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PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1893. PRICE ONE CENT.

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LAST EDITION

EIGHT PAGES.

IS THE POPE DEFIED?

Apparently Inspired Letter Signed "A Catholic American."

Rebels Against Mgr. Satolli and Cries for Cardinal Gibbons.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn Calls Him "The Devil's Advocate."

An evidently inspired article under the signature of "A Catholic American," which appeared in a morning newspaper to-day, has caused considerable gossip in Catholic Church circles, as well as throughout the city generally.

Intended as a defense of Archbishop Corrigan, it is in reality a defiance of Papal authority, accompanied by a threat of cutting off financial aid and ultimately of secession from Rome.

Archbishop Satolli, the Papal Delegate, is himself taken to task for the manner in which he restored the excommunicated McGlynn, while even the Pope is practically charged with interference of the worst kind.

The character of Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn is, as might be expected, assailed from every standpoint, and it is stated in the broadest possible language that, instead of being a priest, he should have been a politician. For his defense of the one-time pastor of St. Stephen's Church, and for acting as his counsel in the ecclesiastical controversy, Rev. Dr. Burtsell is scored.

The open defiance of Rome and the implied threat to cut off the revenue from this archdiocese will be read with amazement. After reviewing the McGlynn controversy in all its details, and pointing out the injury done to the Catholic Church by Dr. McGlynn's restoration, the "Catholic American" says:

"If, however, the feeling I have referred to should find vent, it would lead to discouraging consequences. If it should be expressed in the contributions to Peter's pence it might show a startling exhibit. It is wise in the governments of Church and State, in these times, to refrain from a reckless and arbitrary assertion of power, and to rule with calm wisdom and considerate fairness. Especially so does this appear to be required for the Roman Church in this country, with its authority enforced so far from the Papal throne. Viceregal government may be tolerated in India under the rule of Great Britain, but ruling by deputy may be carried too far in church matters. It should be understood that it is better to depend on the consent of the governed to the established order of things than on blind submission to whatever may be imposed."

Following in this strain, the writer of the article tells of the manner in which the decrees of the Propaganda at Rome were always accepted. He speaks of Archbishop Corrigan's humility, who, like a true soldier of the cross, accepted everything as it came from Rome. Then he points out the changed condition of affairs under the new regime, when, regardless of Propaganda, Archbishop Satolli, the "deputy Pope," as he styles him, does as he pleases, without consultation with Bishops, whose territory he enters upon and whose decisions he reverses.

Then he comes to the point, evidently deemed the most bitter of all—the failure of Archbishop Corrigan to receive the Cardinal hat. This the "Catholic American places to the credit of Dr. McGlynn, Archbishop Satolli and others. He says:

"It is well known that at the advent of Mgr. Satolli to this country Archbishop Corrigan was on the eve of being made a Cardinal. This distinction was due, not only to the importance of the see he has so efficiently and powerfully represented, the first in the United States, as the metropolitan centre of the country, all things considered, deserving and requiring more recognition at Rome than even Paris or London; but it was a reward and promotion richly earned by the Archbishop.

"The vicarious rebels give out that no Cardinal's hat shall come this way. They have fixed that. Black lines are to be drawn around the representation of the geographical territory of the Empire City of the Western world, on the Papal map, marking a proscribed district. If McGlynn and his sympathizers have succeeded in their profane hopes in this direction, verily the tables have been turned."

He has this to say of the suggested separation of the Catholic Church in this country from Rome itself:

"Does the great change I have been considering mean more than has been announced? Does it mean a permanent separation of the government of the Catholic Church in this country from the control of Rome? If this is so, should it not be a more representative change, and should not the constituency be heard in the choice of their new ruler?

"If we are to have an American Pope, in fact or in effect, why should not Cardinal Gibbons be invested with the dignity and sovereign power? He was practically at the head of the Catholic Church in this country before the advent of Mgr. Satolli from Italy. He is a patriotic American citizen, has lived his life under our institutions and among our people. He has earned and achieved the highest rank heretofore permitted to an American Catholic by meritorious services in relation to the Catholic constituency he would be called to govern. He is as able as he is eminent, and is possessed of the highest administrative and judicial capacity. His elevation would strengthen every fibre of faith and of hope that binds the American Catholic to the ancient faith."

As to Dr. McGlynn, he says that he should have been suspended long ago, and would have been if he had any other ecclesiastical ruler than Cardinal McCloskey, who "lacked the supreme dominating qualities of the virile and powerful John Hughes."

"It is one thing to be a priest and another thing to have a priestly character. Unfortunately, there are those who possess the natural vocation are the last to acknowledge it. If they discover the fact, the attractions of a settled position, its charms as a church and congregation, with influential recognition, make them tenacious of the temporal advantages, although indisposed to conform to the required discipline of the priestly station.

