

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS FELT IN THREE STATES

Missouri, Kentucky, and Illinois Towns Alarmed.

NO ACTUAL DAMAGE DONE

Tops of Tall Buildings in St. Louis Seen to Oscillate—Seismic Rumbling Heard.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 9.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in this city and southern Indiana Sunday night.

The shock so frightened the girls at the telephone exchange that they dropped the receivers from their ears. The inhabitants at Baptist Town, a colored suburb, thought the world was coming to an end, and many of them fell upon their knees and began to pray.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here and at various places throughout southern Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky last night at 8:25 o'clock. The seismic wave seemed to travel from the east, and was accompanied in some places by a rumbling like that of a train.

The tops of tall office buildings oscillated much as they do in a high wind, while in the residence districts windows were rattled and houses rocked.

No actual damage was reported anywhere in the city or suburbs, though many persons were badly frightened.

The shock was more severe in East St. Louis than in this city, while it was sharply felt at Belleville, Edwardsville and Alton on the east side, and at Clayton, Kirkwood and Pacific, west of the river.

Reports from southeast Missouri, southern Illinois and western Kentucky show that the disturbance was extensive.

Gooreville, Ill., Started.

GOOREVILLE, Ill., Feb. 9.—At 6:10 o'clock last night a seismic shock startled citizens. The wave seemed to come from the northwest. Chimneys on the residences of A. D. Stanley, three miles west of here, and of O. P. Brown, four miles north, were shaken down. In this city buildings rocked, windows rattled, and dishes were tumbled off shelves and tables. No damage was reported.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Feb. 9.—Severe shocks were felt here at 6:25 last evening. Buildings rocked, frightening the occupants and people flocked into the streets. No damage is reported.

CARMI, Ill., Feb. 9.—The shock here lasted about fifteen seconds, and the windows in residences and churches were violently shaken. At the telephone exchanges the drops in the switchboard were shaken out of place.

PACIFIC, Mo., Feb. 9.—There was a perceptible trembling of the earth here. There were three distinct vibrations, moving furniture, rattling windows and rocking buildings.

SPEAKER HENDERSON TO PRACTICE LAW HERE

Will Succeed T. B. Reed in New York Firm.

The statement made exclusively in The Times of February 3 that Speaker Henderson would connect himself with a New York concern after the close of his Congress service, is now confirmed by the semi-official announcement that he will become associated with the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum. This is the firm of which the late Thomas B. Reed was a member. Speaker Henderson will probably attend to much of the firm's Washington business. While he does not expect to surrender entirely his residence in Dubuque, it will be necessary for him to spend the greater portion of his time for the next three or four years in New York and Washington. Colonel Henderson is now at the head of a law firm in Dubuque, but recently, owing to the extent of his duties as Speaker, he has not had opportunity to devote much attention to his legal practice. The firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum is one of the largest in New York, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE HAS A GREAT YEAR

The public expects big things of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the published statement of its 1902 business is quite the biggest thing that the society has yet published. The figures show that the magnitude was increased last year more than in any previous year, and that its strength and security are very much larger than they were at the beginning of the year.

In a life insurance company, strength and security are fundamentally necessary. The assets of the Equitable, \$359,295,527.22, of which \$75,127,496.77 are in excess of all liabilities, furnish an unexampled security to the large amount of assurance outstanding.

That the assurance in force now amounts to \$1,292,446,595, and that during 1902 the society was able to write new business amounting to \$281,249,214, show how popular the Equitable Society has become. The new business was larger than ever before, and a greater increase in amount outstanding was recorded.

The other items in the statement show very favorably for the conduct of the company, and for the results secured. The premium income amounted to \$52,532,423.44. The income from interest, rents, etc., \$15,074,588.81, making the total income for 1902, \$67,607,012.25. The total disbursements were \$42,248,101.45, leaving for future investment \$25,358,910.80 or 37.5 per cent of the total income.

These facts show how carefully the society guards its policyholders and what a large amount of assets it accumulates for the benefit of its members. Both the officers and the members are to be congratulated on the fine record already accomplished and on the prospect for a splendid future.

BRECHES BUOY SAVES BRITISH STEAMER CREW

Eighteen Men Landed From Hatteras Wreck.

