

THE SYNDICATE DISSOLVED.

FORMAL NOTICE ISSUED BY J. P. MORGAN & CO.

A CIRCULAR GIVING THE HISTORY OF THE COMBINATION AND THE REASONS FOR ITS DISSOLUTION—A PLEDGE TO AID IN MAKING THE LOAN A SUCCESS—NEWS OF THE STREET.

Formal notice of the dissolution of the bond syndicate was received yesterday by its members from J. P. Morgan & Co. The communication, which was dated January 14, reads as follows:

Dear Sir: We beg to notify you that we have decided to dissolve the syndicate recently formed to make a contract with the United States Government for the sale of 11,000,000 ounces of United States bonds of 1895, and you are accordingly released from your participation therein. The reasons for this decision are set forth in the enclosed circular letter from our J. Pierpont Morgan.

HISTORY OF THE SYNDICATE. The circular letter referred to in the notice furnishes the history of the syndicate. It follows:

No. 23 Wall-st., New-York City, January 14, 1896.

Gentlemen: In sending you formal notice of the dissolution of the United States Bond Syndicate in which you have co-operated, it is proper that I should make some statement showing why the syndicate was formed, what action has been taken on its behalf, and why it is now dissolved.

On December 23, last, I was invited to Washington for a conference. During my visit there, as I have verily stated in my letter to you, I had no conversation with you on the subject, nor negotiations for a loan were commenced, or even suggested, nor was there then or since any agreement or request that I should take any steps preparatory to making a contract. The result of the visit was that I came to the following conclusions:

First—That the President and Secretary of the Treasury were determined to use every power at their command to restore and maintain the gold reserve. Second—That no steps would be taken or even preparatory negotiations commenced until it was ascertained what action, if any, Congress would be likely to take in response to the appeal of the President for adequate and improved means for making such restoration.

Third—That the Executive Department would prefer, if possible, to obtain the gold in order to avoid any probable necessity for a similar negotiation before the meeting of the new Congress in 1897.

Fourth—That it was absolutely certain that no adequate amount could be obtained from Congress, and that no bill could be passed through the Senate for the improvement of the monetary system of the country.

Upon my return, appreciating to the full the gravity of the situation and keenly alive to the fact that early action was essential, and in order that I might be prepared, if called upon, to act promptly, I took steps to ascertain what extent of aid might be secured from the cooperation of capitalists, institutions and others in forming a syndicate which would agree to sell to the United States Government \$200,000,000 of gold coin.

ENCOURAGED TO PROCEED. In my efforts, while far from sanguine as to the result, the ready acquiescence of James Stillman, president of the Bank of New-York, New-York, Edward D. Adams, with full power representing the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Germany; John A. Stewart, president of United States Trust Company, New-York; Messrs. Harvey Fish & Sons, and others, to all of whom I am deeply grateful, encouraged me to proceed.

The contract, as prepared and signed by the participants, did not stipulate whether the purchase should be by private contract or by public offer. The only provision in addition to the offer of the gold should be withdrawn from the Treasury was that the minimum amount of the contract should be \$100,000,000 and the maximum the full amount, if it became necessary to act, not exceeding \$200,000,000.

The applications for participation far exceeded my expectations. At the end of three or four days the total of \$400,000,000 of the actual gold coin in my hands full authority which would enable me, whenever and however the Executive might decide to act, to secure that amount of gold for the Treasury reserve in exchange for United States bonds.

The participants may be divided into four classes: 1. Institutions, banking firms and others in Europe who were prepared, if necessary, to ship the amount of their participation in gold to this side. 2. Banks, savings banks, trust companies and private individuals throughout the United States in possession of the actual gold coin who desired to secure bonds, either for investment or as a basis for National Bank circulation.

3. Banks in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other cities in possession of gold, who, without necessarily desiring bonds for investment, were willing to aid in the movement to sustain the Treasury reserve, and exchange their gold for bonds. 4. Institutions, banking firms and others, who, without being prepared to ship the gold, were willing and able to obtain that gold, at whatever cost, for deposit with the Treasury in payment for bonds, provided the movement contemplated could be carried out.