"There are two classes of this description of recusancy, the political priest and the social priest. The political priest is not content with the cure of souls. He yearns for the arena of secular affairs, for temporal as well as spiritual direction, to exercise his influence in the Federal, State and municipal government. The other, the social priest, has luxurious tastes, and is seduced by the allurements which make life so sensuously attractive to the man of the world; he finds a private carriage, the indulgences of Delmonico's, and other gratifications requisite to his appetizing necessities. He loves his sybaritic ease, and feels with deep resentment the hand of discipline.

"These representatives classes, as all know who have cognizance of the developments in conspicuous places in this great metropolis, gave Archbishop Corrigan infinite trouble from the beginning. A third class might be named, that of the priest learned in the law who knows it all and is ever seeking for a client priest to defend against the claims of superior authority. This is the pettifogging priest who does his share of mischief, though under subjection. These worldly priests have been kept under control by the firm but prudent rule of Archbishop Corrigan without open scandal, but with much rebellious though innoxious muttering.

"But in the mean time great is the rejoicing among the enemy at the McGlynn triumph, and even the social priest, the mask abandoned, now talks with insolent innuendo and threatening manner against those high in authority, who have held him to his duty as far as possible. Has not a certain degree of demoralization spread through the Church already?

"Certainly, none of the high administrative Catholic dignitaries of our country, not within the favored circle, feels it in the least degree prudent to do any disciplinary act, which the priest called in question may not approve, lest he may find another McGlynn, Burtsell or other conspicuous rebel against Church authority to clamor in public, to arraign his motives with virulent personal vindictiveness and to threaten him with Mgr. Satolli, with the finale of the recreant priest, as in the case of McGlynn, becoming the most favored, though not the prodigal son of the Church, for whose gracious adherence, not submissive return, the prize fatted calf is to be killed and served up with glorifying incense and world-wide rejoicing.

An "Evening World" reporter saw Rev. Dr. McGlynn at Bensonhurst today and obtained an interview with him.

Dr. McGlynn said:

"I can hardly be expected to grieve over the abundant evidence it contains of a painful consciousness of the 'Devil's Advocate,' who signs himself 'A Catholic American,' that, to use his own language, 'verily the tables have been turned.' I would like to correct one of his misstatements of alleged facts, however.

"He says that speaking of the year 1886, 'McGlynn had previously taken open ground as a politician in favor of the Republican candidate for the Presidency.'

"The fact was that in 1884 I had spoken strongly in interviews reported in your paper in favor of the nomination and of the election of Mr. Cleveland, and that before the election Mr. Cleveland expressed to friends his gratification, and after the election he sent me from Albany an writing his compliments and thanks.

"My special justification, if I needed any," added Dr. McGlynn, "was to be found in the unworthy opposition to Mr. Cleveland on the part of certain Catholics because of his manly and truly American attitude towards certain measures while he was Governor of New York."

Dr. McGlynn is stopping at the Ketchum Cottage, which he has taken for the remainder of the season. He was seated on the piazza of the veranda when the reporter found him this morning.

The Doctor readily consented to speak in regard to the article which he had just finished reading. When he used the phrase "The Devil's Advocate," he laughed a little, and said:

"That you know is the phrase Mr. Gladstone has been using so aptly in scoring Mr. Chamberlain during the recent encounters in the Commons. The phrase is of Latin derivation."

Dr. McGlynn said that he did not care to speak on the other matters mentioned in the article just at present. He expects to remain at Bensonhurst until October.

Archbishop Corrigan declined this afternoon to discuss the story in any way. So did his secretary, Rev. Father Connolly. The Archbishop arrived in town yesterday.

The publication of the article caused considerable excitement at the archiepiscopal residence. Several clergymen called this morning to inquire what it meant.

Father Connolly admitted to an "Evening World" reporter having read the story but said that the Archbishop had nothing whatever to say for publication concerning it.

SHOE DEALER LEVY LOCATED.

He Failed Recently for $40,000 and Is Traced to Far Rockaway.

It was learned this afternoon that Abraham Levy, the shoedealer, of 132 Duane street, who failed four weeks ago for $40,000 and decamped, was at Far Rockaway.

A law clerk of Hastings & Gleason, 266 Broadway, located Levy, and a detective with a warrant for his arrest was sent to Far Rockaway to bring him back.

EAGLE MACHINE WORKS SUCCUMB

A Bank Forces as Old Indianapolis Concern to the Wall.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Yesterday afternoon Louis Akin was appointed receiver for the Eagle Machine Works, the largest general machine shops in the city, on petition of its Vice-President, W. J. Hasselman.

