# COMPELLED TO GO UNDER.

(Continued from First Page.)

nor deny the rumor that the liabilities would reach $1,000,000.

The stocks and bonds held by Whitney & Co. were sold under the rule at noon, as follows: Toledo, Ann Arbor and Cadillac 6 per cent bonds, $44,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 5s, $10,000; West Shore 4s, $19,000; Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Steamship Company 7s, $41,000, and 6s, $1,000; St. Louis and Iron Mountain 5s, $5,000; East Tennessee 5s, $4,000; Canada Southern firsts, $9,000; New-York and Harlem 7s, $5,000; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 300 shares; Texas Pacific, 300; Missouri Pacific, 310; Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, 1,400; Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron, 1,700 shares, and $5,000 United States 4 per cent bonds.

The failure of David Richmond, at No. 33 New-st., finished the day's record in Wall Street. He made an assignment to Frank L. Requa, giving a preference to Magdelaine Richmond for $2,668. Mr. Richmond has been a member of the Stock Exchange since December 17, 1870. He had been credited with doing a quiet, conservative business in the Board for a long time, and his liabilities are not believed to be large.

MR. GOULD SCOFFS AT RUMORS.

The rally enjoyed by stocks at the opening was largely influenced by the absence of panic in London, which was explained as largely due to the lending of from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 to the Bank of England by the Bank of France. The loan was said by cable advices to have been effected through the influence of the Rothschilds and is intended to relieve the engagements of gold made by British bankers to Spain and South America. Added to this news were rumors of banking and railroad conferences that were to works wonders in the situation. One story was to the effect that Jay Gould had conferred Monday night with J. Pierpont Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and that Mr. Gould had acquired control of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Gould was asked yesterday about these rumors.

"I did not see Mr. Morgan last night," he replied. "I have not seen him lately on any subject relating to railroad 'deals' and I do not know of any conferences that have changed the situation. Is it true that I have said that I was satisfied with the Union Pacific-Northwestern agreement? Well, I do not know just what I may have said, but here is my view of that matter. I did not object to the contract so much as I did to the manner in which it was executed. It was made secretly without the consent of the other roads which were bound by the 'Gentlemen's Agreement.' It was first thought to bind the Union Pacific to an exclusive interchange of business, but when we finally examined it we found it something which might be allowed and that the other roads might make similar combinations. These are the views that I have always held and expressed, but that is all."

"It is also rumored in Wall Street that you have secured control of the Union Pacific."

"As if I cared to go into any other properties than those I am now connected with," said Mr. Gould, with quiet impatience.

"May I give an emphatic denial to this story?"

"That would dignify it with more importance than it is worth."

Mr. Gould added: "I have not changed my views on the situation. The railroads have plenty of business, and if full rates are secured, everything would be well. I believe that people with money will buy stocks at these declines, and I do not think that any trouble will be serious."

COMMENT ON THE CLEARING-HOUSE'S ACTION.

The action of the associated banks in expanding their credits through Clearing House certificates was commented upon favorably by brokers and bankers, who heard the news after the doors of the Stock Exchange were closed. J. Pierpont Morgan said emphatically: "I believe this step will have a marked effect on the situation. It relieves the monetary stringency and averts danger of further forced liquidations. The advices from London are more favorable to-day; relief here will affect the London settlement to its benefit, and a safe settlement there will react to help us. It looks to me as if the worst was over."

Edmund D. Randolph, president of the Continental National Bank, said: "The Clearing House has not acted under any stress of panic or disaster. Its action is not due to declines in stocks. It was taken to break the mercantile blockade—the stress for money which was preventing the movement of the crops. New-York has been drained of funds by the country, and it was the commercial community which needed relief. That is now accomplished, and of course with easy money Wall Street will be benefited, and, I believe, all danger of trouble removed."

F. D. Tappen, chairman of the Clearing House Association, was seen after the committee held its meeting. Mr. Tappen chatted pleasantly and hopefully about the situation, and said emphatically that the action of the committee in loaning money to the three banks which had applied for aid completely cleared the atmosphere and prevented the failure of any banks. Mr. Tappen thought that it would enhance the values of stocks.

BANKS THAT RAISED THE PLEDGES.

The nine banks that raised the pledges were the Merchants', National, Chemical, Fourth National, Bank of New-York, Gallatin, Importers and Traders', Bank of America, and American Exchange. The committee was composed of Presidents Frederick D. Tappen, of the Gallatin; J. D. Vermilye, of the Merchants'; Richard King, of the Bank of Commerce; George G. Williams, of the Chemical, and E. H. Perkins, of the Importers and Traders'. It was learned that there was a misunderstanding between the Mechanics and Traders' Bank and the Market and Fulton Bank. The first claimed that the second owed it $199,000, which the Market and Fulton Bank refused to pay. Late in the day the Market and Fulton Bank came to terms, and sent the $199,000 to the Clearing House Association, thus enabling the Mechanics and Traders' to balance its books. The North River Bank also paid up $50,000 during the afternoon, leaving its shortage $60,000.

