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CASTELAR,
The Great Spanish Republican, Contributes an IMPORTANT ARTICLE to the
SUNDAY WORLD

EXTRA

2 O'CLOCK.

EVIL WORK

Tradesmen Depositors in the Broken Banks Clamoring for Justice.

Greater Deficiencies Discovered in the Lenox Hill's Books.

Tender Treatment of Wrecker Claassen by the United States Authorities.

Held in $30,000 Bail After a Whispered Hearing.

Ex-President Leland Still Neglects to Make Good the Sixth National Losses.

President Peter J. Claassen, under arrest on the charge of scuttling the Sixth National Bank, carrying off three-quarters of a million of its securities, bringing down in one crash, not only the Sixth National, but the Lenox Hill Bank, has met with the most courteous and delicate consideration from United States Marshal Jacobus and his aides.

Instead of being safely lodged in Ludlow Street Jail after his two days' evasion of the marshals, he was allowed to go to the Astor House and stay there unguarded.

At 8.30 this morning an EVENING WORLD reporter saw three well-dressed men walking slowly through the main corridor of the Astor House. They left the house by the main entrance, corner Broadway, and entered the Post-Office. Taking an elevator they rode to the third floor, and went to United States Marshal Jacobus's office.

Mr. Jacobus was one of the trio. Another was Gen. Claassen, and the third was Claassen's lawyer, Gen. Benjamin B. Foster.

Claassen and Foster went into the Marshal's private room, where George H. Pell, Claassen's accomplice, passed the time yesterday while his friends strove to get bail for him. Marshal Jacobus stopped to talk with an EVENING WORLD reporter.

NO PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

"How did Claassen sleep last night?" asked the reporter.

"I don't know," replied the Marshal, "I was not there."

"You had some deputy marshal there though, didn't you?"

"No, I just left Gen. Claassen in custody of Lawyer Foster, and went home about 11 o'clock last night.

"Deputy Marshal Bernhard was tired out and I sent him home also."

"But were you not taking great chances? His partner, Pell, was taken to jail as soon as he was arrested," suggested the reporter.

STRAINING A POINT.

The Marshal's brow clouded somewhat as he answered:

"Strictly speaking Claassen was not arrested. At least he voluntarily submitted to arrest. When Gen. Foster came here yesterday I said to him: 'General, I want your client, Claassen. If he comes forward and surrenders himself I will guarantee that he does not go to jail to-night. If he don't my men will pick him up, and to jail he goes.'

"Will Bernhard followed Foster and would have got Gen. Claassen anyhow last night, but the General surrendered.

"Then, true to my promise, I let him stop in the Astor House. I stayed up with him until 11 o'clock.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS.

"Claassen and I are friends. He and I and Gen. Foster are Grand Army men, and we had a very pleasant evening recalling events of the late war. I knew Claassen when he commanded a regiment in Spinola's brigade."

APOLOGIES FOR CLAASSEN.

"You will find that he is only a tool of Pell's in this matter, and that he will come out all right in the end. I called for him this morning and found him and his lawyer waiting for me. They occupied rooms on the top floor of the Astor House last night."

Gen. Claassen's name did not appear on the Astor House register.

Claassen says he did not get home until after 11 o'clock Thursday night, and that he came to this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Deputy Marshal John Kennedy, who had the warrant for his arrest Thursday night, told THE EVENING WORLD reporter this morning that he knew Gen. Claassen did not get home until after 11 P. M. that night, and that when he found that the man he wanted was at home he went to the residence of United States Commissioner Shields and consulted with him about what was best to be done.

The warrant he had was not good to arrest Claassen outside of this city, he said, and he asked Commissioner Shields if he would arouse the United States Marshal for Brooklyn and have him make the arrest, but he claims that Mr. Shields advised him not to do so.

MORE FAVORITISM SHOWN.

At 10 o'clock Claassen should have been arraigned before Commissioner Shields in the latter's court in the Post-Office, but there was not even an appearance of an arraignment.

Claassen entered the room with his lawyer and was given a seat in a retired corner of the room, where the "reporters could not stare at him."

HEARD IN WHISPERS.

Then Mr. Foster, Assistant United States District-Attorney Rose and Commissioner Shields gathered about the latter's desk, and in low whispers or almost inaudible tones argued as to what amount of bail should be required from Claassen.