The Company has been doing business for forty-five years. Its liabilities are about $100,000, and its assets nominally $150,000. The failure was precipitated by the closing of the Indianapolis National Bank.

Forger Beneke Brought Back.

Herman H. Beneke, who after years of service as bookkeeper for Hamilton H. Salmon & Co., commission merchants and importers of drugs, at 135 Front street, ran away last October, was captured in Toronto Thursday and returned to New York this morning in custody of Detective Sergeant Jacob Von Gerichten.

After Beneke's disappearance it was discovered that about $22,000 worth of checks bearing the forged indorsement of H. H. Salmon & Co. were in circulation.

THE VICENTE FORTUONDO
Cuban made cigars now here. Bankers should try them. Perfecto, $2.25. Londres Grande $2.50. Box only. New York office 43 Murray st.

20 WORDS, 10 CENTS.
During the present business distress THE WORLD, in the LINE OF PUBLIC SERVICE, will receive all SITUATION WANTED ADVTS., not exceeding 20 words, for TEN CENTS each.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Wendel Reuter Perishes in a Broome Street Fire.

Two Other Men Escape by Leaping from Windows.

The Blaze Originated in an Explosion from Unknown Causes.

Wendel Reuter, of Highwood, N. J., a woodworker in the pipe case factory of Bernard & Schneider, 381 Broome street, rear, was burned to death in a fire that broke out in the building at a little after 12.30 to-day.

The building is a five-story brick structure in the rear of a three-story building at 381 Broome street. The front building is occupied as a sales and wareroom by its owner, A. Eickhoff, who manufactures fine cutlery in the basement and front floor of the rear building.

The second floor was occupied by A. Pieron, manufacturer of billiard supplies; the third floor is vacant, and the fourth floor by Loeser & Taylor, manufacturers of tortoise-shell goods.

The pipe-case factory of Bernard & Schneider occupied the upper floor, which is 50 by 75 feet in size.

A large number of men are employed in these several factories, but it was the dinner hour when the fire broke out, as the result of an explosion, and there were not ten men in the building.

Among them were Wendel Reuter, who was fifty-eight years old, Otto Bairn, and Leopold Stevens, both younger men.

The fire began on the floor below, but in two minutes the whole upper floor was aflame.

Bairn and Stevens leaped from a window to the roof of the adjoining building, a fall of about ten feet, but Reuter, who was feeble and old, could not escape, and he was burned to death.

His young son, Frank Reuter, is employed in the factory, and his grief was pitiful. Reuter leaves a widow and other children.

Two alarms were sounded by the policeman on post, and the fire was subdued with no further loss of life, though one fireman received a bad scorching about the face and head.

The estimated damage was $10,000, of which Loeser & Taylor lose $5,000, the rest of the damage being to the building and stock of Bernard & Schneider.

JOHN STEPHENSON'S FUNERAL.

No Pall-Bearers, but a Simple Service at His Late Home.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Arrangements for the funeral of John Stephenson, the veteran car-builder, who died last evening at his home on the old Boston post road in this village, have been completed.

There will be no display or pall-bearers, but a simple service will be conducted in the old Stephenson mansion at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Rev. M. G. Pheney will officiate, and will be assisted by the Rev. John Peck and Rev. T. F. Kennedy, of the Methodist Church.

The interment will take place in the family plot in Beechwood Cemetery on Friday morning.

200 HANDS IDLE.

S. V. & M. Vernon's Blank-Book Factory Shuts Down.

The large blank-book factory of S. V. & M. Vernon, North Eleventh and Berry streets, Williamsburg, has been shut down, throwing 200 men and girls out of employment. The suspension was due to the failure of the firm to dispose of the vast amount of stock they have on hand. They declare that it will only be temporary, however, and that work will be resumed in two weeks.

Two Sudden Deaths in Brooklyn.

Louisa Bock, thirty-eight years old, of 105 Smith street, Brooklyn, was found dead in bed at 5 o'clock this morning. Heart disease is the supposed cause of death.

Francis Brennan, sixty-seven years old, of 83 Park avenue, dropped dead in front of his home early this morning.