VESSEL LIGHT, MAY BE SAVED

Blown Ashore in Heavy Gale, While Bound Down the Coast for Wilmington, N. C.

NORFOLK, N. C., Feb. 9.—Captain Doherty, of the British steamer Garlands, and his crew of seventeen men were rescued from the sea yesterday. They were aboard the steamer when she was blown ashore in a gale one mile north of Big Kinnakeet life-saving station, which is seventeen miles north of Cape Hatteras.

The Garlands is from New London, Conn., for Wilmington, N. C. light, and was to take a cargo of gum logs to Europe. While hugging the shore in thick weather in which the captain could not tell precisely where he was, the gale blowing thirty miles an hour, caught the light vessel and tossed her, as Captain Doherty supposed, on the shoals, where any steamer must inevitably be beaten to pieces by the seas.

The coast patrol saw lights from the ship and exchanged signals to learn what she was. That was at 4 a. m., and the life savers were soon at work. After several trials the life savers got a line aboard ship, and soon the breeches buoy was bringing the men ashore one by one. They were high in the air at times and again under the waves, as the men on shore steadily pulled hand over hand.

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At 10 o'clock last night she was reported to be in good condition, and therefore, she will probably be saved. Wrecking vessels have gone to her.

French Bark Ashore

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The marine department reports the French bark Oliver de Clisson ashore, at Point Lookout, L. I. A wrecking tug is near by.

The vessel went ashore at 11:30 o'clock last night. The crew is said to be still on board.

WORLD-FAMOUS PAINTINGS RUINED BY A "RENOVATOR"

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says that owing to unscientific treatment, several famous pictures belonging to the Rospa Palace, at Genoa, have been lost to the world. The paintings included two Van Dycks, a Carlo Maratta, a P. B. Bordone, a Valerio Castelli, and two Guido Renis.

The cleaning was entrusted to a professional cleaner, who washed the paintings with an alkaline solution, which completely destroyed them.

It is stated that the Van Dycks were among the most valuable specimens of his work. The loss is incalculable.

WILL SAVE THE TRUST MONEY EVERY YEAR

What the Sale of the Mathews Rehandling Plant Amounts To.

Local tobacco manufacturers are much interested in the fact that the rehandling tobacco plant of W. S. Mathews & Sons, of Louisville, Ky., the largest in the country, has been absorbed by the British-American Tobacco Company. The main terms of the deal have been agreed on, and the purchase price is reported to be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

The purchasing of the Mathews rehandling plant removes a big competitor, a prominent tobaccoist said this morning, "but this country has scores of independent concerns of the same character, so this movement will not in any way universally affect us dealers. These rehandling plants buy the raw material from the farmers, age it, put it up in the bulk, and ship it to the manufacturers."

The parties directly concerned in this transaction will be about the only ones affected by the deal. They will save perhaps thousands of dollars a year—and that's about all to it."

The New Orleans rehandling plant will be transferred to Louisville, and will be combined with the Mathews plant. This concern is the largest under the control of the American Tobacco Company.

The British-American Tobacco Company controls the world's export tobacco trade, and is represented in this country, Canada, Japan, China, India, Australia and South America.

Up to the present time the Mathews plant has been in direct competition with this company.

PURIFYING MILK BY CENTRIFUGAL SEPARATION

Agricultural Report Approves Method With Reservations.

Of interest to city retail milk dealers is the report of experiment station work issued this morning by the Department of Agriculture on "Purifying Milk by Centrifugal Separation."

"In spite of every effort at cleanliness," says the report, "some impurities usually find their way into milk. These may be substances more or less soluble in the fluid and which no means can effectually remove."

"On the other hand, the impurities may be solids and in part or completely removable by straining, filtering, or centrifugal separation. The latter method is claimed by good authority to practically remove all solid impurities from milk."

SISTER OF WEALTHY OREGONIAN KIDNAPED

Invalid Girl and \$27,000 She Had in Bank Gone.

TRACED TO WYOMING RANCH

Brother in Europe When Crime Was Committed—Missing Herd of Cattle Furnishes Clue.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 9.—William Garland, a wealthy man of Pendleton, Ore., while touring Europe failed to hear from his invalid sister and started home to investigate.