William Dowd, president of the Bank of North America, said he believed his bank was fully protected. It had made large loans to Decker, Howell & Co., and recently the firm had owed the bank large sums of money. But the bank heard on Monday night that Decker, Howell and Co. were embarrassed, and it had taken measures to protect itself. Mr. Dowd said that the bank had sold during the day one-half of the securities it held from Decker, Howell & Co., and might sell the remaining half to-day.

The total sales of Northern Pacific preferred amounted to about 85,000 shares and of North American to nearly 100,000 shares.

Regarding the action of the Loan Committee of the Clearing House Association and its effects on the situation, S. V. White said that the same step was taken in 1873, at the time of the failure of Jay Cooke, and also in 1884, at the time of the Grant-Ward collapse. "This action," said Mr. White, "will relieve the situation and tide everybody over."

J. Edward Simmons said that he indorsed the action of the committee, which would effectually prevent any bank from failing.

## THE FEELING AT THE WINDSOR.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT WALL STREET MEN GIVEN LAST NIGHT.

Seldom has there been a larger crowd of brokers and bankers at the Windsor Hotel than there was last night, and seldom has the crowd there included more men of prominence in Wall Street. The big rotunda and the corridor leading from it were filled with groups of men, now consisting of three, now of a dozen, brokers. Everybody was asking what everybody else thought of the market and was in turn telling everybody what he thought. The hum of conversation was like that at a country quilting-bee, only it was on a much larger scale.

The general feeling was one of hopefulness for the morrow, it being agreed that the action of the Clearing House Committee in issuing certificates would have a beneficial effect. Here is what some of the well-known men present said:

Isidor Wormser—I look forward to a much improved market to-morrow, as I think the action of the Clearing House Committee will put a stop to the raids, as it did in 1884. The big failure to-day was due to pirates who closed in on a house that was unable to withstand their attacks. Another thing that will tend to restore confidence is the fact that the London market rose two or three points this morning, in consequence of the loan of £2,000,000 by the Bank of France to the Bank of England. We received advices to that effect early this morning.

Senator-elect Calvin S. Brice—I have been away from New-York for several weeks, and am not as well informed about the state of affairs as I might be. Still, I have conversed to-night with a number of men who are familiar with the condition of things, and from what they say I am convinced that there will be an improvement to-morrow. The whole trouble has been due to forced liquidations. The Clearing House Committee's step will tend to make money easier, and this in turn ought to check the forced liquidations.

S. H. Kneeland—I certainly think the issue of certificates a good move—one that will be effective in putting the market on a much better basis. It will simply be the putting out of paper which is backed by the consolidated banks of the city and is therefore perfectly safe.

Frank Savin—This seems to me to have been a rich man's panic. The poorer men do not appear to have lost much by it. Predicting about what will occur on the Exchange is just about as easy as looking through a stone wall, but I believe, judging from the circumstances, that no more failures are likely to occur to-morrow. The Clearing House Committee, I feel satisfied, has taken a step which will tend greatly to ease the market. At any rate, the plan which they have adopted has always hitherto had a beneficial effect. Decker, Howell & Co.'s failure, I think, was due to their impaired credit. They had no cash and could raise none on their securities because no one wished to lend to them.

Mr. Wassermann—I have great hopes of the Clearing House certificates, and feel assured that they will exert a beneficial influence. Distrust caused Decker, Howell & Co.'s failure, in my judgment. A house which enjoyed unimpaired credit would have tided over the hard time, even if it was in exactly the same condition of the firm which was forced to go under. People simply would not advance them money on their securities. Henry Villard's absence in Germany also led to the fall in the stocks in which he is interested. He may have had the cable at his service, but he could not do as much through it as he would have done had he been on the spot.

S. Wormser—Everything will be better to-morrow. I look for an advance of ten points within a week.

One of the Seligman firm—I look for a restoration of higher prices, as the issuance of Clearing House certificates ought to prove a decided benefit.

## A BETTER FEELING PROMISED.

HOW THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS TRIED TO EASE THE MARKET.