The Quotations.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
American Sugar Ref.	69	68	64¾
American Sugar Ref. pref.	98	98	98
American Cotton Oil	26	28	26
American Cotton Oil pref.	84¾	86	84¾
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	13¾	14¼	13¾
Baltimore & Ohio	60	60	60
Canadian Pacific	68⅛	68¼	67¾
Canada Southern	40	40	40
Central Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¾	14	13¾
Chic. Bur. & Quincy	41⅝	42¼	40¾
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul	71¾	74	71¾
Chicago & Northwest	91	91¾	90¾
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	55¾	55¾	55¾
Cinc., Rock Is. & Pac.	56¼	56¼	55¾
Cin., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	30	30¼	30
Col. & Hock. Valley	14	14⅛	13¾
Col. & Hock. Coal	5¾	5¾	5¾
Consolidated Gas	115	115	115
Del., Lack. and West.	139¾	143½	139¾
Delaware & Hudson	108	109¾	107¾
Denver & R. Grande pref.	29	29	29
Des. & Cedar Falls	14¾	14¾	14¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	83	83	83
General Electric	41	42⅛	40
Illinois Central	89	89	89
Iowa Central pref.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Lake Shore	109¾	110¼	109¾
Lake Erie & West	14	14¾	14
Lake Erie & Western pref.	85	85	85
Long Island	90	90	90
Louisville & Nashville	52¼	53¼	52¼
Lous., New Alb. & Chic.	10¾	10¾	10¾
Manhattan Consol	105	105	105
Michigan Central	80	80	80
Minneapolis & St. L.	19¾	20	19¾
Minneapolis & St. L. pref.	70	70	70
Minn. & St. L. pref.	10	10	10
Mo., Kansas & Tex. pref.	16	16	15¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	21¾	22⅛	21¾
Nat. Lead Co.	55	55	55
Nat. Lead Co. pref.	15	15	15
National Starch Mfg.	6	6	6
New Jersey Central	82¾	83¾	82¾
New York Central	98¾	99	98¾
N. Y. & Northern pref.	10	10	10
N. Y. & New Eng.	19¾	19	19¾
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pref.	70	70	70
N. Y., Lake Erie & West	10	10¼	10
N. Y., Lake Erie & West. pref	21¾	22¼	21¾
N. Y., Susq. & West.	5¾	5¾	5¾
Northern Pacific	8	8	7¾
Northern Pacific pref.	21	21	20¾
North American	5	5	4¾
Ontario & Western	12¾	12¾	12¼
Oregon & Transc.	4	4	3¾
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	29¾
Phila & Reading	19¾	19	19¾
Pullman Palace Car Co.	12	12	12
Rich. & West Term.	11	11	11
St. Paul & Omaha	75¾	75¾	75¾
So. Pacific of Mexico	4	4	4
Southern Railway	70¾	70¾	70¾
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8
Tenn. Coal & Iron	14¾	14¾	14¾
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5¾	5¾	5¾
Union Pacific	14¾	15¼	14¾
Union Pacific pref.	6	6	6
United States Rubber	24¾	24¾	24¾
Wabash	5¾	5¾	5¾
Wabash pref.	12	12¼	11¾
West. Union Tel.	75¾	75¾	75¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12	12
Wheeling & Lake Erie pref.	36¼	38¾	36¼

A full account of all financial affairs will be found in the sporting edition of "The Evening World."

MARKET IS BUOYANT.

A Cheerful Tone Prevailed at the Opening in Wall Street.

Due to Big Wheat Shipments and Heavy Gold Imports.

Over Seven Millions of the Yellow Metal Coming from England.

An altogether more confident tone characterized Wall street affairs this morning. The heavy shipments of grain to Europe and the knowledge that $5,000,000 gold is on the way to this country, with the probability that the amount will be increased shortly, have allayed apprehension.

As London prices came above the parity of our last night's closing, and the foreigners were buyers in this market, speculation displayed considerable strength. There was an advance all along the line, an active borrowing demand for the leading shares, and comparatively light offerings.

The improvement was equal to 1-2 a 3 per cent. As a sample of the oversold condition of the market, it can be said that Lackawanna jumped from 130 3-4 to 133 1-2 without an intervening sale. Manhattan rose 3 3-4, to 107 3-4, Sugar 2, to 66 1-2; Lake Shore 2 1-4, to 110 1-2; Western Union 1 1-2, to 73 7-8; General Electric 1 1-2, to 41 1-2; Chicago Gas 1 7-8, to 41 7-8, and St. Paul 1 7-8, to 71 7-8.

Reading Railroad net profits for June were $878,056, a decrease of $63,563, and surplus over fixed charges $228,086, a decrease of $81,717. The deficit of the Reading Coal & Iron Co. for the month was $127,138, an increase of $20,572.

The directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1-2 per cent., payable Aug. 10.

For some time rumors have been circulated that the Atchison road would be forced into the hands of receivers. President Reinhart is quoted as saying:

"The pirates who predict a receivership are wild. I confidently expect the year's net earnings will show an increase. Our expenses have been greatly reduced."

"Conditions will grow no worse until September, when I expect them to show radical improvement. Kansas has probably raised only 35,000,000 bushels wheat, against 80,000,000 last year, but will raise 300,000,000 corn, nearly all of which will be moved either in its present shape or as live stock.