Mr. Rose thought that as he was the principal in the bank-wrecking scheme, he should be required to give more bail than Pell. Mr. Shields agreed with him, and Mr. Foster hummed a little and whispered:

"How much more?"

BAIL FIXED AT $30,000.

"About $5,000 more," announced Mr. Rose. "Pell's was fixed at $25,000, so I think Gen. Claassen should be required to give $30,000."

ALL FIXED UP NICELY.

The great increase did not startle Mr. Foster. He said, "All right," and the matter was "fixed up" very nicely for Mr. Claassen.

The room was crowded with reporters and others interested in the case. With one or two exceptions no one could hear the whispered conference between the prosecuting officers, the Commissioner and the prisoner's lawyer.

As they rose to leave the room the reporter asked Gen. Claassen if he did not wish to make another statement to clear up the discrepancies and misstatements in his production of yesterday.

"Oh, no," he replied airily; "my lawyer don't wish me to make any more statements at present," and that was all he would say.

THE FORMAL ACCUSATION.

Following is the charge of United States Examiner Hepburn, on which Mr. Claassen was held.

A. P. Hepburn, being duly sworn, says that he is a National Bank Examiner in the city of New York, and on information and belief that at the time hereinafter mentioned there was in the city of New York, district aforesaid, a certain National Banking Association known and designated as the Sixth National Bank of New York, which said association had been theretofore organized under the act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, and which was then and there carrying on a banking business at the city of New York under the said act of Congress, and acts amendatory thereof, that on or about the 23d day of January, 1890, in this district aforesaid, one Peter J. Claassen, being then and there the President and a director and agent of the said Sixth National Bank, of the city of New York, did for the use, benefit and advantage of himself, unlawfully embezzle, abstract and wilfully misapply large sums of money and the funds and credits of said bank, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $452,406, with the intent to injure and defraud the said Sixth National Bank of the city of New York.

The sources of deponent's information and belief are the official examination of the books and affairs of said bank made by deponent, and a letter of said Peter J. Claassen dated at New York, Jan. 30, 1890, and addressed to the President of the Clearing-House Association of New York City, statements of the Clearing-House Committee and the cashier of the said bank.

A. P. HEPBURN.

Sworn before me this 31st day of January, 1890. JOHN A. SHIELDS.

RUIN OF THE LENOX HILL.

The Lenox Hill Bank turns out to be more deeply involved than was at first supposed. Instead of there being a deficit of $100,000, the figures will probably reach $150,000.

In addition to this the Bank Examiners, H. C. Covell and W. H. Mellins, have discovered other transactions that are exceedingly shady and which have delayed them in making their report.

ASKING FOR A RECEIVER.

Prospects of civil suits loom up on all sides, and it was stated upon good authority this morning that arrangements were made at a late hour last night to apply to the courts for a receiver.

DENOUNCED BY THEIR VICTIMS.

A large crowd of angry depositors gathered on the sidewalk in front of the bank this morning. They were loud in their denunciation of the bank officials, and particularly of ex-President Charles A. Troup and ex-Cashier Connell, who sold out to the syndicate and who, they say, should have notified them of the change in management.

PITIFUL FLIGHT OF DEPOSITORS.

The distress of many of these depositors was pitiful to behold. It was "rent day," and many of them were left without enough money to pay their rent.

They loudly denounced the officers of the bank, and said that had they been aware that Troup had sold out his interest they would have withdrawn their accounts immediately.

MR. CURRY WANTS SOME ONE ARRESTED.

Grocer Curry, who keeps a store at Third avenue and Seventy-fourth street, is a sufferer to the extent of $1,500, and if he had not had accounts with other banks, would have been in an unpleasant position to-day.

He says that having heard ugly stories about the bank, he went there Thursday morning to close his account.

He presented a check, which was promptly certified by the cashier, Van Zandt. Then he asked for the money and he was told to come around later.

He has consulted his lawyer, and intends laying the matter before the District-Attorney, with the intention of bringing a criminal action against those in authority at the bank. He has already brought a civil suit to recover the money, and a summons was served last night.

The cashier and others are required to answer in the City Court within six days.