Washington, Nov. 11 (Special).—The excited condition of the New-York money market has caused a good deal of gossip among bankers here, but they do not generally believe that there is any danger of a serious panic. Men who are in a position to know all about the operations of the Treasury Department say that within the past three months $162,000,000 has been thrown into circulation, which should have eased the market. One hundred millions of this was put forth by the Government in the purchase of bonds, fifty millions was paid out in pensions and twelve millions for silver bullion. The stringency in the money market in September and the early part of October was not confined to any particular locality, but was general throughout the country. Large sums were necessary in the moving of the crops and money was wanted West as well as East. The Government responded by purchasing bonds and the difficulty passed. Now much of the money that was then required ought to be finding its way back into general circulation for a large proportion of the crops has been moved, and unless there is a disposition to lock up the currency there should be sufficient to meet the general and legitimate demands of trade. The Government, however, offered to accept all the 4 1-2 per cent bonds and pay interest to maturity, but though some four and a half millions of these bonds have been presented they have not come into the Treasury in any large blocks.

The Treasury surplus which is now available is about nine and a half millions and with this slender margin it is not likely that the Treasury Department can give any further assistance to the money market at present. This, of course, is in excess of the surplus that is held for the Government expenses; but it cannot be lessened, for the expenses and revenues of the next eight months are uncertain quantities. As to the expenses, the Pension Deficiency bill will probably be large and there may be a decided falling off in importations which will affect the revenues. The Secretary of the Treasury has twenty-two millions besides which is the balance remaining of the heavy deposits in National banks by his predecessor, but of course none of this would be immediately available in a financial crisis. There is also nineteen millions in silver coin but seventeen of this is in half-dollars and none of this silver is wanted in circulation. The seat of the present difficulty is in Europe and the tightness in the New-York market is from sympathetic action; and unless the European causes are deeper and more widespread than is believed to be the case, there will be a better feeling within a few days.

## SECRETARY WINDOM ON THE SITUATION.

THE DEPARTMENT READY TO REDEEM 4½S, BUT NOT 4S—THE SURPLUS REDUCED.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Secretary Windom said this afternoon that his latest information from Wall Street was that the situation is improving, with indications that the worst is over. He declined to say whether the Treasury Department would or would not do anything for the relief of the money market, but admitted that he was giving the matter serious consideration. The Department, he added, stands ready to redeem 4 1-2 per cent bonds to the extent of its resources, but is not ready to make any overtures to the holders of 4 per cent bonds. The Secretary said further that the recent heavy disbursements had reduced the available surplus to nine million dollars, and it was a question in his mind whether this small working balance could be still further reduced with safety to the business of the Department. It is true that the National banks hold twenty-two millions of public funds; but he did not care to disturb those deposits at present.

In explanation of the small surplus, the Secretary said that during the period from July 19 last (the date of the circular inviting proposals for the sale of bonds) to October 31 there were disbursed from the Treasury one hundred million dollars through the purchase of bonds and interest payments and fifty million dollars on account of pension payments, which, together with the issue of nearly thirteen million dollars in new notes for the purchase of silver, made the total amount of money put into circulation one hundred and sixty-three million dollars. "These disbursements," said the Secretary, "were seventy million dollars in excess of the total receipts during the same time, and I venture the assertion that there never were before in times of peace such heavy payments in the same space of time."

The amount of 4 1-2 per cent bonds redeemed to-day, under the circular of October 9, is $157,500, making the total to date $4,601,550.

## THE LONDON STOCK MARKET RALLYING.

A SUBSTANTIAL IMPETUS UPWARD, AFTER AN EXCITING DAY—THE RECOVERY IN AMERICAN RAILROADS.

London, Nov. 11.—At the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day it appeared likely that the worst fears of dearer money and a difficult settlement would be realized. The deepest gloom and absolute stagnation prevailed during the first hour. It was rumored that contangoes on railroads would be 9 per cent, and that the loan rate to next account would, on no securities, be under 7. No one would have been surprised if the expected collapse in prices had resulted in a disastrous crisis.

Toward noon an abrupt change akin to dramatic surprise was caused by a semi-official announcement, through a Bank of England broker, that large amounts of gold, aggregating probably £1,500,000, were coming from Paris, and that further supplies were promised from Russia. This announcement had the instant effect of dispelling the depression. Preparations for the settlement became more energetic. Money became easily borrowed from banks at 6 per cent. Railroad contangoes averaged 6 per cent, the highest rate being 8 per cent. Loans in many unexpected instances were repaid.

The progress of the liquidation of accounts in every department promised at the close to be quiet and favorable. The character of dealings generally showed a substantial impetus upward, especially after the close, when cable advices reported better prices in New-York. The recovery in American railroads ranged from 1 1-4 to 4 3-4. Rupee paper advanced 3-4, English railways 1 to 2 1-2, and foreign securities 3-4 to 1 1-2. Business closed with a general feeling of relief at the escape from an acute crisis.