"We earned $2,500,000 net surplus last year after paying all expenses and charges, and so far this year we have decreased only $1,800,000. Our payments are absolutely certain, even if we lose $600,000 per month for the balance of the year, an impossible amount.

"We paid out $3,700,000 cash in interest and charges on July 1, and have nothing now to pay of any volume until Jan. 1."

The improvement in the stock market was well maintained. In a number of instances further advances were recorded. There was full buying for the long account, but every now and then the bears attacked certain shares and checked the rise.

Prices did not stay down long, however. The bargain-hunters were around again, and a good many stocks were taken up and paid for.

The following rates were charged for the use of stocks: New York Central, 1-2; Northwest, 1-8 to 1-4; Western Union, 1-16 to 1-8, and General Electric and Sugar, 1-16.

There were few important defaults on August interest to-day, which is surprising, in view of the troubles the railroads have gone through. The Louisville, St. Louis & Texas and the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern defaulted, the former on $100,000 and the latter on $163,200.

At the Farmers' Loan and Trust, Central Trust and U. S. Trust, New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, Mercantile Trust and Union Trust this morning it was said that there is no default at any of those institutions in the payment of the interest, nor is there a purchase of coupons. At the Central Trust Company one small Western street railway had not yet sent on its check, although it was expected to-day. At the Union Trust the same thing was said of one or two small Western municipal bond issues.

The total shipments of gold by the steamships Spree and Majestic, sailing from Europe to-day and to-morrow, aggregate in round numbers $930,000, consigned to the following American houses:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., £130,000; Lazard Freres, ($200,000); Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., £100,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., £100,000; August Belmont & Co., £100,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., £100,000; First National Bank of Chicago, £100,000; L. Ion Hoffman & Co., £50,000, and Bank of Nova Scotia, of Chicago, £50,000; total, £930,000.

In addition to above, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will ship on Thursday's boat $620,000 from the continent and the Illinois Trust and Savings $100,000 on the Cunarder, sailing next Saturday. A prominent banking house, with international connections, expects to engage $100,000 for shipment on Saturday.

This makes a grand total of gold to be exported from Europe to this side of $7,770,000.

Money on call was easier at 6 a 8 per cent. The moral effect of the heavy importations of gold is favorable, and has cause d a slight relaxation from the stringency recently prevailing.

The Clearin-House issued $500,000 loan certificates to-day, making the total outstanding $28,475,000.

The Sub-Treasury was again creditor at the Clearing-House this morning but in the sum of only $163,000.

The Clearance-House loan committee have issued in all to-day $1,275,000 certificates.

Total now outstanding, $26,250,000.

MILLS STOP WORK IN LAWRENCE

Business Depression Felt in a Massachusetts City.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 1.—Lawrence now feels the business depression. This afternoon notices were posted in the Atlantic Cotton Mills stating that the mills will close nex Saturday for a month or "until the market brightens." The mills employ 1,200 people.

Notices were posted in the Arlington Mills stating that the mills will be closed next week for the remainder of August. They employ 2,000 operatives.

The Pemberton Mills will close for the last two weeks in August.

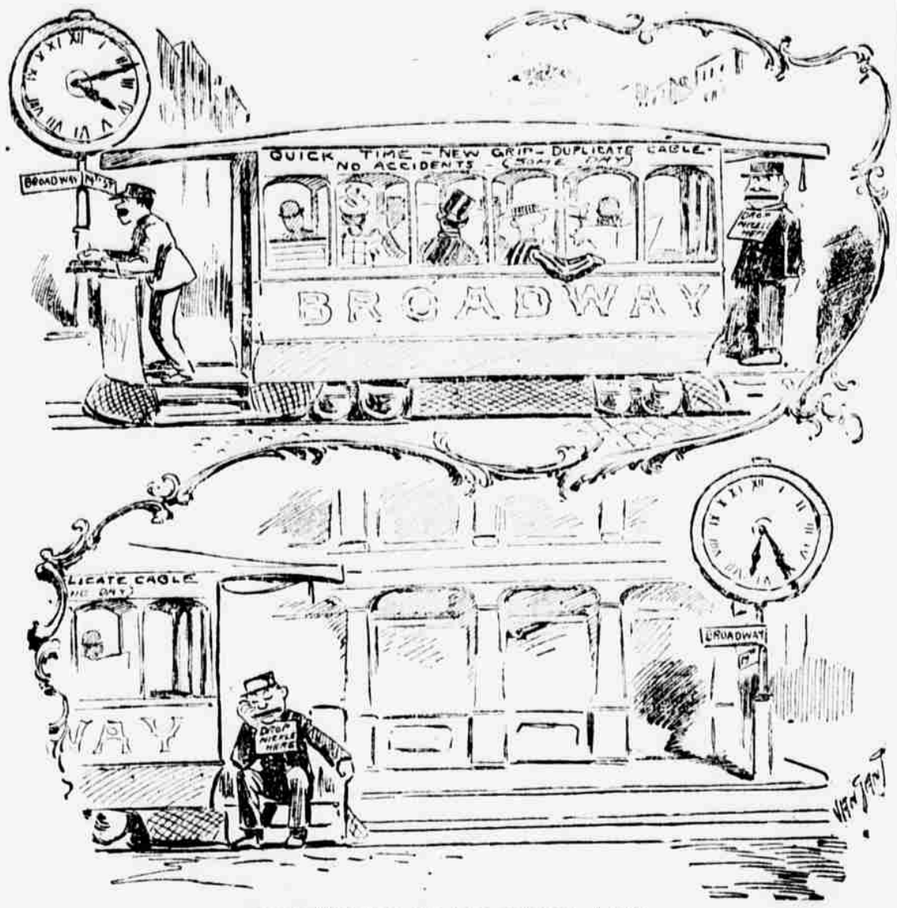
BANK OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Tennessee Financiers Charged with Conspiracy and Other Offenses.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The United States Grand Jury has indicted W. H. Scruggins, of this city, and of the defunct Commercial National Bank, for wrongfully certifying checks. A new indictment was found against ex-Interstate Commerce Commissioner Cooper, cashier of the Bank, and L. A. Dazey, charged with conspiracy.