A STRONG ARRAIGNMENT.

The following letter, issued by Messrs. Katz and Mertzel, but mildly expresses the feeling of the depositors against the bank officials:

How is it that amidst all the clamor and excitement there is not one word spoken of the reprehensible and shameful conduct of ex-President Troup and Cashier Connell, of the defunct Lenox Hill Bank, in not informing a single depositor of the contemplated change in the management of the bank?

Is not he as much to be blamed as Leland, in leaving us, his depositors, at the mercy of a set of sharks? Does he mean to say that he was not morally responsible and obligated to protect his depositors by informing himself of the character of the men to whom he was delivering our funds? But no doubt his rapacity and devotion to the almighty dollar caused him to forget that we also had some rights which he and the former cashier, Connell, were bound to protect. His, or rather their, conduct appears the more shameful when one remembers that the losses caused by their withdrawal fall mostly on women and small storekeepers, upon whom it entails the greatest privation.

A. E. KATZ.
MORITZ MERTZEL.

Messrs. Katz and Mertzel say that they were never notified that Mr. Troup had turned the bank over to Wallack and the rest of the crowd.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

Bank Examiner Covell was on hand at the Lenox Hill Bank early this morning. He was worn out with his labors of the past few days. He did not lie down until between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning.

"I see now that it will be impossible to make a statement to-day of the affairs of this bank," he said in reply to the reporter's question.

NEARLY $150,000.

"We have discovered a deficiency of nearly $150,000, caused by the certification of checks to parties who had not deposited the money to meet them."

"Did you not discover more crookedness?" asked the reporter.

"I would prefer not to answer that question. I will say, however, that we made other discoveries which we were compelled to follow up, and what we found out I cannot now disclose."

CONFERENCE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE.

"There was a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, at which ex-Judge Maynard, Deputy Attorney-General Post, Superintendent Preston, myself and Clerk Cahill were present.

"Affidavits setting forth what we have discovered were drawn up and will probably be presented to the Supreme Court, with an application asking that a receiver be appointed," he concluded.

AT THE SIXTH NATIONAL.

Anxious depositors and stockholders of the wrecked Sixth National Bank found a new notice stuck up in the Broadway window this morning. It read as follows:

No further statement of the condition of this bank will be made. Report will be sent to Comptroller of Currency, E. C. Lacy, at Washington. Application for information should be made to him.

A. B. HEPBURN,
U. S. Bank Examiner.

The result of this notice was that all applications for admission to the bank were refused and Mr. Hepburn himself was invisible.

ARE THERE FORGERIES BEHIND?

It was evident that the examination into the bank's affairs was far from completed, and the rumor, that in addition to the gobbling of the bank's securities some big forgeries had been discovered and were being traced up, gained credence among outsiders.

No one at the bank would deny the report.

LELAND'S WEAK EXCUSE.

The statement to the public made by ex-President Charles H. Leland is regarded both by depositors and minority stockholders as extremely unsatisfactory.

"It is simply a lot of excuses and explanations," said one depositor this morning, "to try to make the public believe that that there was nothing startling about the price he received for his stock, and that there was no ground for suspicion that there was a crooked scheme back of it all.

GREAT CARE FOR HIMSELF.

"He was a trustee not only for the depositors but for the minority stockholders as well. The underhand way in which the transaction was conducted and Mr. Leland got out of the concern, taking all his balance with him, certainly does not look as if he had every confidence in his successor."

HOTELMAN PARKER'S ACTION.

It was learned this morning that Lewis W. Parker, the proprietor of the Parker House, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, was one of the minority stockholders of the Sixth National Bank.

TO BRING LELAND TO ACCOUNT.

He has united about thirty of the minority stockholders, representing several hundred shares, and a meeting will probably be held at the Parker House this afternoon for the purpose of taking some action. It is believed that ex-President Leland can be held legally responsible for the loss, and it is intimated that suit may be commenced against him, if he does not make some settlement with the minority stockholders.

LELAND NEITHER PAYS UP NOR SPEAKS.

Mr. Leland was at his house, 162 Madison avenue, this morning, but declined to see the reporter of THE EVENING WORLD, who called there.

