemen, I do not know whether there is a word of truth in that, but Gilchrist Stewart, a negro, who first brought this matter to my attention, went to see this young man, who is now in Chicago, and as a result of his conversation with him gave me what I made a memorandum of and have just read. The address of Will Winkfield is 2926 Wabash avenue, Chicago."

"Is he a white or colored man?" asked Senator Paynter.

"He is a colored man," said Mr. Foraker. "He is the son of the butler of John D. Archbold, a very nice old man, I understand, who has lived with Mr. Archbold for many years and is well educated—a very intelligent man, and evidently he knows more about this whole transaction if what he says is true, than Mr. Hearst knows, according to Mr. Hearst's statement.

"It is a matter of great importance to me, and while I dislike very much to mention anybody in connection with a disagreeable matter, it did seem to me that it was my duty to come here and tell, not only my own story about the letters, but also to give to the committee this information, particularly after Mr. Hearst testified yesterday that he did not know anything at all about it and did not know where these letters were photographed, that he took them from a man in his employment without ever asking him who the photographer was or how he got them or anything else—a preposterous story that you might tell to the marines, but I do not think anybody else would accept it. I want it distinctly understood that I do not vouch for this, but Mr. Stewart can be called and he can testify whether or not this is correct."

Tells of Remittances Received.

Senator Pomerene—There is just a question or two, Senator. You received certain remittances for services rendered? Were those remittances received before or after the services were rendered or during the time they were rendered?

Mr. Foraker—They were received during the time.

Senator Pomerene—Did you give the dates of those remittances? There were two referred to—one for $14,000 and one for $15,000.

Mr. Foraker—Yes. The dates are given. The letters are copied with absolute accuracy. I have an affidavit, if necessary, to put in there.

Senator Pomerene—Those remittances had reference to your employment in the litigation and reorganization of the Standard Oil Company?

Mr. Foraker—Yes, sir, and nothing else.

Senator Pomerene—And none of these remittances had any reference whatever to any relation that you may have sustained to any pending legislation before the General Assembly of Ohio?

Mr. Foraker—None whatever—not a dollar.

Senator Pomerene—Nor a reference to any legislation pending in Congress?

Mr. Foraker—No, sir, nothing whatever.

Senator Pomerene—That is all I care to ask.

Senator Foraker entered into a detailed explanation of the correspondence that had passed between John D. Archbold and himself. The $50,000 certificate of deposit referred to in one of the letters has heretofore been explained by Mr. Foraker. He had said that it was to be a contribution in the nature of a loan from the Standard Oil Company to assist in the purchase of the Ohio State *Journal*.

Mr. Foraker said, in a former explanation of this transaction, that the loan was not made to him, but was for a newspaper friend, and he told the committee to-day that the name of this man was J. L. Rogers, Consul-General at Havana, who was formerly a well known Ohio newspaper man. He explained to-day that Mr. Rogers did not succeed in making the deal with the Ohio newspaper and that the money was returned to Mr. Archbold.

The witness submitted letters showing that he had refused, when he was in the Senate, to accept a retainer from the Standard Oil Company.

CARDINAL FARLEY SCORES PLAYS OF PRESENT DAY

Heartily Indorses National Catholic Theatre Movement.

In the large drawing rooms of his residence in Madison avenue his Eminency Cardinal Farley presided yesterday afternoon at a gathering of representtive Catholic men and women who had met for the purpose of launching the National Catholic Theatre movement.

In the course of the discussion many severe criticisms were passed upon the stage. These were so drastic that Miss Elizabeth Marbury, who deals in plays, declined to serve as a member of the national committee appointed.

"I have never been in a theatre in my life," said Cardinal Farley, "except at our orphans' benefits, and those have been discontinued. I believe that I have been described as knowing nothing about this subject. Well, I have not been in the Turkish war. Yet that does not prevent my knowing something of its horrors."

Continuing the Cardinal said:

New York is the most Catholic city in the country. And New York also gives the tone which the rest of the country echoes. Therefore it behooves New York Catholics to take the lead in this reform of the stage. I am sure our non-Catholic friends will be glad to join with us, for I have talked with some of them about it.

I did not expect this large gathering to-day. But I had determined that if no more than three persons were present the work, so far as I was concerned, should be inaugurated and should go on.

I know that it is needed. I know of women of good family and position who have gone to a theatre where, I am told, a woman—of whose dress I will not speak—dances about the stage praying heaven to rain down champagne. And then there are the so-called problem plays, which are worse—plays in which the sex problem is solved against the church's standard of such things.

With 100,000 divorces in this country we have 200,000 men and women and probably more than 400,000 children directly affected. Much of this condition has its origin with the stage. It is a matter of vital importance to the nation.