George Clifton, cashier of the defunct Second National Bank, of Columbia, Tenn., was also indicted.

THE LATEST FAKE.



Put a Nickel in the Slot and Get—Left?

BANK SCARE ALMOST OVER.

Depositors Begin to Realize That Their Fears Were Groundless.

Some Excitement Still Shown at the German Savings Institution.

There were very clear indications this morning that the excitement among the depositors of the various New York savings banks was rapidly dying out.

In most cases the crowds which yesterday thronged to the paying teller's windows clamorous for their money, had dwindled away to less than a score or so, and at several of the banks business had assumed its usual, everyday humdrum appearance.

The officers of the banks are all of the opinion that the danger of a panic among depositors is over, and feel confident that within a few days nothing will be heard of the scare, which is in reality a most foolish and senseless one, for every intelligent citizen knows that the big New York savings banks are the solidest institutions in the world.

Several of the bank officers who were seen by a reporter of "The Evening World" expressed the greatest gratification at the course which the newspapers had pursued with regard to the action of the banks, and said that the wisdom and coolness which had been shown in dealing with the subject in the public prints had had the effect of quickly restoring public confidence.

At the Emigrant Savings Bank, in Chambers street, Comptroller David Ledwith said that he did not anticipate any further trouble.

"One good sign that the scare was not as serious as many believed," said he, "is that we only paid out $52,000 yesterday, while we received $26,000 in deposits.

"A great many who came to draw out their money and found that we were enforcing the sixty-day rule gave the required notice, but others preferred to let their money stay in the bank.

"The amount which these depositors—there were about 330 of them, I believe—will withdraw at the end of sixty days is $218,000, but I have no doubt that long before that time expires they will be glad to let their money remain in the bank."

No notice has yet been posted at the East River Savings Bank, and it is not probable that this will be necessary. The depositors of this institution have not shared in the general uneasiness, and a comparatively small number have come to draw out their money.

There was another lively scene to-day at the German Savings Bank, at Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue. The steps of the building were crowded with depositors before banking hours, and several policemen were on hand to preserve order and maintain a passageway, so that the people could get in and out.

Money was paid out in small amounts to several hundred persons during the morning, while those in the crowd outside the door waited patiently for their turn to come. Not a few gave the sixty days' notice required, but every one seemed confident of getting his money.

Everything was quiet at the Manhattan Savings Bank, at Broadway and Bleecker street. There were scarcely a score of depositors in the bank this morning, and there was not the slightest indication of any trouble.

This morning the bank announced that it would require the sixty days' notice, and would not pay out more than $100 to any depositor unless good reason was shown.

The Trustees of the Bleecker Street Bank, at a meeting last night, decided to enforce the rule in their by-laws which provides that a counte can be withdrawn upon a week's notice in four months, or one month in regular Mondays in July, October, January and April. The result is that no depositors who gave notice now can get their money before Oct. 16. The Trustees also decided to make $25 the limit of immediate payments, and this rule was enforced this morning.

Half $18 to Chicago and Return via Erie Lines.

Special trains over New York, Chambers street, and Jersey City ferries, daily, 15th, arrive in Chicago next day. Tickets good ten days. Also excursion rating via Niagara Falls.

MORGAN ASKED TO REMAIN.

Postmaster Dayton Wants Him for General Superintendent of Delivery.