He has as yet taken no steps towards carrying out his proposition to make up any deficiency there may be in the fund from which the bank's depositors are to be paid, and depositors are not inclined to believe that he actually intends to carry out the promise.

STILL EXAMINING THE EQUITABLE.

The examination of the accounts at the Equitable Bank was still going on this morning under the direction of Bank Examiner Trenholm, who said that his report would not be ready to-day.

WHERE IS SIMMONS?

James E. Simmons, the director who engineered the syndicate scheme, has disappeared completely. No one can be found who has set eyes on him for the past two days.

He has not been at his office since the expose was made, so his pretty black-eyed typewriter girl says.

A reporter asked at Mr. Simmons's office this morning whether or no he had been there.

"He has not," was the answer.

"Do you expect him?"

"I couldn't really say," replied the black-eyed young woman.

Mr. Simmons has an account in the Third National Bank, and it was on this institution that one of the $50,000 checks was drawn in his name to recoup the Sixth National after the robbery had been discovered.

The check was protested, for while Mr. Simmons had an account in the bank, there was not near enough money to cover the check.

Simmons has been in this country some seventeen years, but has never been naturalized. He was married recently to the daughter of C. J. Coalton, a resident of Wayne, Pa.

An intimate friend said to an EVENING WORLD reporter to-day:

"Simmons has had his fingers in many pies, and I believe he was the leader in the raid upon the Sixth National. I have only known him a short time, something over a year.

"Pell was his companion in all his schemes. They used to meet in Hegeman's drug store, and many a time I've seen them consulting in a corner. Kilduff was generally one of the party. He was Pell's clerk when Grovesten & Pell were flourishing, and now he represents the latter in the firm of Pell, Wallack & Co., he being the "Co."

WALLACK VANISHED, TOO.

President Wallack, of the Lenox Hill Bank, has disappeared almost as mysteriously as did Simmons.

He has not been at the office since 2 P. M. on Thursday, and has not been home since 8 o'clock on the morning of that day.

A reporter called at his residence, No. 249 West Seventy-fourth street, this morning, but neither Mr. or Mrs. Wallack was home. The servant could not tell where they were and had had no word as to when they expected to return.

Two boys are in charge of the office of Pell, Wallack & Co., at 47 Liberty street. Neither could give any information as to their employer's whereabouts.

PELL STILL IN JAIL.

Broker Pell woke up in Ludlow Street Jail this morning, and after silently meditating for a few moments over the weakness of friendship arose and dressed himself as neatly as when he disported among his companions in Wall street.

The usual time for the prisoners to arise is 7 o'clock, but he was allowed a half hour longer. He occupied a cell on the same tier with Ives.

He was furnished with a good breakfast from the Warden's table and ate it with a relish.

He seems to be unconcerned about the final result of his case, but says that he can't understand why some of his friends have not come forward with the required amount of bail.

Stricken in the Jury Box.

The case of the United States against Philip Semmer, on trial in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Lacombe, closed yesterday without a verdict being reached. James Harris, the fourth juror, sent a despatch in the morning saying that he had been suddenly taken ill. Counsel agreed to go on with eleven men and the case was finally submitted to them. After consulting for an hour and a half they returned to the court for instructions. While seated in the box William E. Mantius, who occupied the sixth chair, suddenly fell in a fit. He was partially revived and was sent home. Judge Lacombe then stated that he would withdraw the case from the remaining ten jurors and put it on the calendar for retrial at the next term of court.

Like Telling a Secret.

A Miesenbach-process Photograph of Nellie Bly will be presented *gratis* with every copy of Sunday's WORLD. It will be an exact reproduction of a full-length photograph of Miss Bly in travelling costume, and will be printed on fine cream-laid paper, 10½x18 inches. It will be the first true likeness ever published. The portrait of Miss Bly will be inserted in each copy of next Sunday's WORLD. To avoid the disappointment of not receiving a copy of the SUNDAY WORLD, which was the experience of many thousands last Sunday, order your copy in advance.

Barnum Must Pay the Ten Wrestlers.

(BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Ten wrestlers who have been exhibiting here with Barnum's Circus Company, and who were discharged without the usual week's notice, sued Mr. Barnum for a week's wages.

The case came to trial to-day, and was decided against Mr. Barnum.