At 12:30 p. m., as compared with last night's closing prices at the Stock Exchange, consols for both money and the account showed an advance of 1-4; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates an advance of 3-4; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage, an advance of 1-2; Canadian Pacific, an advance of 1 1-2; Erie, an advance of 5-8; Erie second consols, an advance of 1-2; Illinois Central, an advance of 4; St. Paul common, no change; New-York Central, an advance of 1; Pennsylvania, no change; and Reading, no change.

At the close of the market the prices of consols for both money and the account, as compared with the prices ruling at 12:30 p. m., were unchanged. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates showed an advance of 1 1-2; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage, no change; Canadian Pacific, an advance of 1; Erie, an advance of 3-4; Erie second consols, an advance of 1; Illinois Central, no change; St. Paul common, an advance of 1-4; New-York Central, an advance of 2 1-2; Pennsylvania, an advance of 1; and Reading, an advance of 1.

The Bank of France has consented to supply Madrid with £300,000 in gold.

Paris, Nov. 11.—On the Bourse to-day prices closed firm, and the market was quiet. Credit Foncier was 2 1-2 francs higher, and Rio Tinto 12 francs higher.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—On the Bourse to-day prices were strong, especially in the case of foreign securities, which closed 3-8 to 1 1-4 per cent higher.

## BALTIMORE UNDISTURBED.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—Business here runs on undisturbed by the commotion in Wall Street and the announcement of failures in New-York. There is money enough here to go around, and there are no unusual prices offered for its use. Savings banks are lending at 5 and 6 per cent. Merchants say they would not know by the condition of trade that there were any financial disturbances. There is a slight decline in gas stocks, but there is a belief here that the selling has been for New-York parties.

## UPS AND DOWNS IN THE BOSTON MARKET.

Boston, Nov. 11.—The stock market opened booming this morning, the first figures being nominally from 1 to 3 per cent above yesterday's closing. The rally, however, offered too much of a temptation to take profits, and the people who bought late yesterday were soon selling freely, and everything yielded under the pressure. During the first hour good news from London and Paris aided in supporting the market, but the effect was largely offset by the "drive" in the New-York market at Northern Pacific preferred and North American. Large lots of both of these securities were sold under the rule for Messrs. C. M. Whitney & Co., a brokerage house that was forced to suspend. The former stock was irregular and weak, and at 2 o'clock had dropped to 55, a drop of 12 1-2 per cent from the opening, while North American lost 6 points to 21, and subsequently rallied to 24 1-2. The failure, beyond causing some further apprehension, was not seriously felt by the market as a whole. The reaction that came after the early dealings did not, as a rule, carry prices below yesterday's close. Another rally, brought about by more covering of shorts, followed, and then came a succession of ups and downs which kept the market in a feverish condition. The trading generally was, for the first part of the day, fully up to that of yesterday, and the business was just as widely distributed, and was characterized by the same intense interest. At times the excitement ran high, and the crowds at the call boards were larger than for years past. In every broker's office, also, groups of customers were still discussing the situation in an earnest manner and watching every chance with interest. There was, however, little of the panicky feeling manifest that prevailed yesterday, and, in fact, everybody found something of encouragement. Although prices generally fluctuated widely, the range was considerably above yesterday's figures, and altogether the feeling showed a better and more hopeful temper.

## STATEMENT FROM THE WHITNEY BANK.

New-Orleans, Nov. 11.—In answer to an Associated Press inquiry the Whitney National Bank has issued the following statement with reference to the Whitney failure at New-York:

"The president and directors of the Whitney National Bank officially state that the suspension of C. M. Whitney & Co., of New-York, only affects the Whitney National Bank to the extent of $235 61. The Whitney Bank are not now, nor have they ever been, directly or indirectly, interested in the firm of C. M. Whitney & Co., or their transactions. A small complimentary account has been kept with C. M. Whitney & Co., the National Bank of Commerce being the New-York correspondent of the Whitney National Bank."

C. M. Whitney is a large stockholder in the bank, which, although comparatively a new one, has been one of the most successful here. Mr. Whitney is also interested in the Whitney Iron Works and Baker, Sloo & Co., a large saddlery firm, but both concerns claim that they are not affected by the failure.

## THE PREMIUM ON GOLD IN BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 11.—At the close of the Bourse yesterday gold was quoted at 181 1-2 per cent premium.

## FAILURE OF J. T. WALKER, SON & CO.

A BIG SILK HOUSE GOES UNDER WITH LIABILITIES AT $1,100,000—TROUBLES OF OTHER BUSINESS MEN.