He Is a Republican But His Politics are Not Minded.

Potmaster Dayton makes the announcement to-day that he has retained as General Superintendent of the City Delivery Edward M. Morgan, Reading Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and a leader in the Ninth Assembly District.

Mr. Morgan has been in the postal service twenty years, and was among the first of the Postoffice force to tender his resignation on the coming into office of Postmaster Dayton.

The superintendency is worth $3,200 a year. It is in the unclassified service, and the Postmaster may remove the incumbent at will.

This morning he walked into Mr. Morgan's room and said:

"I want to ask you to remain in your present place, Mr. Morgan. I don't care what your politics are; you have been a faithful, conscientious public servant—we need you."

Supt. Morgan is thirty-seven years old. He became a letter-carrier twenty years ago, and rose step by step to his present position. He was a carrier four years when he was promoted to the stamp clerkship, and afterwards was made chief clerk at Station B. Then he was appointed Superintendent of Station L and transferred to Station D.

In 1889 Postmaster Van Cott promoted him to the General Superintendency of the City Delivery, one of the most responsible positions in the service.

SAVED A CAT FROM DROWNING.

Painter Cosgrove, of Bellevue, Jumped Into the River After It.

William Cosgrove, an eccentric painter, who works the year round at Bellevue Hospital simply for his board and lodging, will hereafter be known as a life-saver, although he is not entitled to a medal from the Humane society.

A pet cat fell overboard last night from the bulkhead in front of the hospital. Cosgrove sprang into the water and rescued the animal.

HIS TRIP ABROAD POSTPONED.

Gershon Pins in Jail on an Order in Divorce Proceedings.

Gershon Pins, a Russian, has been lodged in Ludlow Street Jail on an order of arrest issued by Judge Fugro, of the Superior Court, as he is unable to obtain the $500 bail required.

His wife, Sime Gershon, is suing him for a limited divorce, charging him with abandonment and desertion. She says he took $900 belonging to her when he disappeared in 1890, and she now alleges that he is about to marry Rose Lassman, of 96 Rivington street, and intends to go with her to Zurich, Switzerland, to live.

Pins claims to have a divorce from his wife but she says it is a bogus one.

Will Sail On the Teutonic To-Morrow.

James Bartlett, President of the American Cotton Oil Trust, John G. Furman, the head of the Cottage Trust, His Highness, the Sultan's Banker, and his suite will sail for Liverpool in the Teutonic to-morrow.

20 WORDS, 10 CENTS.
During the present business distress THE WORLD, in the LINE OF PUBLIC SERVICE, will receive all SITUATION WANTED ADVTS., not exceeding 20 words, for TEN CENTS each.

913 KILLED BY THE SHOCK.

District in Asiatic Turkey Devastated by an Earthquake.

Famine Among the Survivors—Children Die of Exposure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Milo A. Jewett, United States Consul at Sivas, Turkey, reports to the State Department that he had just returned at the date of his letter (July 5) from a visit to the almost inaccessible district in Asiatic Turkey which was devastated by an earthquake three months ago.

The effects of the disturbance, he says, were confined to a mountainous territory about forty miles square, of which Malatia and Adiaman are the principal villages.

Two thousand houses were entirely ruined, 3,000 others were rendered unfit for habitation, 913 people were killed, and a much greater number wounded, and 9,700 cattle, horses, sheep and goats perished.

Weeks of severe suffering have followed the catastrophe, aggravated in that mountainous country by snow and rain. A result of the exposure has been the death of a large number of children.

The Turkish Government has sent army tents and issued daily rations of bread to the stricken people, and the Sultan has sent pecuniary assistance.

The suffering is by no means ended, as the loss of human life and of working cattle will prevent the reaping of reasonable crops.

JUDGE HILTON'S ILLNESS.

Attack of Bilious Colic—The Patient Much Better To-Day.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—Judge Hilton was attacked with bilious colic at Woodlawn Mansion at 7.30 o'clock last evening after returning from the pony races at Woodlawn Oval.

He is much better this morning and no serious illness is anticipated.

CARLISLE TO GRAY GABLES.

The President Calls the Secretary for a Consultation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Carlisle has been called to Gray Gables to consult with the President about his forthcoming message. He leaves at 4 P. M. to-day.

Among To-Day's Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day was ninety-six. Among them were the following:

New Jersey—F. Prentice, Charlton Hill; J. V. S. Tolmer, Hawthorne; Henry Lehr, Maplewood; D. C. Bush, Oakland.

New York—Logan Pillo, Alton; W. J. Sly, Amity; T. H. Cady, Fort Montgomery; D. Kirby, North Wolcott; W. W. Thomas, Rushford; A. G. Tillinghast, West Valley.