I may add, for information that the \$200,000,000 participations were about equally divided between the four classes indicated. The formation of the syndicate being completed, I commenced negotiations for the purchase of a portion of the loan by public issue in Europe, should a contract with the Government be made. The London market was unfortunately closed to us owing to the fact that the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and Messrs. Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris, opened negotiations for public issues in Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, which negotiations were finally concluded, and in the meantime it was felt doubtful whether a very large amount in bonds of small denominations would have found a permanent place in those countries, to the great advantage of every interest.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. After waiting a few days for some announcement or invitation from Washington, and the fact that every day's delay in financial affairs, on the part of the President, was felt to be a serious matter, I sent by messenger the following letter to the President:

New-York, 215 Madison-ave., January 4, 1896. To the President, Washington. Sir: It is with regret that I venture to address you in relation to the present financial situation. As you are doubtless well aware, the gold reserve is rapidly being exhausted, and the situation to-day is extreme, and while no outward emergency has developed, we are likely to reach a point where the consequences which it will be to late to remedy. The gravity of the situation, must be my excuse.

THE FIGHT GROWS HOT.

FOUR CITIES STRUGGLING FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE RACE APPARENTLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO, WITH ST. LOUIS A PROMISING DARK HORSE—SILVER MEN PREJUDICED AGAINST THIS CITY—MATTERS TO COME BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING TO-DAY.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The fight for the honor of entertaining the next Democratic National Convention passed to-day into its liveliest stage, each of the four contesting cities redoubling its efforts to capture the arriving members of the Democratic National Committee, and each professing the utmost confidence in its ability to carry off the prize. The main struggle seems to be between New-York and Chicago, with St. Louis the "dark horse" in the race.

The New-York "boomers" say they will have over twenty votes on the first ballot, and base their hope of ultimate success on the theory that Mr. Gorman, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Brice and all the leading managers of the National machine will throw their influence to carry the convention to New-York. The repugnance felt to New-York and New-York methods by Western and Southern Democrats is marked, however, and may in the end disappoint the expectations of the New-York delegation.

RUMORS OF A DEAL. New-York's representatives held a meeting this morning in John D. Crimmins' room at the Arlington, and reports were received of the work already done and of the plans formulated for the rest of the campaign. St. Louis and New-York seem on good terms in the preliminary skirmish. The New-Yorkers entertained the Missourians yesterday evening, and this morning the latter sent to the G. Hamiltons a handsome vase of flowers. Hence there are rumors in the air that when the fight gets too hot for any one city to win, New-York and St. Louis will toss a penny to see which will get the full support of the friends of both. John D. Crimmins, E. R. Thurner, James W. O'Brien, Simon Ford, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, and John F. Dillon added their influence to-day to that of the New-Yorkers already here last night. James H. Breslin, of the Gilsey House, Robert Dunlap, the hatter, and other ardent Gothamites were also on hand this morning to help remove the prejudices of Southern and Western Democrats.

Cincinnati appeared on the scene with a small but influential delegation. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was in the van, and with him were Thomas B. Paxton, John D. Follett and A. D. Peck. Others are to follow. Cincinnati has its headquarters on the second floor of the Arlington and they are visited by many committeemen.

If the claims of all the representatives of the various cities are correct, the National Committee will have to vindicate some of its members from the suspicion of plural voting. New-York to-day claims twenty-two votes, St. Louis announces the possession of fifteen, Cincinnati claims ten, and St. Paul claims five. The local men who are keeping up the Chicago end of the skirmish smile significantly and say at least twenty National Committeemen will vote for that city on the first ballot.

THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT. The original agreement which the members of the syndicate entered into was as follows: J. P. Morgan & Co. propose to form a syndicate in order to make a contract with the United States Government for the sale of 11,000,000 ounces of gold, payable in United States 4 per cent bonds of 1895, and the balance may be firm or in the form of an option, in whole or in part, the price to be upon the basis of the contract of February 8, 1895, and the syndicate to be understood that such gold will be sold in honor of the syndicate, and the party desiring to subscribe under the present call, and will join with those prepared to take any amount that may not be desired by smaller investors. It is further agreed that the syndicate shall endeavor to make such a bid, that you will gladly cooperate with them in such action, either individually or otherwise.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, for which I shall ever be grateful. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

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The syndicate is to be under the management of J. P. Morgan & Co., and they are to be allowed 1 per cent therefor. The syndicate shall agree to accept firm participations in any such syndicate to the extent set opposite their respective names, and ratify in any option, and to furnish gold accordingly. It being understood that such gold will be sold in honor of the syndicate, and the party desiring to subscribe under the present call, and will join with those prepared to take any amount that may not be desired by smaller investors.

A majority of the members of the syndicate will put in individual bids for bonds. As has already been stated, it is not intended to organize a new syndicate to bid for \$200,000,000 or for such part of the total issue of \$100,000,000 which may not be awarded to the general public, but to make up to put in collective bids. Banks, for instance, will consolidate their own applications and those of their customers. No great proportion of the bids will be sent to Washington until after February 1, because it cannot be foretold what conditions will prevail at the time set for the opening of the bids, February 5. The state of the money market may in the interim undergo a radical change.

Bankers are not satisfied with the statement by the Secretary of the Treasury that he will use his discretion in making concessions in the payment of the bids to be sent to Washington. They say he should be specific. He should state definitely what extension in time he will allow for payments, otherwise they will not serve to relieve the money market. In addition, the bankers desire that the Secretary shall allow the gold paid for bonds to remain for a considerable time in banks, depositing as Governments deposits are not sent to Washington, and the Secretary to make an announcement which will avert a constriction in money.

PAYING A PREMIUM. Specie dealers were yesterday paying a premium of one-half of 1 per cent and charging a premium of three-quarters of 1 per cent for gold and greenbacks. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. deposited \$250,000 in gold in the Sub-Treasury in exchange for greenbacks. Muller, Schall & Co. withdrew \$300,000 in gold coin for shipment to South America. Zimmerman & Forshay sought to deposit in the Sub-Treasury \$186,000 in American gold coin imported from Europe, to be examined, counted and weighed. Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan refused to receive it. He said that one house which deposited \$500,000 and took a receipt for it afterward hawked the receipt about Wall Street. The Government could not engage in the storage business. Zimmerman & Forshay sent the following dispatch to Secretary Carlisle, at Washington:

We have tendered \$186,000 in American gold coin to the Sub-Treasury here. It refused to accept it. We want to pay some there for bonds. Must it accept it or not? Please answer. The following reply was received late in the afternoon, signed by Mr. Carlisle:

The Assistant Treasurer has no authority to receive the gold mentioned in your telegram. No subscriber for bonds should deposit until notified of the acceptance of his bid. See circular of 5th inst. The circular of January 9 says that bidders should state in their applications for bonds whether they intend to deposit their gold in the Treasury at Washington or in one of the Sub-Treasuries, and in the latter case, in which one. The Government can be compelled to receive gold only in payments to it or to be assayed.

IT INDICATES THE LOAN'S SUCCESS. OPINION IN WASHINGTON ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE BOND SYNDICATE. Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary Carlisle declined today to express any opinion as to the dissolution of the Morgan bond syndicate. The general opinion among Treasury officials is that its dissolution will have no appreciable effect, as the gold, whether controlled by the syndicate or by individuals acting independently, will be and would have been represented in the bids to be opened on February 5, by all who desire to invest in United States bonds. The act of Mr. Morgan aroused little attention in the Senate. Members of the Finance Committee declined to discuss the question. While not talking for publication two or three of the leading members expressed the belief that the dissolution of the syndicate meant that the members forming it intended to bid separately for bonds, and on the whole the outlook for the popular loan was perhaps brighter than it was when the syndicate was in existence.