"The theatre to-day presents a choice between crime and stupidity," declared Edward J. McGuire, who was chairman of the meeting.

"The tone of our theatre has grown worse year in and year out," said Andrew J. Shipman, "until now in New York we have plays which are elegant in finish, brilliant in repartee, perfect in diction, but vile in theme."

Mgr. Henry A. Brann of St. Agnes's Church said that he could see no remedy except in a public censorship. "We can't do it by preaching," he said. "John the Baptist was the greatest preacher, save one, that the world has ever known. Yet what happened to him? A dancing girl, one who very likely danced on the stage of that day, succeeded in cutting off his head."

Miss Lois Bangs, who is at the head of a private school for girls, said that she knew of a Harvard student who, having taken a young girl to a play, said to her:

"It's lucky we didn't bring your mother!"

Miss Eliza Lummis, to whom Cardinal Farley gave the credit of having started the movement, said that it presents a magnificent opportunity for Catholics to assert their principles and their patriotism at the same time.

Letters were read from cardinals and bishops commending the movement. Bishop O'Donnell of Richmond wrote that in the confessional the clergy "can deal only with cases already infected by this moral pestilence; the source of the plague is the immoral theatre."

Four committees were appointed, as follows:

National Committee of Women—Mrs. Frances Burrell Hoffman, Mrs. J. C. Bowron, Mrs. Herman Knickerbocker Viele and Mrs. Maria de Baril.

National Committee of Men—Edward J. McGuire, Stephen Farrelly and Andrew J. Shipman.

Civic Committee of Women—Countess Georgine Iselin, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Miss May Bouvier, Mrs. Ernest Amy, Mrs. Nicholas Brady, Miss Katherine McCann, Miss Mary Brown, Mrs. H. H. Charles, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Walter A. Burke, Miss Annie Peck, Mrs. Frederick E. Luse, Mrs. Alexander Blake, Mrs. William Arnold, Miss Delmonico and Mrs. Stephen Wakeman.

Civic Committee of Men—Stanton Floyd Jones, George F. Roesch, Richard H. Clarke, Charles P. Davis, F. McKvoy, Frank Wheeler, P. F. McGowan, John J. O'Keefe, Major Ravelle, Joseph P. Connor, James T. Harley, Edward Berge and Charles M. O'Keefe.

Miss Marbury was asked after the meeting why she declined to serve on a committee.

"Well," she said, "when they get up and say that every play in New York is either vile or stupid I can't subscribe to that. I'd be popular on Broadway, wouldn't I, if I lent my name to such an arraignment as that?"

"If there was a public censor would any of the plays you have marketed be affected?" she was asked.

"Yes, I suppose some of them would," she admitted.

"You are a member of the Catholic Church, aren't you?"

"Yes, but the Church doesn't give me my job."

Youths Who Lured Girls Sent to Elmira.

John Angel and Lawrence Margott, both under 20 years old, were sent to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Judge O'Sullivan after they had pleaded guilty to assault in connection with their bringing Mamie Rumery and Agnes Ehlert, fifteen-year-old girls, to this city from Cleveland.

FIGHT ON IN SENATE OVER NOMINATIONS

Filibuster by the Democrats Against Confirming Taft Appointees.

TEST VOTE COMES TO-DAY?

Democrats Flee to Cloak Rooms to Defeat Motion for Closed Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A political tug of war is on in the Senate between the Democrats and the Republicans. The struggle is over confirmation of nominations sent in by President Taft since the election. The test of strength will come to-morrow probably just after the Senate meets, when the Republican leaders intend to make a motion to go into executive session for the confirmation of nominations, and as they will have more than an hour in which to fight out the question with their Democratic opponents, they are hopeful of being able to close the doors and consider confirmations.

The Senate was treated to an entertaining filibuster by the Democrats today. This morning the Democrats went into conference to determine what their attitude should be, and when they emerged they had agreed to use every effort to prevent an executive session unless the Republicans would agree in advance to limit confirmations to a number of routine nominations for the army and navy and the diplomatic corps. When this proposal was made to the Republican leaders they promptly rejected it and the fight was on.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Senator Cullom moved for an executive session. A roll call was ordered on the motion and immediately there was a rush of Democratic Senators out of the Senate chamber. Most of them took refuge in the Democratic cloak room, peering out from time to time to see whether it was safe to venture out.

Three Democratic Senators only remained on the floor, Martin the Democratic leader, Martine of New Jersey and Johnston of Alabama. They remained to garrison the Democratic fort. After the roll call had been completed Republican Senators who had voted arose and began announcing the absence of their Democratic pairs which required the withdrawal of their votes.