Breaking the Remarriage Record.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

CLINTON, Mo., Feb. 1.—In the Circuit Court yesterday Mrs. Sarah Brown was granted a divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion. Just ten minutes later she was married before a minister to John J. Gier.

CENTENNIAL OF THE COURT.

Hundredth Anniversary of America's Tribunal of Last Resort.

Programme of Its Celebration by the Bar Association of New York.

The celebration of the centennial of the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States will be one of the most notable and the most dignified of all the centennial commemorations. The arrangements for the great event are now complete, and they contemplate a most elaborate as well as a most decorous affair, fittingly commemorative of the foundation of that branch of the Government which is the grandest bulwark of American institutions.

It was looked upon as such by the Federal Convention of 1787, which debated and deliberated over the formation of this court of last appeal longer and with more vigor than over any other provision of the Constitution.

There had been under the Colonial or Confederation a "Court of Appeals," with jurisdiction particularly of maritime cases. Its judges were George Wythe, of Virginia; Titus Hosmer, of Connecticut, and William Paca, of Maryland, who were appointed by Congress and received $12,000 a year each in money that was worth very little in gold.

An act of Congress "to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States" was approved by President Washington Sept. 24, 1789. The Supreme Court of the United States was to consist of a chief and five associate justices, four of whom would constitute a quorum, and they were to hold annually, at the seat of Government, two sessions, one in February and the other in August.

John Jay, of New York, was appointed Chief Justice of the new Court Sept. 26, and John Rutledge, of South Carolina; William Cushing, of Massachusetts; Robert H. Harrison, of Maryland; James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and John Blair, of Virginia, were made associates by President Washington during the next four days.

The Court organized in New York Monday, Feb. 1, 1790, and adjourned sine die Feb. 10. On that day James Iredell, of North Carolina, was appointed an Associate Justice in place of Mr. Harrison, who had declined.

Afterwards, by various enactments, the number of justices was increased till now Chief Justice Fuller has nine associates.

The seat of government being in New York, the Court opened here as stated, having their place of meeting in the "Royal Exchange," a building erected about 1754 for the convenience of the rapidly increasing trade of New York. It stood on arches of masonry and visiting traders hitched their horses there.

It is the centennial of this event which is to be celebrated next Tuesday under the auspices of the New York Bar Association.

President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller and his nine associate justices, the Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Interior, and the Attorney-General, ex-Justice Strong, J. C. Bancroft Davis, reporter of the Supreme Court; Clerk McKenney, Senator Evarts and several members of Congress, will leave Washington on a special train provided by the State Bar Association Committee, at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, arriving at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock.

There they will then be met by a Reception Committee, led by Julien T. Davis, and escorted in carriages to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Tuesday, at 10.30 o'clock, the commemoration celebration will begin at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

Among the 200 invited guests who have accepted invitations are the Chief Justices of nearly every State in the Union and their associates; United States Judges Wallace, Lacombe, Shipman, Browne, Benedict, Wheeler, of New York, and Judges Wales, of Delaware; Green, of New Jersey; Butler, of Pennsylvania; Hughes and Paul, of Virginia; Hill, of Mississippi; Brown, of Michigan, Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Hallett, of Colorado, and Thayer, Missouri; Senator George F. Hoar; Representatives Stewart, Adams, Buchanan, McCormick and Sherman; Chief Justices Stone, of Alabama; Andrews, of Connecticut; Comegys, of Delaware; Champion, of Michigan, and Chancellor McGill, with Judges Knapp, Dixon, Garrison and Smith, of New Jersey, and President Lewis, of the Appellate Court of Virginia.

Chief Judge Ruger, of the New York Court of Appeals, and Judges Andrews, Peckham, Earl, Gray, Finch, Follett, Bradley, Potter, Vann, Haight and Parker will be presented.

Gov. Hill, Mayors Grant and Chapin and Senator Fassett; President Webb, of the College of the City of New York and President Low of Columbia College; Right Rev. Bishop Potter and Rev. Messrs. Morgan Dix, Talbot W. Chambers, R. S. MacArthur, W. R. Huntington, Henry Van Dyke and W. M. Taylor; ex-Attorney-General Wayne MeVeagh, ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard, Judges Danforth, of Rochester; Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, and Semmes, of New Orleans; Editor Brown, of the Albany *Law Journal*; William Allen Butler, ex-Minister Phelps, Gen. Sherman, President King, of the New York Historical Society, and Chief-Justices Larremore and Sedgwick of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts respectively.