The news of the dissolution of the bond syndicate caused considerable comment among members of the Ways and Means and Banking and Currency committees of the House. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) of the Committee on Ways and Means said he had been satisfied from the first that a popular loan would be a success. "I believed that a popular loan would have been taken by the people last fall," continued Mr. Payne, "and the Government had saved ten millions of dollars. I am glad that the Democratic Administration has come to this conclusion." Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) said: "The biggest thing in the United States, and it is evident that no concealment of the people is absolutely essential to the success of the United States in obtaining the money we need."

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.), chairman of the Committee on the Public Debt, said: "The syndicate was formed to make a contract for the full amount of the loan."

NEW-YORK CENTRAL DETECTIVE WORK. Poughkeepsie, Jan. 15 (Special).—William A. Humphrey, chief detective of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, has rendered the following report of police work for the year ending December 31, 1895. Out of 2,508 arrests made, there were 1,779 convictions. Forty-five arrests were made for stopping trains, and many more for interfering with telegraph lines, which shows the precaution taken by Chief Humphrey in protecting the interests of the company and the travelling public. The following is a summary of the year's work:

Arrests, 2,508; convictions, 1,779; sent to State prison, 1,200; fines, \$28,000; bonds, \$100,000; sentences reformed, 75; fines and fines paid, \$16,000; sentences suspended, 26; turned over to outside officers, 4; escaped from the State of New-York, 1; held for the Grand Jury and not disposed of, 19; discharged, 21. Total amount of stolen property recovered, \$25,000.

JOHN W. MACKAY'S ASSAULT DEAD. San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Westey C. Rippey, the old man who shot John W. Mackay several years ago, died this morning.

AGAINST SUNDAY SELLING.

THE STATE SENATE TAKES A STAND ON THE QUESTION.

IT REFUSES TO REFER THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BILL TO THE CITIES COMMITTEE, AND ALLOWS IT TO BE SENT TO A HOSTILE COMMITTEE—FORD AND PAVEY VOTE WITH THE MINORITY.

[FROM THE REGULAR RE-SESSION OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 15.—The Republican Senators to-day committed to the Committee on Taxation a bill which provides for the taking of a vote in New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo in regard to the sale of liquor on Sunday. This action, while not apparently hostile to the bill, so, in the judgment of many Senators, has as its leading members men who are opposed to the Sunday sale of liquor and who think the Raines Liquor Tax bill, which contains no Sunday clause, the only excise bill which should be passed this year.

"The Democratic Senators," said Senator Cantor afterward, "stood ready to vote for a bill for the opening of saloons on Sunday in New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, and also for a bill giving the voters of the cities I have named the decision of the question. Both of these measures, in my judgment, are now dead, and the Republicans have taken a definite stand against liberal Sunday laws."

One of the reasons why this statement of Senator Cantor is interesting is that hitherto prominent Democrats had hesitated to come out squarely in favor of opening saloons on Sunday. Mr. Cantor is the Democratic leader in the Senate. The Democratic State Convention of 1895 did not frankly declare that its members favored the sale of liquor on Sunday. As for Republican Senators, most of them appear to stand by the declaration of the Republican State Convention of 1895. "We favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interests of labor and morality." To-day, at least, they indicated that they did not intend to give any special favor to a Sunday liquor bill, and it may be inferred from what they said that their action was intentionally hostile to it.

WHAT THE BILL IS. The bill which thus resulted in disclosing the attitude of the Senate on the Sunday liquor question was introduced by Senator Ford, a Republican, of New-York. It is the measure prepared by the Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York and the Excise Reform Association of New-York. It reads in part as follows:

A special election shall be held in each city of the first class on Tuesday, April 28, 1896, and at such election the voters shall be called upon to vote for or against the following question: "Shall spirituous liquors, wine, ale and beer be sold on Sunday between 10 o'clock a. m. and 10 p. m.?" If it shall appear that there is a majority of votes cast in any such city in favor of the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, ale and beer, it shall be lawful in such city for any person now or hereafter holding a license permitting the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, ale and beer on Sunday between 10 o'clock a. m. and 10 p. m., subject to all the provisions of the Excise law as to the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer at that time.

