



CHINA'S ANGER GROWS.

RATE WAR WITH JAPAN.

Mail Privileges Cancelled—Forces in Disputed Zone.

Peking, Oct. 25.—Hsu Shih Chang, the Viceroy of Manchuria, started for Mowden to-day, after a number of consultations with the central government, resulting in no progress being made in the solution of the Manchurian puzzle.

KILLING WRECKS AUTO.

Machine Crushes Woman and Leaps Bank—Occupants Pinned Down.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 25.—A large automobile, containing four passengers and the chauffeur, going at a rapid rate along Barnum avenue, in this city, to-night struck and instantly killed Mrs. Ann Leavy.

DOCTOR FIGHTS BURGLAR

Former Is Badly Slashed and Hurled Downstairs.

After a fight of half an hour with a negro burglar, Dr. Leopold Weiss, of No. 278 West 113th street, slashed the negro with the razor with which the thug was attacking him, nearly severing the burglar's right hand.

ACRITELLI INDICTED.

Coroner Released in Large Bail on Two Charges.

Two indictments in connection with alleged illegal registration were handed up yesterday by the grand jury against Coroner Acritelli. One of the indictments charges a misdemeanor; the other charges a felony.

ROGERS TRIAL NEAR END.

Examination of Witnesses Ends—Physicians Call Defendant Defective.

Goshen, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Examination of witnesses in the case of Charles H. Rogers, who is on trial here, charged with the murder of the two Olney brothers and Alice Ingerick, was completed to-day.

KANSAS CITY SUNDAY THEATRE FIGHT

Federal Judge Who Restrained State Court makes Scathing Criticism.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25.—United States District Judge John C. Pollock severely criticised to-day the methods of Judge William M. Wallace, of the Criminal Court for Jackson County, who is endeavoring to close the Kansas City theatres on Sunday.

TWO DUCK HUNTERS DROWNED.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Lucy Raymond, eight years old, mistook the cries of Edward Stukee and Edward Carter, drowning duck hunters, to be some one calling dogs, and headed them not. Both men lost their lives. They were hunting near Sackett's Harbor, when their boat overturned. The fathers of both died in the Spanish-American War.

A CRISIS IN CHILI.

Financial Troubles at Santiago—Gold Premium 70 Per Cent.

SIX HUNDRED DEAD.

Loss of Life in Calabria—Funds to Aid Sufferers.

Rome, Oct. 25.—The deaths caused by the earthquakes in Calabria are now estimated at six hundred. King Victor Emmanuel has given \$20,000 from his private purse, and this, added to the sums sent by the government and the Pope, brings the contributions for relief to \$50,000.

FELT EARTH SHOCKS IN CAVERN.

Quake General in Black Hills—Greatly Alarms Tourists in Wind Cave.

Hot Springs, S. D., Oct. 25.—While going through Wind Cave, near here, yesterday a party of travelers were badly frightened when an earthquake caused showers of small rocks to fall about them and loud noises and rumblings came from the bowels of the earth.

UTES KILL SERGEANT.

May Have Begun Scalping—Troops Move To-day.

St. Paul, Oct. 25.—A special from Sturgis, S. D., says that Sergeant Baker, in charge of the distribution of rations to the Ute Indians on the Chiyenne River reservation, has been killed by Indians. There is also a rumor that the Indians have begun scalping.

LINER'S RUDDER BREAKS.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Steaming Slowly—Steering with Propellers.

A wireless message from Captain Polack of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was received here yesterday from Cape Race announcing that the big liner's rudder had broken early yesterday morning in latitude 46 north, longitude 46:44 west, and that she was steaming slowly and steering with her propellers.

MICH. CENTRAL FINED.

Toronto Judge Imposes \$25,000 Penalty for Dynamite Explosion.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Justice Riddell to-day fined the Michigan Central Railway \$25,000 for the explosion of a car of dynamite at Essex Centre on August 9, resulting in the killing of two men and serious injury to about forty others. The dynamite was shipped under the name of powder.