Edward Dempsey's Close Call.

Edward Dempsey, a driver for contractor Michael Henry, narrowly escaped being killed by a train on the Manhattan Beach Railroad early this morning. He was crossing the track at Vesta and Sutter avenues when an engine struck his wagon and threw it twenty feet. Dempsey landed in a clump of bushes and was unhurt except for a sprain of the thumb and a few bruises about the body.

Cleveland Rolling Mills Stop.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company has closed its plate, wire and rod mills and steel works, throwing 3,000 men out of employment. Lack of orders is the cause.

LAST EDITION

EIGHT PAGES.

BIG CRASH IN PORK.

Five Chicago Firms Go Down with a Rush.

John Cudahy's Failure Announced Just After Noon.

September Product Goes as Low as $10 a Barrel.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Last March the trade became aware of the fact that some one was "bulling" the pork market, and, after a time, it became a matter of general belief that the deal was being run by a single heavy operator who did not appear in it in person, but who worked through the well-known provision brokerage houses of J. G. Stewart & Co., E. W. Bailey & Co., and A. C. Helmholz.

As the weeks passed it became necessary for the operator to buy a large amount of pork at high prices. Then came the stringency, and, as its grip tightened, those who had been bulls on pork and the list of "tailers," who always follow the lead of any daring speculator, began to see the inevitable and to stand from under.

This added to the strain on the manipulator of the deal and made the outcome more certain. The explosion came at the opening this morning, when the secretary announced from the balcony of the trading-room that the three firms above mentioned were unable to meet their contracts and advising those having trades with them to close them out under the rules.

The sound of Secretary Stone's voice had not ceased to reverberate in the lofty room when bedlam broke loose in the provision pit.

September pork, which closed at $19 per barrel yesterday, was first offered at $18.75; then $18, then $17.75, $17.50, $17, $16, so on down by quarters, halves and dollars, till the price touched $10, a clear descent of $9 within a little over half an hour.

Brokers shouted themselves hoarse and red in the face in their frantic efforts to protect themselves, and fairly tumbled over each other in the struggle to let a bidder have mess pork at his own price in quantities to suit.

At the bottom the deals seemed to be about all settled, and the market for the first time showed signs of strength. Operators began to see that pork at $10 per barrel with hogs at the ruling price was cheap, and they began to buy. The price began gradually to crawl up, touching $11, then $12, and at 11 o'clock the pit was again quiet and the market steady at $11.75.

There is no means of knowing just how much is involved in the deal, but the trade estimates that the speculator referred to was "long" on pork to the amount of 50,000 to 60,000 barrels, which, with a loss of $9 per barrel, would be about $50,000 to $550,000.

Much sympathy is expressed on the Board for the three troubled firms, who were very popular in the trade and who were forced to the wall through the fault of their own, but by the failure of their principal, who does not openly appear in the transactions, to keep his engagements with them.

LATER.—The North American Packing Company, receivers for A. M. Wright & Co., have just failed.

All the firms that have failed so far to-day were brokers for Wright, and were unable to put up sufficient margins.

1 P. M.—It is announced on the Board of Trade that John Gudahy has failed.

TO-DAY THE NAVAHOE WINS.

Valkyrie and Brittania Not Among Her Competitors.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The regatta of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club was held to-day, the course covering a distance of fifty miles.

The sun was shining brightly, and there was a light westerly wind.

The Britannia, the winner of yesterday's race, and the Valkyrie, the challenger for the America's Cup, did not sail in to-day's race. The contestants were the American yacht Navanoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll; A. D. Clarke's Satanita, P. Donaldson's Calluna and J. Jameson's Iverna.

The signal gun was fired at 10 o'clock and the Navahoe was the first to cross the line, followed by the Satanita, Calluna and Iverna in the order given.

East Leep Shoal was passed by the yachts in the same order they had started at the following time:

	Hours.	Min.	Secs.
Navahoe	12	37	54
Satanita	12	39	32
Calluna	12	51	57
Iverna	12	44	56

The race was close and exciting. The Navahoe and Satanita passed and repassed each other, but the American boat kept the better course through Cowes Roads on the turn to windward. The Navahoe finally kept the lead, though the Satanita gained slightly on her on the run home.

The Navahoe won the race. The Satanita was second. The Calluna carried away her bobstay and was compelled to withdraw. The Iverna also gave up the race.

SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE REQUIRED.

Cleveland Banks Take Precautions Against Possible Runs.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—The officers of the savings banks of this city met yesterday and agreed to put into effect the rule that makes sixty days' notice imperative before money is drawn from the banks by depositors.

There is no apprehension of trouble, but the banks thought they would take time by the forelock, as there have been a number of runs on the savings banks in towns adjacent to Cleveland.