John T. Walker, Son & Co., importers of raw silk and teas at No. 81 Pine-st. and at No. 67 Greene-st., suspended yesterday with liabilities of $1,100,000 and nominal assets $1,300,000. The firm is composed of John T. Walker, Joseph Walker and John W. Combs. They made an assignment to William T. Ryle, without preference. John T. Walker, the senior partner, has been identified with the silk trade in this country from its infancy. He carried on business alone for many years, and on July 1, 1881, admitted his son and Mr. Combs as partners. The firm did a large business, chiefly in silks. In the fall of 1885, when a European syndicate was operating to advance prices, the firm handled considerable silk, but depreciation took place in 1886, and the firm was believed to have lost on goods carried. They were supposed to have made money last year, and on January 1 were said to have added $100,000 to their capital, which was reported to amount to $400,000.

Assignee Ryle said yesterday that the suspension of John T. Walker, Son & Co. was in consequence of carrying the firm of Nightingale Brothers & Knight, silk manufacturers, of Paterson, N. J., who owed Walker, Son & Co. about $410,000. The Paterson firm being unable to meet their obligations to Walker, Son & Co. compelled the latter to suspend, as their entire capital, estimated at $300,000, was invested with Nightingale Brothers & Knight. The paper of the latter firm to the amount of $100,000 had matured, was overdue, and had not been paid. Owing to the tight money market Walker, Son & Co. were unable to float their own obligations to take up this additional burden.

The liabilities of Walker, Son & Co., he said, are about $1,100,000, due principally to foreign bankers, dealers in mercantile credits, and to National banks who hold their paper, little, if any, being due for merchandise. The nominal assets are about $1,300,000, consisting of merchandise, about $500,000, and bills receivable and accounts $800,000, which includes $410,000 due from Nightingale Brothers & Knight. The actual value of the assets will depend on the amount collected from that firm.

Deputy Sheriff Young yesterday received an attachment for $63,069 against John and Joseph Nightingale, of the firm of Nightingale Brothers & Knight, silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., in favor of John T. Walker, Son & Co. They formerly had an office in this city at No. 34 Greene-st. Assignee William T. Ryle, of John T. Walker, Son & Co., said yesterday that Nightingale Brothers & Knight owed the former firm $410,000. In Paterson it is said their other liabilities will not exceed $25,000. In January last the Nightingales asserted that their inventory showed a surplus of about $100,000.

Harry L. Davis, tailor at No. 217 Greenwich-st., made an assignment yesterday to Frank Phillips, giving the latter a preference for $2,000.

## SUSPENSION OF A PHILADELPHIA FIRM.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The stock brokerage firm of Narr & Friend, of this city, suspended to-day. They say their embarrassment was caused by the continued drains produced by the active market of the last ten days. The firm hope that the suspension is only temporary. They are unable as yet to make any statement of assets and liabilities, but it is thought they will be large as the firm did a heavy business. Narr is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange and Friend is connected with the Exchange in this city. The firm has been long of the market recently, especially on the Northern Pacific stocks, which broke badly to-day on account of the failure of Decker, Howell & Co., in New-York. Narr & Friend called upon a number of their customers for margins to-day, but they failed to respond, "laying down" on the brokers, to use the "Street" phase. The firm then found that it could not carry out its contracts, and announced its inability to do so to-day. Mr. Narr said this afternoon: "I regret the necessity for the suspension. It is only temporary. We hope to resume in a few days. I cannot give the amount of our liability. I do not know myself. As soon as we get straightened out we may have something to say."

A member of the firm of Narr & Friend stated this afternoon that he thought $25,000 would cover their differences. The firm is said to have transacted business on narrow margins and their failure is ascribed to this fact. It is not believed that any other failures will follow the drop in the stock market.

The excitement of the New-York stock market was reflected to a certain degree in this city to-day. The transactions on the Stock Exchange footed up 32,757 shares, the largest for many years. The bond sales amounted to $225,000. This by no means indicates the total amount of business transacted for Philadelphia accounts, as thousands of shares were bought in the New-York Exchange on orders from this city. The local stocks including Reading, Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley, were held firmly, although the transactions therein were largely above the average.

## NOT CARS ENOUGH TO MOVE THE CROP.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 11 (Special).—There is danger of a grain blockade in the Red River Valley. The railroads are making extraordinary efforts to meet the demands of the shippers with a daily freight movement of 650 loaded cars through this city on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, but with the rapid increase of farmers' deliveries during this month and December it is feared that the elevators and railroads will prove unequal to the movement of the wheat crop of 35,000,000 bushels in the twelve counties of the valley. It will take 58,000 cars of 600 bushels each to move the wheat crop of the valley alone, irrespective of the demands for tonnage of the other parts of Northern Minnesota and North Dakota. The formation of a company of $600,000 capital is being agitated for the purpose of erecting an elevator at this point, with a storage capacity of 5,000,000 bushels, to store a part of the enormous surplus of the valley.

## NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS.

Boston, Nov. 11.—The fall meeting of the National Academy of Sciences and Arts, for the reading of papers, met in the lecture hall of the Natural History rooms shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. Professor Marsh, of Yale, presided. Professor R. H. Chittenden, of Yale, read a paper on "The Primary Cleavage Products Formed in the Digestion of the Albuminoid Gelatine." Professor C. Pickering spoke on "The Classification and Distribution of Stellar Spectra."

# WORK OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS MEETS IN PHILADELPHIA.

AN ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP OF RHODE ISLAND—WELL-KNOWN CLERGYMEN PRESENT.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11 (Special).—The thirteenth annual congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church was begun to-day at St. Stephen's Church. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, delivered the opening address, which was devoted to a thorough exposition of the dangers at present assailing the Church.

"To-day," said the Bishop, "the Episcopal Church is conspicuous because of its active dealings with the great social and reformative questions of the day. It is beginning to recognize the fact that the Kingdom of Christ was established on earth, not merely for the purpose of saving souls from suffering hereafter, but also with the intent to regenerate the world around us and revolutionize the aspects of social life." The memorial address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. George D. Wildes. A brief address of welcome was made by Bishop Whittaker. Among the congregation were the Bishops of Kentucky, Kansas, New-Mexico, Northern California, Colorado and Bishop Sullivan, of Canada, Dr. Phillips Brooks, always one of the most welcome guests Philadelphia can receive, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Dr. H. R. Harris, of Brooklyn, the Revs. T. M. Peters, O. C. Calvin, C. B. Smith, J. H. Egar and G. R. Van de Water, of New-York. Among the notable laymen who will take part in the congress are Cornelius Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan.

The first regular session was opened this evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, before a large audience of the clergy and laity, the latter largely excelling in numbers. The stated topic, "Grounds of Certitude in Philosophy and Religion," was discussed by Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Francis A. Henry, of New-Jersey, and the Rev. Dr. J. McBride Sterret, of Faribault, Minn., the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Brooklyn, Dr. Bates, of Cleveland, and the Rev. William M. Groton, of Westerly, R. I.

To-morrow morning the important subject of "Practical Co-operation with other Christian Bodies in Rescue Work" will be taken up.

## BAPTISTS DISCUSS CITY GOVERNMENT.

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS IN NEW-HAVEN—COLONEL BACON'S PESSIMISTIC VIEWS.

New-Haven, Nov. 11 (Special).—The ninth annual meeting of the Baptist Congress was opened this afternoon, in Calvary Baptist Church. Professor Francis Wayland called the gathering to order and asked for the singing of Dr. Leonard Bacon's famous hymn:

"O God, beneath Thy guiding hand
Our exiled fathers crossed the sea."

The Scripture was read by the Rev. John Mason, of the First Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. S. D. Phelps, of this city, offered prayer. Professor Wayland then gave a short address of greeting. The topic for the afternoon was "Proposed Basis of Christian Union." The writers were the Rev. Dr. T. F. Eaton, Editor of "The Western Recorder," Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. Dr. Charles DeWitt Bridgeman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New-York; the Rev. E. T. Tomlinson, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The topic for consideration at the evening session was "Municipal Government." In the course of an address of twenty minutes the Rev. Francis Bellamy, of Boston, said that democratic government is not a failure, even in cities. The only trouble with municipal government was occasioned by the inferior men who occupied the offices. Political rings and trained officeseekers managed municipalities for the spoils. The system of appointing non-partisan commissions to control governmental machinery had the effect of making evasion of responsibility possible and easy. The true idea of government was to place the responsibility of conducting the offices upon responsible men. If these men failed to discharge the duties assigned satisfactorily, the people relegated them to official oblivion at the next election. The danger to the government of municipalities came not so much from the Irish voters or from foreign voters as from the stay-at-homes, who had grown disgusted with the methods of the government that contained all sorts of schemes to divide the responsibility of conducting municipal affairs. Mayors of cities should have power to appoint all commissioners. The speaker urged that cities should own and control all means of gas supply and general illuminating and public transit. He charged that the population of the cities were paying annual dividends of 10 per cent on a fictitious capital, alleged to be invested in stock of gas companies and amounting to $150,000,000, and this in addition to dividends of 10 per cent on the honestly invested capital. The true policy of government was to so legislate as to prevent such stealing from the people.