MANY DINNERS WITH POTTER.

Negro Bishop Was Consecrated by Him in Grace Church Twenty Years Ago.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 25.—Bishop Ferguson, the negro who was entertained at dinner by Bishop Potter, of New York, at Richmond recently, when asked about the dinner to-day, said:

BRYAN AND CANDIDACY.

Decision Will Not Depend on the Choice of Republicans.

Kington, N. Y., Oct. 25.—W. J. Bryan declared to-day that his decision whether to announce himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President will not depend on the choice of the Republicans. While passing through Kingston on his way to Port Jervis, where he is scheduled to speak to-night, Mr. Bryan authorized the following statement:

NEW RECORD ON PANAMA CANAL.

Excavations During September Pass Million and Half Cubic Yard Mark.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The army engineers have made another record in excavating on the line of the Panama Canal. In September, for the first time under United States control, the million and a half limit was passed, the grand total of all excavations being 1,517,412 cubic yards, of which 1,481,307 were taken from the canal route.

TRIED FOR MURDER AT 74 YEARS.

Aged Woman Said to Have Killed Husband, 75 Years Old, with Pitchfork.

Milford, Penn., Oct. 25.—Interest in Pike County was centered here to-day in the trial of Mrs. John Neuman, aged seventy-four years, charged with the murder of her husband on August 3 with a pitchfork. The aged woman testified that she and her husband, who was seventy-five years old, quarreled frequently, and that on the day of his death he asked her to go into the fields to work.

TEMPORARY ROADWAY COLLAPSES.

MR. FAIRBANKS STATES HIS ATTITUDE.

Middleboro, Ky., Oct. 25.—Before leaving his special train here to-day Vice-President Fairbanks made clear his position with reference to articles in certain St. Louis and New York newspapers that he was not a candidate, actively or receptively, for the Presidency. He said that while in St. Louis he refused positively to discuss politics, and that any statement alleged to have come from him in reference to national politics or the Presidency was entirely unfounded.

MORSE LINES CHANGES.

RESTORE SUBSIDIARIES.

Directors of Consolidated Companies Act on Reorganization.

The report from Boston last Thursday that Charles W. Morse was planning radical changes in the management of the constituent companies comprising the Consolidated Steamship Lines was confirmed yesterday when the directors of the various companies met in this city and made various changes in their management. The effect of these changes was the practical restoration of the active management of several of the subsidiary companies to their former owners and managers.

"IMPROVING," CORTELYOU

Secretary Busy Distributing Government Funds.

Secretary Cortelyou arrived at the Sub-Treasury early yesterday morning, and at 9:30 had begun to examine the collateral submitted by banks which wanted some of the \$3,000,000 of government funds which the Secretary is distributing. He was engaged in this work when he was asked if there was anything to say, and replied:

"SOLID AS A ROCK IN CINCINNATI"

M. E. Ingalls Says Crisis in Financial Situation Has Passed.

Cincinnati, Oct. 25.—"We are as solid as a rock here in Cincinnati," said M. E. Ingalls, president of the Merchants' National Bank, to-day. Mr. Ingalls, who is also chairman of the Big Four Railroad directors, continued:

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE

Liabilities Exceed Assets by Nearly \$9,000,000.

London, Oct. 25.—The Register said at the examination in the Bankruptcy Court to-day of the affairs of the firm of P. Macfadyen & Co., bankers, the London house of Arbuthnot & Co., bankers, of Madras, that the liabilities of the London concern reached \$5,223,000 and the assets \$9,705. The liabilities of the Madras house were \$8,675,000, and its assets were estimated at \$2,370,000.

MAY MEAN END OF WIRE STRIKE.

Union in Sessions at Milwaukee Find Railroad Operators Oppose Amalgamation.