Senator Ellsworth, the President pro tem, said he would commit this bill to the Committee on Taxation. Senator Cantor protested against this disposition of the bill, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Cities. "It has nothing to do with taxation," he said, "and everything to do with city government, and therefore it should be assigned to the Committee on Cities."

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY. Senator Higgins, who is the chairman of the Committee on Taxation, said that it had been the policy thus far to send all excise bills to his committee. To it had been committed the Raines Liquor Tax bill, a general excise measure. If other excise bills should be committed to other committees, excise legislation would be "thrown into a state of confusion."

The speech of Senator Higgins was of especial interest, because it showed that the policy of the Republican leaders was to concentrate all excise taxation in the hands of the committee on Taxation. It is also of interest, because it shows that the bill is considered the great excise measure of the session. It does not contain a word about the Sunday sale of liquor, except of a condemnatory character. Senator Higgins is out of the room of the bill, and he said that the Republican party "might gain 100,000 votes in New-York by passing a bill authorizing the Sunday sale of liquor, but it would lose 200,000 votes in the State by passing a bill authorizing the Sunday sale of liquor. It is his demand that the bill should go to the Committee on Taxation."

REPUBLICAN DISSENTERS. Senator Lexow, to the amazement of his fellow-Republicans, said he thought Senator Cantor was right in his contention that the bill ought to go to the Committee on Cities. This drew from Mr. Raines the remark: "I would suggest to Senator Lexow that, after he has tackled the Greater New-York problem, he will find the job so big that he will not care to bother with a Sunday liquor problem at the same time."

Senator Pavey, of New-York, also supported Senator Cantor. "I regret," he said, "that Mr. Raines wishes to tie up this Sunday liquor question with the question of the cities. The cities have no relation. They should be kept separate. The Committee on Cities ought to consider dispassionately the question of the cities. It is not the duty of the cities to warn the members of this Senate that the Sunday liquor question is in politics and is going to remain in politics until the State is split. The Chamber of Commerce of New-York and the Excise Reform Association of that city wish to have this question considered in a harmonious way, apart from the cities. I am sure we can all agree on the Raines bill. Possibly we can all agree on the Sunday liquor bill."

"This bill relates to only one subject," said Senator Ford, "and that is the simple one of allowing the sale of liquor on Sunday. It is not the duty of the cities to warn the members of this Senate that the Sunday liquor question is in politics and is going to remain in politics until the State is split. The Chamber of Commerce of New-York and the Excise Reform Association of that city wish to have this question considered in a harmonious way, apart from the cities. I am sure we can all agree on the Raines bill. Possibly we can all agree on the Sunday liquor bill."

"What party do you belong to?" inquired Senator McCarran. "I belong to the Independent Republican party," replied Senator Coggeshall. "And I would inform the Senate that the members of this party have just held a caucus and decided by a unanimous vote to sustain the Chair."

HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED. This tally caused general laughter, which was followed by the Senate taking a vote on Mr. Cantor's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Cities. It was defeated by a vote of 29 to 11, as follows:

Yeas—Ahearn, Cantor, Featherston, Ford, Grady, Martin, McCarran, Menzinger, Pavey, Sullivan and Tamm. Nays—Brackett, Brown, Brush, Chaboon, Coffey, Gagnahill, Daly, G. A. Davis, Egan, Gallagher, Harrison, Hinkle, Hines, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Malley, McNulty, Nussbaum, Pavey, Parsons, Raines, Reilly, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, White and Wilcox—26.

NEW SECTIONS OF A SCHOOL LAW. PROVISIONS PROPOSED GOVERNING THE STUDY OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO. Albany, Jan. 15.—Superintendent Skinner, of the State Department of Public Instruction, has prepared a bill repealing the law of 1891, which provides for the study in the public schools of the state of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics. The Superintendent has prepared another bill, which will be introduced to-morrow, adding two new sections. It is sent to the Committee on Law, which provides for such a course of study in

REPUBLICS GET TOGETHER.

A PERMANENT PAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION SAID TO BE ASSURED.