The presiding justices of the several General Term divisions of this State, were also invited, but owing to lack of room their associates were not.

This may in a measure account for the polite notes received from Presiding Justices Van Brunt and Learned, declining the invitation, for the failure to invite the other justices has generated considerable feeling among the Supreme Court judges.

At the Metropolitan Opera-House ex-President Cleveland will preside and addresses are to be made by the Chairman, William H. Arnoux, William Allen Butler, Henry Hitchcock, of Missouri; Thomas J. Semmes, of Louisiana; ex-Minister Phelps, of Vermont, Justice Field, and by President Harrison. The speech-making will be interspersed with music by the Grand Symphony Orchestra and the Liederkranz Society.

Admission to these exercises is free to all, and tickets admitting a gentleman and ladies may be had by applying to W. H. Hornblower, 280 Broadway; W. H. Arnoux, 18 Wall street, or C. H. Butler, 111 Broadway.

At 7.30 Tuesday evening there will be a banquet at Lenox Lyceum, where 800 gentlemen will dine. At 9.30 the gallery doors will be opened and the ladies may enter and listen to the speeches, which will be to the following toasts, James C. Carter acting as toast master:

1. "The President."
2. "The Supreme Court," John Marshall Harlan, Associate Justice.
3. "The Congress," Senator William M. Evarts, of New York.
4. "The Judiciary of the States," Edward M. Paxson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
5. "The Common Law," Walter B. Hill, of Georgia.
6. "The Bar," Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.
7. "The Clergy," Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., of New York.
8. "The University," President Seth Low, of Columbia.
9. "Our Clients," Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.

Wednesday the New York City Bar Association will be tender a reception to the visititing jurists at the Club house, 7 West Twenty-ninth street, to be followed by a dinner.

WEEKLY PAY IS FEASIBLE.

Railroad Companies' Objections Shown to Be Unfounded.

Among no class of employees is there a greater degree of enthusiasm for THE WORLD'S Weekly Payment bill, introduced in the Legislature by Senator Roesch, than is manifested by the men who man our railroads. Every mail brings to the editor convincing evidence that this class of workingmen would regard the passage and enforcement of such a law as a boon greatly to be desired, and which would benefit them and their families in scores of ways.

Our letter from "A Poor Workingman's Wife" portrays in humble but forcible language the hardships consequent upon the system of payment at long intervals. Children forced to wait for weeks for shoes and garments fit to wear to school or church; the husband and father obliged to go to his work the last half of the month insufficiently clad and shod by reason of want of cash; the thousand and one other necessaries of life or accessories of comfort, which are precluded by scarcity of ready money owing to infrequent payments or the margin shaved off through long dealing on credit—no better presentation could be made of the urgency of the need of a compulsory weekly payment of wages.

This woman's unsolicited testimony is indorsed by many others, who detail the sufferings and wrongs entailed by a system which perpetually mortgages the slender earnings on which helpless women and children are dependent.

The plea advanced by railroad officials that weekly payments on so large systems are practically impossible is met by the example of the Boston and Albany Railroad, whose line is more than 200 miles, and which employs thousands of men. When the Massachusetts law went into effect the railroad accepted it in good faith, and has complied literally with its provisions. The pay-car starts from Boston every Monday morning. It goes over the whole road, returning Saturday night, with every man on the road paid his earnings up to the close of the week previous. Thus at no time is any employee's salary more than a week in arrears.

The beneficial effect upon the service of the road is so marked that a prominent official is quoted as saying that, law or no law, the company would not go back to the monthly payment system. This testimony is corroborated by other Massachusetts railroads, which have obeyed the law in letter and in spirit. All English railways pay wages weekly.

On one of the divisions of a railroad in the northern part of this State, more than a hundred employees signed the petition for the passage of THE WORLD'S bill in less than an hour.