Senator Root expressed surprise at the sudden absence of so many Democratic Senators and added to the gayety of the situation by some humorous comments.

In the hurried exit there were some scenes enacted of a ludicrous character. Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who is blind, had some difficulty in getting out of his seat and into the cloakroom before his name was reached on the roll call. It required the assistance of some of his colleagues and two pages to explain to him the necessity of speedy locomotion and to assist him to make his getaway.

After the Democratic side had been cleared, Senator Tillman, who had been out of the chamber and was wholly unconscious of what was going on inside, wandered in and took his seat. Immediately the doors of the Democratic cloakroom flew open and two or three of Mr. Tillman's excited Democratic colleagues rushed in and surrounded him, and in their eagerness to get him out of the chamber went almost to the extent of bearing him away bodily.

TO VOTE FOR POSTMASTERS.

Senator Bristow Introduces Bill for Popular Elections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—An elaborate bill providing for the popular election of postmasters was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Bristow of Kansas. The bill directs that when any vacancy occurs in the office of a postmaster the salary of which office is $300 or more a year, a nominating election shall be held and the Postmaster-General shall appoint the person who receives the highest number of votes.

If the salary of the office is $5,000 or more, provision is made for holding the election at the time of the county, State, local or municipal election next preceding the expiration of the term of the postmaster.

Surg.-Gen. Torney to Be Reappointed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It became known to-day that President Taft will send to the Senate to-morrow the name of Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney to be reappointed Surgeon-General of the United States army. It has been reported recently that Gen. Torney would seek retirement rather than reappointment.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

Frederick Sinnock of 693 High street, Newark, surprised a negro burglar at the door of his bedroom about 3 o'clock yesterday morning and fired two shots at him as he fled. Mr. Sinnock believes that at least one of the bullets struck the man.

The Montclair Equal Suffrage League and the Montclair branch of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will hold a joint public meeting in Unity Church, Montclair, on January 14 to discuss woman suffrage.

The Rush Building at 401-407 Mulberry street, Newark, burned yesterday.

IF YOU LIKED SHERLOCK HOLMES YOU WILL LIKE CONAN DOYLE'S NEW NOVEL

The LOST WORLD

A SPLENDID GIFT NOVEL

Illustrated. $1.25 net

AT ALL BOOK-STORES

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY
PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

THREE SUICIDES IN BROOKLYN.

Woman With Gas, Man With Pistol and Another Man With Rope.

Mrs. Fredericka Storch, a widow, 68 years old, killed herself yesterday afternoon with gas. She was dead when her son John, with whom she lived at 508 Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn, returned home from work.

At almost the same hour George Seitz, a saloon keeper at 508 Knickerbocker avenue, shot himself in the head with a shotgun, and the body of Fred Newman, a janitor living at 158 Linden street, was found hanging from a beam in the cellar.

Both men were reported to have become despondent over financial troubles, which were emphasized by the approach of Christmas. Seitz left a wife and two grown children. Newman is survived by his wife.

FRANCIS MURPHY DIVORCED.

Son of Temperance Apostle May Be Prosecuted by Government.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 18.—On her allegation that her husband stole and pawned her jewelry and wrote scurrilous letters to her Marie Sweet Baker Murphy has got a divorce from Francis Murphy, Jr., son of the late temperance lecturer. Young Murphy, who is 27 years old, did not contest the suit.

After issuing the decree Judge Monroe said he expected immediate action by the Federal authorities against Murphy for improper use of the mails.

YOUNG WILTSE IN COURT ON CHARGE OF STEALING

Rear Admiral's Son Must Answer Embezzlement Charge at Key West.

Franklin Steele Wiltse, a former captain in the United States Marine Corps and a son of the late Rear Admiral Gilbert C. Wiltse, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of embezzlement while he was commander of the Key West marine barracks. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel until to-day, when he has promised to furnish bail for his appearance in the United States District Court at Key West.

Since his resignation from the marine corps last April young Wiltse has been living with his mother and sister at 97 Central Park West.

In January, 1910, when he was in command of the marine detachment on the battleship Rhode Island, he was court-martialled on the charge of failure to pay debts incurred for uniforms, civilian clothing, stationery and liquors. He was relieved of his command on the Rhode Island and placed in charge of the marine barracks at Key West.

After President Taft accepted Capt. Wiltse's resignation the Federal Grand Jury for the Key West division of Florida investigated the alleged embezzlement and brought an indictment on November 13, charging Wiltse with having taken about $100 of his company's mess money.

Assistant United States Attorney Walker, who drew up the papers on which Wiltse was arraigned yesterday, refused to answer any questions about the case.