ITS PURPOSE IS TO BRING THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES INTO CLOSER POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES—A COURT OF ARBITRATION AND RECIPROCALITY ARRANGEMENTS AMONG THE FEATURES OF THE PLAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 15.—It is now announced that a permanent commission, to be composed of Ministers to this country from the Central and South American Republics, for the purpose of bringing about closer political and commercial relations with the United States, will be established this winter through the good offices of the Administration, and already the project has taken such shape as practically to assure its success. Secretary Olney is disposed to approve it, and every country interested in the scheme has given full approval to the plan. Chill alone was too slow to look doubtfully on the idea, but she, too, it is thought, will give her full support to the proposed commission.

No country except Brazil has so far taken any decided steps toward adopting the proposition, and Brazil's action has been in the shape of a resolution of its Congress expressing the sentiment of the people in favor of a resurrection of the Pan-American Conference, conceived by Mr. Blaine, and which came to naught practically through the opposition of Chill to every feasible plan suggested. Chill at the time opposed the proposed Board of Arbitration for the settlement of all differences existing or which might arise in South America, and this opposition was said to have been based on the belief she held of her power to compel submission to all demands from weaker countries near her.

IT MAY LEAD TO AMALGAMATION. The fact that Mexico and the Central American States have signified a willingness to act with the republics south of them is regarded as significant of a move which may in time lead to an amalgamation of the small republics between Panama and Mexico under one head, since they recognize that as independent countries they can never aspire to success under the existing conditions. The revenue laws of the South American republics are not of a reciprocal nature.

The commission will be charged by the countries composing it with the duty of bringing about some sort of reciprocity treaties, such as Mr. Blaine urged between those governments and the United States, in order to promote wider and more liberal commercial relations. It will urge that an arbitration board be designated for the settlement of minor differences which may arise, and to continue the peace of the various republics. Chill, it is expected, may again oppose this, as she is known to be ambitious and expects in time to control the entire western section of South America.

Approval by this Administration of suggestions which may be presented by other South American governments might not indicate a complete return to the reciprocity policy of Mr. Blaine, but it would include recognition of the fact that the welfare and commercial prosperity of the American republics could best be advanced by the submission of their difficulties to a court of arbitration, and it might also cover some trade arrangements to encourage in time close commercial and political alliances. For years the smaller South American republics have made little progress, either politically or commercially, and rebellions and dissensions in their own borders. Peru and Ecuador have been the least prosperous on this account, and Chill is known to have had covetous eyes on another slice of Peruvian territory for years. An agreement whereby these countries should resolve to continue friendly relations and to promote commercial relations on advantageous terms, it is said by men acquainted with South American affairs, would do much toward the prosperity of all concerned, would establish each Government on a permanent basis, and remove the possibilities of the yearly political crises which have bankrupted most of them and made investments of outside capital insecure.

A MONROE DOCTRINE LEAGUE. It was learned to-day that the original draft of the address delivered this morning to the President by the new Executive, which the Minister contained a reference to the necessity for a union of all American countries to sustain the Monroe Doctrine, but that this was omitted from the Minister's speech at the suggestion of a group of American diplomats who are interested in the project.

Some of the diplomatic representatives from South and Central America have received credentials to any conference that may be called for the purpose of organizing such a league, but while there is almost a unanimity of opinion among Pan-American governments that the idea is a good one, a few of them are not disposed to endorse it at the present time, and for that reason the procedure is likely to be slow toward attaining the desired end.

A MESSENGER WITH A REVOLVER. HE BOUGHT IT AFTER A COURSE IN YELLOW-BACK LITERATURE, AND DREW IT ON A JANITOR WHO WOULD NOT LET HIM IN THE FRONT DOOR. Henry Whitehead, sixteen years old, of No. 23 East Twenty-ninth-st., is employed as a delivery boy at Thirtieth-st. in connection with the American District Telegraph Company. He reads many dime novels, and recently bought a self-cooking revolver. Last night he was summoned to the Knickerbocker Club and received a message to deliver at No. 20 East Twenty-seventh-st.