Upon reaching Oregon he learned that his sister had been kidnaped and that \$27,000 on deposit for her credit in a bank had also disappeared.

No trace of the girl could be found, and Garland then started on another track. Before going to Europe Garland had given a Mrs. Reed 100 head of fine thoroughbred cattle as a present for caring for his sister. The cattle had also disappeared, and he started out to trace them. He is now in Montana, with excellent prospects of finding his sister and the cattle.

Traced Cattle to Montana.

By careful search of railroad records he traced the cattle along the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad until he reached Columbus, Mont., where he got his first clue. One of the cattle had died there upon being unloaded, and Garland identified the brand on the steer as his own.

At Absarokee, Mont., the chain of evidence was made complete by two men from Wyoming. One told Garland that he had helped a stranger drive a herd of cattle to a ranch across the Wyoming line, where the owner is living under the name of Gleason. Both men say that there is a girl at the Gleason ranch, who is kept locked in a room. Gleason declaring she is insane.

Garland has no doubt that it is his sister, and will go at once to the scene.

LUXURIES IN CONGRESS: RAGE FOR FINE FITTINGS

Fancy Chairs and Cut Glass Used.

Congressmen get their shoes shined at the House of Representatives sitting on bootblack stands that cost \$55 each. There are two of them, for which \$110 was paid out of the contingent fund of the House. The plain people usually get their shoes shined standing up or in an ordinary oak chair, but these are not good enough for a Congressman. The bootblack stands are made of solid mahogany with embossed leather seats and backs, and with more brass work than an ordinary steam yacht.

Exclusiveness is becoming the rage in the House. For years the Senate has had all the best things going, but there were always watchdogs of the Treasury like W. S. Holman, of Indiana, or "Uncle Joe" Cannon to protest against extravagance in the House. "Uncle Joe" made no protest this time, for he was allowed to fit up his committee room at an expense of more than \$5,000, and in addition was given the great silver-mounted, cut-glass chandelier which used to hang in the East room of the White House.

Even the ordinary chairs occupied by Congressmen on the floor cost \$25.20 each. The janitor of the House of Representatives is pretty nearly as powerful as his brother in a New York apartment house, for he has a carpet for his room which cost \$1.25 a yard.

When "Uncle Joe" Cannon furnished the room for the Committee on Appropriations he took good care of his own comfort, according to the report of expenditures made by Colonel Mellowell, Clerk of the House. "Uncle Joe" writes his letters on a mahogany desk, which cost \$150, and sits in a mahogany chair for which the Government gave \$30. His fire screen cost \$25, and he has a coupon that cost \$60 on which to take a nap. Even the water cooler in which is put \$17 worth of mineral water, cost \$25.

It requires more than \$1,000 a year to keep the clocks in the House going. The clocks cost all the way from \$30 each to \$150, and several men are kept steadily employed winding, repairing and setting them. If there is any one thing a Congressman wants to do it is to keep tabs on time.

Another item is the purchase of a solid silver stand for \$115, which was placed in the Speaker's room. The official tip for porters, cooks, waiters, etc., on Congress floor trains has been fixed at \$5 for the trip going, \$5 returning. The House never lists the commissary supplies used on floor trains. "Dining-car service and supplies" is usually the largest item in the expense account for a Congress floor train.

Sandwiched in between ice-spoons, icetubs, silver trays and blacking brushes for the Speaker's room there is an item of "one can of superior cream." What this was for the report does not indicate. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors holds the record for boxes of matches issued to it. This committee used 326 boxes. Thousands of boxes were used by the House.

During the last session seven mouse traps were issued to various departments, but no requisitions were received for cats.

"This is a billion-dollar Congress," declared "Uncle Joe" Cannon in discussing appropriation bills last session.

HAS AUGUSTUS THOMAS ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT

Editor of "New Rochelle Pioneer" Drags Playwright Into Court.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Augustus Thomas, playwright and author of "The Earl of Pawtucket," assaulted a local editor in New Rochelle yesterday, and a warrant has been issued for Mr. Thomas' arrest.