An employee of the Manhattan Elevated road has written to THE WORLD reiterating the statement that usury is constantly practised among that road's workmen. He says that while it is Col. Hain's rule that employees who are in need shall receive advances on their pay account, they are deterred from applying therefor by the insolence of officials and by the fear of dismissal. This correspondent believes that Col. Hain is ignorant of the practices of his subordinates, but he claims that they exist and can only be ended by the adoption of weekly wage payments.

Dr. Scott's Electric Plasters cured my backache after my confinement.—Mrs. A. Anderson.

STEVEN'S Imperial Pressed Flour.—Delicious hot biscuit, light breakfast rolls, a minute in preparation. Steven's Imperial Flour. All grocers.

O'BRIEN HINTS AT REVENGE.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough Succeeds Him as Chief of the Elections Bureau.

Police Commission Deadlock Broken by an Honored Soldier's Appointment.

As announced in yesterday's Sporting Edition of THE EVENING WORLD John J. O'Brien's official head has fallen into the basket.

The notorious Republican partisan politician, who has been at the head of the Election Bureau in the Police Department since 1878, has been ousted from his $4,000 sinecure and Gen. T. F. Rodenbough has been appointed to the vacancy.

The new chief is a native of Pennsylvania and fifty-two years of age. He served with honor in a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment throughout the civil war, coming out a colonel. He lost his right arm at Winchester. He was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant conduct at Cold Harbor.

Mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865, he was commissioned major in the regular army, and in 1870 was retired, with the rank of colonel of cavalry.

In 1880, Gen. Rodenbough became Assistant Inspector-General on Gov. Cornell's staff, and about the same time was made Secretary of the Military Service Institution, of which Gen. Schofield is the head and which holds its meetings on Governor's Island.

For a time Gen. Rodenbough was the editor and proprietor of a rival paper to the *Army and Navy Journal*.

Gen. Rodenbough was in politics a Republican until 1884, when he supported Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, and he now claims to be a Democrat, though unidentified with any factions.

O'Brien's third term as Chief of the Bureau of Elections expired in August, 1887, when it was determined that the position came within the civil service rules, and applicants for it must submit to an examination.

Such an examination was held and more than a dozen applicants qualified, the highest on the eligible list being veterans of the late war. They were Col. Edward Gilon, with a percentage of 92.04; Gen. Rodenbough, 91.82, and Richard E. Mott, 91.09.

O'Brien was not examined, but applied to the Supreme Court, and Judge Donohue directed that his name be added to the eligible list and considered in making the appointment.

The result was a deadlock in the Board, the Republican Commissioners, French and McClave, voting for either O'Brien or the other Republican, Mott, while the two Democratic Commissioners voted for the County Democracy candidate, Col. Gilon.

The latter is Police Commissioner Voorhis's friend and political lieutenant, and when the Commissioner recently threw the organization of the Board to Tammany Hall, it was understood that Gilon could have the place, James J. Martin, the Tammany Commissioner who had succeeded the Republican, Stephen B. French, being ready to vote for him.

The position was offered to Gilon, but he declined it because it would be declared to be the price of Commissioner Voorhis's action.

John J. O'Brien had to go. The three Democratic Commissioners had determined on Gen. Rodenbough as his successor, and they proceeded to his appointment yesterday. Commissioner McClave making a feeble fight against it by moving the appointment, first of O'Brien and then of Mott, his single vote being recorded in favor of the selection of each of these candidates.

The deposed chief takes a philosophic view of the case, and says that he is not at all surprised at the action of the Board. He said to an EVENING WORLD reporter:

"Tammany Hall is after the spoils of office, and I have been anticipating its taking of mine for some time."

Mr. O'Brien suggested that somebody might pay dearly for his removal. He said that she did not know now just who is responsible, but he proposes to make it his business to ascertain.

O'Brien's friends in the Eighth District are very indignant at his removal from office, and his right hand man, John E. Brodaky, does not hesitate to charge that it would not have occurred had the Chief accepted the proposition which was made to him, he asserts, just prior to the last Tammany Hall primaries to take the leadership of the Tammany Hall organization in the district.

The importance of the office can readily be estimated when it is known that in his official capacity the Chief of the Bureau of Elections receives and is the responsible custodian of every ballot cast and election returns made at any election held in the city.

Chamberlain Croker to-day denied that there was any truth in the statement that O'Brien had been offered the leadership of the Tammany forces in the Eighth District.