When he reached the house the boy attempted to enter by going up the front stoop, but was stopped by the janitor, Louis J. Dwyer, who told him that he must go through the basement. The messenger refused to obey the order, and when Dwyer attempted to stop him from going into the house he pulled his revolver from his pocket, and shaking it under Dwyer's nose, he demanded that the janitor should blow his brains out. Then, frightened at his own power, he laid up the revolver behind his back, and followed the boy to Twenty-ninth-st., where he caused his arrest. He was locked up for the night.

COLD WAVE SWEEPING DOWN. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—The second great frigid wave of the month is sweeping down from the Northwest territory. At midnight last night it was 30 degrees below zero at Calgary, the coldest point in this section. At many points in Manitoba it was 20 degrees below, and at Helena it was 14 degrees below. The coldest point in Minnesota was St. Vincent, where it was 12 degrees below.

CAN NEVER MAKE MONEY NOR BORROW. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—Before the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance yesterday Ignatius Donnelly said the newspapers and money lenders were trying to enslave the people. He said:

"My friends, we are gathering here in the shadow of calamity. We can't make money or borrow. Our energies are torpid, dying, our enemies have laid up the life of the Nation. The sadness of our lives is in our faces and in our hearts. Who has brought about this state of affairs? It is the money lenders. They are the owners of the world and they sit upon the safety valve. I believe that if the silver question were submitted to the people of Minnesota a day independent of politics three-quarters of the people would vote for it."

SHE SAYS SHE WAS DECEALED. New-Haven, Jan. 15.—The case of Mrs. C. T. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass., against ex-Mayor Newton of this city, is on trial here. The suit is to recover on a judgment which plaintiff obtained from her husband, and of which she alleges, defendant conspired with Huntington to defraud her. When the judgment was obtained Huntington had property in Norwich, and the complaint alleges that this was conveyed to the Mayor in order to defraud Mrs. Huntington.

Continued on Fifth Page.

A BULWARK OF FINANCE.

BANKERS IN A NEW HOME. DEDICATION CEREMONIES AT THE NEW CLEARING HOUSE IN CEDAR-ST.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY J. EDWARD SIMMONS, THE ORATOR OF THE DAY—SPEECHES ALSO MADE BY PRESIDENT NASH, FREDERICK D. TAPPEN AND ALEXANDER E. OHR—NEARLY 1,000 MEN PRESENT.

The dedication ceremonies at the new Clearing House in Cedar-st., which began at noon yesterday, were witnessed by a most remarkable assemblage of men. Nearly 1,000 were present, and almost all of them were either presidents of banks or heads of large corporations or of well-known commercial firms. They represented hundreds of millions of dollars, and the majority of them are New-Yorkers. They filled all the space in the large room under the dome of the new building in which the clearing-house of the associated banks are to be made after this week.

Among those on the platform were William A. Nash, the president of the New-York Clearing House Association; Bishop Henry C. Potter, Frederick D. Tappen, chairman of the Building Committee; J. Edward Simmons, the chief orator of the day; Alexander E. Orr, the president of the Chamber of Commerce; Henry W. Cannon, ex-Governor Flower, and the Rev. R. H. Baldwin. The Bank Clerks' Glee Club, led by H. R. Humphries, occupied a small part of the space near the platform. Several hundred men sat on chairs, which had been placed in rows as close together as possible on the floor of the room, and other men stood in compact mass in the rear of the room. Festoons of American flags were the only decorations. Many letters of regret had been received from Governors of States and from Government officials who had been unable to attend the ceremonies, but a number of the men present were from other cities.

Promptly at noon President Nash announced the object of the gathering and introduced Bishop Potter, who offered a brief prayer. Bishop Potter wore his episcopal vestments and was attended by his chaplain. The glee club sang a dedication hymn which had been composed for the occasion by Mr. Humphries, and then Mr. Tappen was presented to make a report of the Building Committee.