Colonel A. S. Bacon, of New-York, followed with a paper which created a good deal of a sensation. He said: "Until we began the examination of the problem of self-government we had sufficient theory to convert Sodom into Athens and Athens into New-Haven. Theory is a most beautiful thing, and theories of a lifetime have been kicked to death in one minute by stubborn fact. All theory is smoke. The trouble is, all the people are naturally bad. You can dream of an ideal condition, but when you come to put those theories into practice you will fail. Fully 20 per cent of the voters of New-York do not speak English; 75,000 New-York voters would be disfranchised if they were required to furnish evidence of ownership of property valued at $250." After reviewing the reigns of Tweed and Croker, Colonel Bacon said that, strange as it might seem, New-York was not the worst Sodom of America. In Brooklyn the Board of Aldermen preyed upon the taxpayers in a most leech-like way. He believed that the greatest safety to municipalities lay in allowing only owners of property to vote in municipal elections, and in entirely divorcing municipal from State and National elections. He did not believe in the one-man idea of city government, but thought the interests of the people would be better cared for by commissions chosen by the taxpayers. It was time theory was eliminated from municipal affairs.

The Rev. Leighton Williams, of Amity Baptist Church, New-York, said that he had never before found it necessary to disagree with Colonel Bacon, and the idea that all people were bad was most offensive to him, and he did not believe the statement. In his opinion, the life of an uneducated factory girl was just as precious as that of an educated lady. He did not believe that only those who had education and property should be allowed to vote.

## CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CONVENTION.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 11.—The fifth day of the Christian Workers' Convention was begun this morning. Miss Bertha H. Wright, of Ottawa, Ont., gave an interesting description of the planting of a mission among the French Catholics across the river from Ottawa, in Hull. Almost a religious war was precipitated when this was done last February. The system of Christian correspondence aid for prisoners was described by Mrs. Kimball, of Fredonia, N. Y. Colonel George R. Clarke, of Chicago, read a paper by Mrs. Clarke on work for prisoners in that city, and the same kind of work in New-York State was described by Miss Coffin, of Brooklyn. The Rev. John C. Collins, of New-Haven, and Miss Cutter, of Buffalo, described the "Guard of Honor."

## OBITUARY.

COLONEL CHARLES L. FINCKE.

Colonel Charles L. Fincke, who formerly commanded the 23d Regiment, in Brooklyn, died yesterday, at Asheville, N. C., where he was seeking restoration of health. He was forty-six years old, and was connected with the banking business for many years. He was a member of the Stock Exchange. He had charge of the Brooklyn branch of the house of Henry Clews & Co. when his health failed, about three years ago. He then lived at No. 106 Montague-st. He travelled in Europe for a time and returned greatly improved, but consumption gained on him and about a year ago he went to Asheville. For the last fortnight he failed steadily. Colonel Fincke entered the 23d Regiment in 1869, and rose to be Captain of Company E. In 1886 he was chosen to succeed Colonel Rodney C. Ward as Colonel, and he resigned on account of ill-health in 1887. He left a wife and four children.

ISAAC BLUXOME.

San Francisco, Nov. 11 (Special).—Isaac Bluxome, secretary of the great Vigilance Committee, and who wrote all the communications signed "33, Secretary" that carried terror to the hearts of ballot-box stuffers and ruffians in the early days of San Francisco, died at his home here on Sunday. It was twenty years after the Vigilance Committee disbanded that it was actually known that William T. Coleman was president and Mr. Bluxome secretary of that formidable secret organization that saved San Francisco from the rule of gamblers and ward strikers. Mr. Bluxome was born in New-York City in 1829. His father was an Englishman of good family and his mother was a daughter of Colonel John De Camp, aide-de-camp to General Washington. He was educated at a clergyman's school in Flushing, L. I., and at the age of sixteen years he was placed in the hardware business by his father, remaining in it until January, 1849. Then he started in the bark Madonna for California, arriving in San Francisco in June of that famous year. He at once took a prominent place in business, and when the first Vigilance Committee was formed by Sam Brannan Mr. Bluxome was one of the active workers. His services then led to his appointment by Mr. Coleman as secretary of the Committee of Safety in 1856. Every member of the committee was known simply by a number and Bluxome's number was 33. These figures became so well known that criminals whom the secretary's orders expatriated swore to have his life, but they could not learn who number 33 was. So Bluxome escaped. For months he carried his life in his hands, for if these fellows had discovered his identity they would have surely killed him.

WILLIAM H. STEWART.