Milwaukee, Oct. 25.—The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, in session here to-day, found that the railway organization would not favor amalgamation, and this failure to aid is said to mean practically the failure of the strike. The convention voted to continue the strike, however, and adjourned sine die to-night, after electing W. W. Beattie, of Washington, president; H. J. Horn, Cincinnati, first vice-president, and A. S. Ewing, St. Louis, third vice-president. Orville A. Gorb, retains his office as second vice-president. Frank T. Likes, of Chicago, and C. M. P. Smith, of Salt Lake, were added to the executive board.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH

THAT MADE THE HIGHBALL FAMOUS.—Adv.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"It's purty has made it famous."—Adv.

GOV. HUGHES OPTIMISTIC.

Looks for an Early Restoration of Confidence.

STOCKS UP; RUNS WITHSTOOD

Big Trust Companies Continue to Pay in Full—Importation of Gold Probable.

SAVINGS BANKS TO REQUIRE NOTICE.

Receivers Named for Knickerbocker Trust—Issuing of Clearing House Certificates May Be Considered To-day—Two Small Financial Institutions in Manhattan and Six in Brooklyn Suspend Payment for Want of Currency.

MEASURES FOR FINANCIAL RELIEF CONTINUED.

Albany, Oct. 25.—This statement on the financial situation was given out at the executive chamber to-night:

"Governor Hughes has received reassuring reports. He said to-night that he believed that there was a decided improvement in the situation, and that he looked for an early restoration of confidence."

The Governor received this afternoon and evening a number of telegrams from various persons, chiefly in New York City, suggesting with more or less urgency the propriety of his declaring by proclamation a legal holiday, during which the financial situation might be relieved. The Governor acknowledged the receipt of all these messages, without indicating in any way his intention in the matter. He would not discuss this question to-night, but there is good reason to believe there is no immediate probability of his taking this radical step. He makes no secret of his deep concern about the financial disturbance, and is watching it closely through Clark Williams, the newly appointed Superintendent of Banks, and other sources of information.

Secretary Cortelyou arrived at the Sub-Treasury early yesterday morning, and at 9:30 had begun to examine the collateral submitted by banks which wanted some of the \$3,000,000 of government funds which the Secretary is distributing. He was engaged in this work when he was asked if there was anything to say, and replied:

"There is nothing to say on the situation now, except to reaffirm my former expressions of belief that matters are steadily improving. Later developments during the day may prompt a further statement."

"The fact that I make no statement of the situation," the Secretary said a little later, "means that I think things are all right."

"The Secretary told his callers that he was doing all he could, in as large a way as he could, to relieve the situation."

George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., called to see Secretary Cortelyou during the morning. Mr. Perkins is keeping Mr. Cortelyou informed of the situation. "Things are unquestionably looking better to-day," said Mr. Perkins, as he came out.

Mr. Morgan came out of his office once during the morning and entered his cab. He was asked by reporters about the situation. "If people will keep their money in the banks, everything will be all right," he said.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Secretary Cortelyou said to the reporters who called to talk with him: "This is the first day I have been here, and the situation is good."

This was all he would say, except that when he was asked if there would be any further statement issued last night he replied: "I don't see any reason just now why it should be done."

It was learned from callers on the Secretary that he would remain here to-day.

Insisting bankers were told that another lot of small bills was on the way here and would be on hand this morning. It was said that the small bills received yesterday amounted to \$2,500,000.

President Jenkins of the First National Bank of Brooklyn was at the Sub-Treasury to see Mr. Cortelyou at noon. When he came out from the office he said to the reporters that everything was all right and the situation improved, and there was nothing to be alarmed about. An hour later the information came that his bank had closed its doors.

Among the visitors of the afternoon were A. B. Heppner, president of the Chase National Bank, and Isaac N. Seligman.

M. E. Ingalls Says Crisis in Financial Situation Has Passed.

Cincinnati, Oct. 25.—"We are as solid as a rock here in Cincinnati," said M. E. Ingalls, president of the Merchants' National Bank, to-day. Mr. Ingalls, who is also chairman of the Big Four Railroad directors, continued:

"We are not, and have not been in any danger here. The present situation is going to pass over very quickly. It cannot last long. The moment I heard that J. P. Morgan and the other big men of New York had taken hold of the situation and were bringing to bear their immense ability and their resources to straighten out the trouble I knew that all danger had been averted. The crisis has passed."