BRIEF REMARKS BY MR. TAPPEN. In the course of his brief remarks Mr. Tappen said:

This building was designed especially for the use of an association which has always stood for the financial independence of the United States, and which has many times interposed its united powers at periods of financial disturbance to prevent disaster and to secure the business interests of this great city, but to those of the State and the Nation. When this site was purchased, and the plans for the building were prepared, it was the intention that a cornerstone should be laid with appropriate ceremonies, on that occasion we requested the presence of the Mayor, and the Mayor, who opened and closed the ceremonies with prayer. This building being now completed and ready for occupancy, it is our duty to lay a cornerstone in its dedication. In concluding its labors the committee congratulated the association on the completion of this building, which is a monument to the public spirit of the associated banks of New-York and New-Jersey.

MR. SIMMONS, ORATOR OF THE DAY. J. Edward Simmons, the president of the Fourth National Bank, also a member of the Building Committee, then delivered the oration and gave the keys of the new building to President Nash. His address was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. In part he said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New-York Clearing House Association, the building which you are dedicating to-day is the building which has been the clearing house of the United States for many years. It is a building which has been the clearing house of the United States for many years. It is a building which has been the clearing house of the United States for many years. It is a building which has been the clearing house of the United States for many years.

The spirit which called into existence the new Clearing House is the same public spirit that created the immortal memorial that built the wonderful structures of the Eternal City, the same public spirit that brought forth the marvelous monuments of the medieval Europe. The men who erected these marvels of architectural art were ready to sacrifice, they offered up their lives, their fortunes, their families, their all, for the sake of a noble and just cause. The men who are gathered here to-day are the same men who are gathered here to-day. They are the same men who are gathered here to-day. They are the same men who are gathered here to-day.

NOT ALWAYS WON BY THE SOLDIER. Again and again has it been demonstrated that the great battles of the world are not always won by the soldier. There are generals in finance as well as in war; and the integrity of the one is equal to the heroism of the other. Who of us can ever forget the great financial battle of 1853, its brilliant leadership, and the glorious victory achieved by the associated banks of New-York? The long-continued depression of the Government, well-established economic laws had filled men's minds with gloomy forebodings, which in that eventful year, 1853, were realized. The Government, banks and many of the most influential business men of the country, were all in a state of ruin. The Government had nearly \$200,000,000 in debt. The wealth of the Nation had been nearly exhausted. The Government had nearly \$200,000,000 in debt. The wealth of the Nation had been nearly exhausted. The Government had nearly \$200,000,000 in debt. The wealth of the Nation had been nearly exhausted.

When he reached the house the boy attempted to enter by going up the front stoop, but was stopped by the janitor, Louis J. Dwyer, who told him that he must go through the basement. The messenger refused to obey the order, and when Dwyer attempted to stop him from going into the house he pulled his revolver from his pocket, and shaking it under Dwyer's nose, he demanded that the janitor should blow his brains out. Then, frightened at his own power, he laid up the revolver behind his back, and followed the boy to Twenty-ninth-st., where he caused his arrest. He was locked up for the night.

COLD WAVE SWEEPING DOWN. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—The second great frigid wave of the month is sweeping down from the Northwest territory. At midnight last night it was 30 degrees below zero at Calgary, the coldest point in this section. At many points in Manitoba it was 20 degrees below, and at Helena it was 14 degrees below. The coldest point in Minnesota was St. Vincent, where it was 12 degrees below.

CAN NEVER MAKE MONEY NOR BORROW. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—Before the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance yesterday Ignatius Donnelly said the newspapers and money lenders were trying to enslave the people. He said:

"My friends, we are gathering here in the shadow of calamity. We can't make money or borrow. Our energies are torpid, dying, our enemies have laid up the life of the Nation. The sadness of our lives is in our faces and in our hearts. Who has brought about this state of affairs? It is the money lenders. They are the owners of the world and they sit upon the safety valve. I believe that if the silver question were submitted to the people of Minnesota a day independent of politics three-quarters of the people would vote for it."

SHE SAYS SHE WAS DECEALED. New-Haven, Jan. 15.—The case