William H. Stewart, a Fire Commissioner, of Yonkers, died last night at St. Joseph's Hospital, in that city. Mr. Stewart had his skull fractured ten days ago by a falling brick while superintending the work on the new Leake and Watts Asylum, for his father and uncle. He was thirty-eight years old. He was educated in the Yonkers public schools and at Packard's Business College. He then became a general overseer for J. & G. Stewart, builders. He was a member of the Reformed Church, the Palisade Boat Club and Hope Hook and Ladder Company. Two years ago he was defeated by one vote for Alderman of the First Ward on the Republican ticket, the ward usually going Democratic by 1,000. He was confirmed Fire Commissioner last May to fill Mayor Millward's place. He was married thirteen years ago to Miss Doran, and his wife and three children survive him.

JOHN H. GOODALE.

Nashua, N. H., Nov. 11.—John H. Goodale died here to-night at the age of seventy-three. He was at one time Secretary of State, and had held many offices of public trust.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Vienna, Nov. 11.—The death is announced of Count Maurice Esterhazy, formerly Austrian Minister to the Vatican.

Paris, Nov. 11.—M. Godard, the aeronaut, is dead. He was one of several French brothers famous for their bold and successful balloon ascensions. They were intrusted with the superintendence of the French military balloons in the Italian campaign.

Wetmore, Kan., Nov. 11 (Special).—S. E. Shumaker, Editor of "The Nemeha County Spectator," died last evening at the age of forty years.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 11.—John Sumner, one of Michigan's pioneers and father of ex-Congressman Sumner, of Waukesha, Wis., died yesterday at the age of eighty years.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

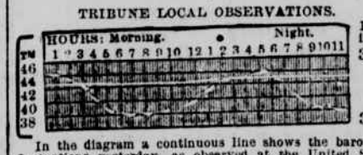
FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. WEDNESDAY.

Washington, Nov. 11.—For New-England and Eastern New-York, fair, preceded by light rain on the coast; no change in temperature, variable winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, preceded by light rain on the coast; continued low temperature, northerly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York and Ohio, fair, except light rain in West Virginia and extreme Southern Ohio; stationary temperature.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.




BAR. Inches 30.5 30.0

In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer fluctuations yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service station at this city. The dashes indicate the temperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Building.

Tribune Office, Nov. 12, 1 a. m.—Partly cloudy weather, a little rain and an increase of the cold which set in on Monday afternoon were yesterday's features. The temperature ranged between 38 and 44 degrees, the average (40⅝) being 11½ lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 13½ lower than on Monday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair or partly cloudy weather, with slight thermal changes.

## SUIT AGAINST A PRISON PHYSICIAN.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Amanda M. Woods, of Norwich, N. Y., arrived in town last evening and is about to begin suit against the prison physician, Dr. Sawyer, for causing the death of her son in a prison hospital in April last. Her son was nineteen years old when he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for burglary. She claims that she received a pardon from the Governor for her son an hour after his death. In her statement she avers that her son had incurred the displeasure of Dr. Sawyer; that the latter thought he was shamming and dosed him with turpentine. The woman's statement is accompanied by affidavits from the coroner and the undertaker at Norwich concerning the condition of the body of her son, Jay Woods. Dr. Sawyer says the deceased man was treated in the same manner as all dead convicts are when there is anything peculiar about their disease.


# ONLY FOUR DAYS REMAIN

**In Which You Can Test the Free Treatment by the Polypathic System.—The Month of Free Treatment Closes Saturday, Nov. 15th, at 9 P. M. Sharp.**

**Until then the entire staff of Specialists of our Institution will give consultation, examination and treatment of all chronic diseases free of charge.**

For the purpose of extending their popularity, the POLYPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, of 26 East 42d-st., New-York, are for one month giving to all those who desire such examination, advice and treatment as may be indicated in each individual case, free of charge, thus giving sufferers from all forms of chronic diseases personal attention and thereby all the advantages of this new system, which has worked such marvellous cures in our New-York and Boston Institutions. Although the time and expense to us in giving this free treatment will cost us many thousands of dollars, yet we feel that the number we shall treat will be so large, the cures we shall make so varied, the good we shall do will cover so large a field, that the advertisement will be double what could be obtained with the expenditure of $20,000 in any other way. We also hope to bring to the notice of all invalids our Elegant Institutes, as well as our special system of practice. All that we ask in return is that every patient treated will appoint himself or herself a committee of one to state to all their friends the results obtained in their individual cases by the POLYPATHIC SYSTEM.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself our institution, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us and find that we have misrepresented in any particular our institution, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation. Have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

The following is a brief synopsis of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Polypathic physicians during the year commencing January 1, 1889, and ending January 1, 1890. This does not include applicants for treatment who were pronounced by us incurable, or whose cases were taken only as patients requested, with a view to their partial relief, but is an accurate record, trans