It appears Mr. Thomas is interested in politics in New Rochelle, being one of the officers of the Democratic Club, and that the "New Rochelle Pioneer," a Republican paper, edited by Henry Sweet, published two semi-humorous editorials referring to Mr. Thomas in its issue of Saturday. The article to which Mr. Thomas objected most alluded frequently to him as "Miss Gussie Thomas."

Mr. Thomas called at the house of the editor yesterday morning. The editor says Mr. Thomas demanded that he publish in his next issue a retraction of the articles in the "Pioneer" of Saturday.

Mr. Thomas was told, according to Mr. Sweet, that he would publish Mr. Thomas' side of the stories. Mr. Sweet further alleges that Mr. Thomas drew from his pocket a paper in his own handwriting, and by threats induced him to sign it. On leaving the house he says Mr. Thomas suddenly felled the editor with a blow on the neck and then hastened rapidly away.

When seen by a reporter Mr. Thomas admitted that he had struck the editor, but denied that he had secured the retraction by threats.

URIBE-URIBE SAID TO HAVE KILLED HIMSELF

Suicide of Colombian Revolutionary Leader Reported.

GENEAL GREENE HAD TO ORDER MEAL WITH HIGH BALL

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Commissioner Greene and Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., were on their way yesterday afternoon from a tour of the lower East Side to a Y. M. C. A. meeting at Carnegie Hall.

Their tour had been a dusty one, and as the commissioner's automobile sped past the Waldorf a bright idea struck him.

"General," said General Greene, "will you have a little drink?"

"General," said General Wood, "tis a happy thought."

The auto turned back to the hotel entrance and the two generals proceeded to the most popular bar in the city. But it was closed.

The commissioner said last night in recounting the incident: "Closed as tight as a drum, and his voice lowered.

"And you didn't get the drink?" chortled the dozen newspaper men present.

The general's face lighted. "Oh, yes," he said, "but it cost 60 cents for two Scotch highballs. You see, we went into the cafe and were told that we had to order a meal."

"So we ordered chicken pates at 10 cents apiece, and the high balls were 20 cents apiece."

"Wouldn't one pate do for both?" asked one listener sympathetically.

"No, sir," said the general emphatically. "we had to order a pate apiece, I tell you," he added, "this has been a pretty 'dry' Sunday. I believe the excise law was well enforced."

The two generals visited the Eldridge Street station in the course of their tour, and General Wood was interested in all that he saw.

They went through the house from cellar to garret.

Near the stationhouse there was a small fire, and General Wood watched the work of the police and firemen and asked many questions.

Then they went through many of the East Side streets—through a district entirely new to General Wood.

After the Y. M. C. A. meeting General Greene took his guest on a tour of the West Side before halting the automobile at the Pennsylvania ferry, where General Wood left him to return to Washington.

General Wood was delighted with the tour, but particularly tickled over the incident of the Scotch high balls, which will probably be told in all the clubs in Manila when the general goes there.

PULLMAN PASSENGER LOSES JEWELS AND CASH

Charles Bayley, of Denver, stopping at 1313 K Street northwest, informed the police of the loss last Saturday of a handbag containing \$32 in cash and about \$600 worth of jewelry in a Pullman car, attached to a train from Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The jewelry consisted of a diamond brooch, a gold necklace, three rings, a gold watch and chain, a gold thimble, and several other articles.

CAPT. SWEENEY'S PEN SKETCH.

The regular meeting of the R. J. Hardin Command, No. 8, S. W. V., was held Friday, at the Spanish War Veterans' Hall, 612 E Street northwest. Capt. Thomas W. Sweeney, quartermaster of the Minute Men, was introduced to the command by Major P. S. Hodgson, corps commander of the Spanish War Veterans, who is himself a member of the Minute Men. Captain Sweeney, after a few patriotic remarks, presented the command with a pen sketch of the officers and roster of the First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry during the war with Spain in 1898.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 9.—Operators and miners who were parties to the wage agreement which was signed here Saturday are preparing to carry out its terms.

W. B. Boel, one of the largest Indiana operators, said:

"We granted the miners an advance of 12 1/2 per cent when we should not have granted them anything, for they are better paid now than any other class of employes, considering all the conditions under which they work. But we found by experience that the public takes the side of the miners whether they are right or wrong, and their knowledge of this condition caused us to grant the increase in wages."