PINEHURST, N. C.
SOUTHERN PINES, N.C.
CAMDEN, S. C.

These charming resorts are located on the Seaboard Air Line Railway on the way to Florida. The altitude is about 600 feet. The climate is noted for its remarkably dry and invigorating qualities. There are excellent hotels, boarding houses and cottages. Golf, tennis, shooting, riding, motoring and also a canoe trip from Pinehurst of 364 miles are some of the outdoor attractions.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is the shortest route to Florida, Nassau and Havana. Its trains are composed of the best electric lighted steel equipment, and through sleepers are run to above resorts. **Jacksonville, Tampa, Miami, Atlanta, Birmingham** and **Memphis.**

ADDITIONAL SERVICE
Commencing Jan. 6th The
SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
the most completely appointed and only all steel train New York to Palm Beach leaving New York 10:30 A. M. daily, arriving Palm Beach 9:15 P. M. next day, will resume service for season 1913. Special cars to Miami for Nassau and to Key West for Havana.

Winter Tourist Tickets, good returning until May 31st, and allowing stopover at pleasure, now on sale.

Get our **Illustrated Winter Resort Booklet** and Hotel Directory.

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GENUINE

DIAMONDS
To-Day and To-Morrow
½ Carat Rings $20

Every one of these one-half carat Ladies' single stone Diamond Rings have passed inspection. Our Diamond examiners claim them to be worth $35.00—that is, it will cost you at least $35.00 to duplicate them at retail jewelry stores. These Diamonds are cut very accurate and have the new style American spread of surface which makes them appear to be three-quarter carat Diamonds. In color and brilliancy they equal Diamonds costing $100.00. They will be offered at $20 each, with the understanding that you can return them any time within one year. Our guarantee is backed by a million dollars' worth of Diamonds, and our service of over thirty-one years selling Diamonds direct to the consumer is worthy of your consideration. No mail orders filled.

See our window display of over half a million dollars' worth of diamonds. All plainly marked $5 to $5,000.00.

Observe our valuation and price of some other "Single Stone Diamond Rings" to be offered at this Sale:

Ladies' Rings		Gents' Rings	
Valuation.	Our Price	Valuation.	Our Price
$265.00	$175	$413.00	$275
210.00	140	300.00	200
150.00	100	265.00	175
125.00	82	175.00	115
119.00	79	135.00	90
101.00	67	125.00	83
89.00	59	85.00	63
68.00	45	68.00	45
53.00	35	53.00	35
40.00	29	40.00	27

Diamonds purchased from us can be exchanged at full value or returned for cash, less ten per cent., within one year.

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180 Broadway, New York
Importer of Diamonds
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

BANKER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Run Down Ten Minutes After He Had Kissed Wife Good-by.

PATERSON, Dec. 18.—Ten minutes after he had kissed his wife and two children good-by before leaving for New York, where he was employed in the National City Bank, Walter C. Lendrim of 478 East Thirty-first street was hurled twelve feet and instantly killed by a New York, Susquehanna and Western train at the Vreeland avenue station this morning. A score of girls in the National Ribbon Company's plant saw the accident and several fainted.

Lendrim's death came on the eve of his appointment as a Government bank inspector. For twenty-one years he was with the Paterson National Bank and six months ago went to New York to equip himself more fully for the Government position. He was 39 years old.

PERSONAL

I addressed a letter to the Boston American on Dec. 11th, which that paper promptly published in full the next day, as requested, and the letter was republished that day in the Boston News Bureau, and Friday morning, Dec. 13th, in the Boston Post and The Wall Street Journal.

In that letter I said:

"I am a servant of the corporation and the public and have no funds to spend for my personal defence or exploitation."

In accordance with the offer then made I have prepared for the press and the public a statement of about two columns concerning the New England railroad situation, copies of which the American has offered to send to the Press Associations and other papers to be published simultaneously with its own issue.

I therefore wish to say that, so far as the press desires, it may obtain copy of that letter from the American or through my office at the South Station, to be held in strict confidence until nine A. M. Friday.

As this advertisement, as well as the letter, is somewhat personal it is paid for by me personally.

CHARLES S. MELLEN

THE NEXT
Sunday
Sun

Women Who Are Leaders in Society and Philanthropy

Pictures That Made Gibson Famous ---First of the "Widow" Series

Two Pages of Familiar Old Testament Scenes Revisited

Anarchist Berkman's Own Story of His Attempt to Break Jail

What Brown of Denver "The Millionaire Tramp" Found in the Lodging Houses of the Country

The Man Who Knew Santa Claus Best and the Children's Tribute to His Memory

The New Beauty Who Is the Sensation of the Hour in Paris