A $200,000 Packing-House Fire.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—The plant of the Kansas City Packing and Provision Company, formerly owned by Morris & Butler, and recently sold to a syndicate of Boston capitalists, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $500,000.

One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of work.

Ten Dollars for a Simple Guess.
See the *Saturday Prize*, a 2-cent family story paper for 3 cents; a lady's gold watch free.

Nervousness and Dyspepsia Cured by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. 25c.

EXTRA

2 O'CLOCK.

THE FAIR, EVEN WITH PLATT.

Its Importance Greater Than Any Man's Political Schemes.

Opinions of Dr. Depew and Others Regarding the Albany Deadlock.

"The action of the Legislature yesterday on the World's Fair bill, advanced Chicago stock about 25 per cent."

"What is known as the 'Hagerman element' in the original Commission, as named by Mayor Grant, holds the balance of power. I suggested the addition of the twenty-two gentlemen named, not in the interest of the Republican party, but of the taxpayers."

The first quotation expresses the view taken by Chauncey M. Depew, of the interference of Boss Platt in the action of the Legislature, whereby the bill was "hung up" between the two branches at Albany.

The second is Mr. Platt's explanation of his interference, as dictated to a reporter at Washington.

Mr. Platt was not at all crestfallen or dispirited, and, indeed, seemed very well satisfied with the state of affairs.

The bill has been laid away till Monday, and there is much depression among those patriotic citizens who have not only worked hard for the success of the Fair as the most important enterprise New York has undertaken in half a century, but have given generously towards its success.

John Claflin, who subscribed $100,000 to the Guarantee Fund, and secured many other subscriptions, declares that it was a great mistake to add any new names to the Commission, and that he did not believe the 103 Committeemen could be worked for any one's benefit, politically.

William Steinway, who subscribed $50,000, says: "It is nothing less than an outrage. The original bill should have passed. I am glad that the Assembly refused to pass the Senate amendments and refused to pass the conference bill. I hope there are enough patriotic Republicans in the Senate to make the original bill a law."

Another member of the General Committee, who did not wish to be mentioned personally, suggested that "a disagreement between the Senate and the Assembly was what was desired by Mr. Platt. Such a disagreement, if prolonged, must defeat New York's aspirations for the Fair, and that is just what Mr. Platt really wants. I hope the New York press will urge the Assembly to accept Mr. Platt's terms, in order that we may get the Fair. Indeed, I do not believe that Democrats—and I am one—need fear that the Commission, even with Mr. Platt's twenty-two men, will be worked to hurt them in 1892."

F. B. Thurber wired to Senator Erwin, advising him to do all he could to bring about an agreement on any terms that would result in the passage of the $10,000,000 bill.

Mr. Depew says: "Personally I was satisfied with the Commissioners named in the original bill at Albany; but if the members of the Legislature want to add other names I am satisfied.

"The delay at Albany puts us in a bad light before Congress. Chicago is represented there by men who want the Fair for their city and want it very much. They are not quarrelling about its probable management. Regardless of party affiliations they are all fighting in one line for Chicago.

"As to the proposition that this discussion over the World's Fair bill at Albany is the opening skirmish in the fight for the United States Senatorship between me and Mr. Platt, that is all bosh. There is no skirmish and no coming fight that I know of. As a matter of fact, I don't believe that either Mr. Platt or myself is likely to be a candidate for Senator next year."

Assemblyman Gibbs says:

"I don't think I am open to accusation as a friend of Tammany Hall; but I could see no reason for adding twenty-two names to the original commission. I am willing to accept a bill that is approved of by Chauncey M. Depew and Elihu Root as a guarantee that Tammany Hall does not control it. Hill is on record as opposed to any violation of the principle of home rule, and we all know that he would surely veto the bill if tampered with by outsiders. We are not making war on Mr. Platt, and that is why we opposed the striking out of the names of five of Mr. Platt's near friends."

Ex-Mayor Roche of Chicago, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, remarks that he had been watching very closely, and if the Legislature should pass the $10,000,000 bill, it would go a long way towards settling the site question at Washington, and "Chicago would have to hustle."

It was plain that Mayor Roche was much gratified over the squabble at Albany.