"Since it is to meet a public demand that we pay more than we ought, it is but fair that the public should pay the increased cost, and it will be made to do so. The increase in wages means that 30 cents will be added to the cost of every ton of coal mined, and just that much will be added to every ton we sell."

COL. W. PENN CLARKE'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Col. William Penn Clarke took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late home, 1917 Ninth Street northwest. Services were conducted by the Rev. Lucien Clarke, of Hamline Church. By the request of Colonel Clarke his remains were cremated and will tomorrow be buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

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"Since it is to meet a public demand that we pay more than we ought, it is but fair that the public should pay the increased cost, and it will be made to do so. The increase in wages means that 30 cents will be added to the cost of every ton of coal mined, and just that much will be added to every ton we sell."

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JUNKMAN MURDERED, STABLEMAN MISSING

\$680 in Dead Man's Vest Overlooked by Murderer.

CANADA PREPARING FOR ANOTHER FENIAN RAID

Careful Scheme of Frontier Defense Laid Out.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 9.—Colonel MacLaren, who has retired from the command of the Twelfth Regiment, Hamilton, says that for some time past he and other officers have been carefully surveying the Niagara and Detroit rivers frontiers, with the view of preparing a complete scheme of defense all along these border rivers.

He asserts that ever since Lord Dunsford's appointment to the chief command of the Canadian forces he has devoted his attention to a most careful scheme of frontier defense.

Colonel MacLaren obtained the assistance of the command-aiders at Halifax and Esquimaux, for the coast defense plans.

The defenses along the Niagara and Detroit rivers are to be largely by cavalry, and, of course, light artillery plays an important part. Ever since the attempt to blow up the Welland Canal, the Dominion government has decided to be amply prepared in case of another Fenian raid is planned.

LONDON COMMENT ON SECRETARY ROOT'S ADDRESS

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The "Standard," commenting on the speech of Secretary of War Root at the Union League Club, New York, says that the situation surrounding the negro problem is unpleasant, even dangerous. To amend it would try the best statesmanship.

The original grant of the franchise to the negro was a mistake. After a generation of freedom he is less, not more, fit for citizenship, yet to take away his right to vote would require an amendment of the Constitution, while it would tax an army of occupation to enforce respect for the existing law in the South.

MURPHY SAYS THAT HE LEFT MENDEL ALONE IN THE BUILDING WITH THE ITALIAN AT 8:30 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING, AND THAT WHEN HE RETURNED THREE HOURS LATER HE FOUND HIS EMPLOYER UNCONSCIOUS AND BLEEDING AND THE ITALIAN GONE.

No trace of the Italian has been found. All the police know about him is what Murphy and Mendel's sons say. They describe him as about five feet eight inches tall, well built, with black hair and eyes and a black moustache.

PUBLIC TO PAY FOR ADVANCE TO MINERS

Soft Coal Operator Says Increase Will Be Added to Price of Product.

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DUKE OF TETUAN, SON OF IRISH GENERAL, DEAD

Was Spanish Foreign Minister Until Quarrel With Senator Comas.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—The Duke of Tetuan is dead.

The duke was born in 1834. His father was General O'Donnell, who won the title of Duke of Tetuan by capturing Tetuan, in Morocco, in 1860.

The present duke held the position of foreign minister until 1897, when he resigned, as the result of a quarrel with Senator Comas in the Spanish senate. The duke became so enraged at Comas during the quarrel that he knocked the latter down.

The duke was very proud of his Irish ancestry, and asserted on several occasions that he was Lord of Donegal, Ireland, as rightly as Duke of Tetuan.

MONEY NOT A PART OF ADDICKS' CAMPAIGN BAR'L

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Anti-Addicks men have been here recently, investigating the story that Addicks workers in Delaware have been passing out crisp new notes of the Boston Merchants' National Bank.

President Franklin Haven, of the Merchants' Bank, said: "Last fall, when the Secretary of the Treasury was urging the national banks of the country to take out more circulation, this bank increased its circulation by one-half a million dollars."

"These notes were shipped to our corresponding banks in the West to satisfy the demands of the farmers of that section. Not one note was sent to any bank in Delaware, and not one note was paid out to any agent of Mr. Addicks, so far as the bank knows."