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MEASURES FOR FINANCIAL RELIEF CONTINUED.

The stock market responded to the renewal of confidence by a sharp rally in prices, many issues closing with net advances.

The Trust Company of America and the Lincoln Trust Company continued to meet all demands of depositors, and it was believed that the worst of the runs on those institutions was over.

Leading financiers, co-operating, considered principally two plans of relief, either the immediate importation of large sums of gold or, that failing, the issuing of Clearing House loan certificates.

Representatives of the savings banks of Manhattan and Brooklyn decided to require that all depositors give the legal notice upon withdrawing their deposits.

Ernst Thalmann, Otto T. Bannard and Henry C. Ide were appointed temporary receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company and its branches on the application of Attorney General Jackson.

Eight banks suspended payment for lack of currency—the International Trust Company and the United States Exchange Bank, in Manhattan, and the First National Bank, Williamsburg Trust Company, Jenkins Trust Company, Borough Bank, Brooklyn Bank and the Guardian Savings, of Brooklyn.

Another day of ceaseless effort and constant conferences among the leading financiers of the city, co-operating with the Secretary of the Treasury, who remained at the Sub-Treasury during the day, ended with the financial situation apparently well in hand and with extensive plans under discussion or in process of execution for ending the strain and allaying the popular uneasiness.

One of these plans contemplates the immediate importation of a great sum in gold, and the other, which may be carried out if the negotiations for obtaining the gold shall not be brought to a successful close, is for the issuing of Clearing House loan certificates, which would leave available for use by the banks in accommodation to their customers large sums beyond the totals now so available.

Several institutions closed their doors yesterday, not because of insolvency, but on account of their inability to obtain the amounts of cash required by them without the sacrifice of the current exceedingly low levels of securities owned by them. Most of these institutions were in Brooklyn, and none of them has had important business relations with the larger banks in this city.

Representatives of most of the largest savings banks of the city agreed at a meeting yesterday to require from thirty to sixty days' notice from depositors desiring to withdraw their accounts, thus availing themselves in part of the privilege allowed them by the state law of requiring ninety days' notice. The savings banks if they continued to make payments would be obliged to withdraw funds from the national banks, thereby causing an additional strain on the general banking situation. There was not the slightest hint that any of the savings institutions was in anything but the soundest condition, and it was pointed out that the savings banks of this state are so restricted by law in investing their money that there can be no question that all of the securities in their possession are of good value.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The Trust Company of America for the third day in succession paid all claims of depositors as presented, and at the close of business was still abundantly able to cope with a continuance of the run. The Lincoln Trust Company weathered successfully the second day of its run, and, like the Trust Company of America, was in good shape at the close. The withdrawals from both institutions, it was announced, was less than on the preceding day.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning forty-four depositors or their representatives were in line at the Trust Company of America, in Wall street. Two women were in the line, and remained in their places until a kindly policeman found a warm spot for them at midnight in a vestibule near by. As each depositor came into the line he received a number, which he fixed in his hat. In the early morning the line broke up, and many of the men went into the hallway of the building and ate their lunch or stretched on the cold tiled floor to rest. At the Lincoln Trust Company, at the same hour, a crowd stood or sat on boxes and campstools, waiting for the opening of banking hours.

On the application of Attorney General Jackson, made before a Supreme Court justice in Richmond County, three receivers were appointed for the Knickerbocker Trust Company—Ernst Thalmann, head of the banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Otto T. Bannard, president of the New York Trust Company, and Henry C. Ide, formerly Governor General of the Philippine Islands. The Attorney General, in a statement after the appointment of the receivers, which had been made without consultation with the trust company's directors, intimated that the management of the company was not disposed to conduct its affairs for the benefit of the whole body of the depositors.

On the Stock Exchange the call loans of Thursday, taken by borrowers of the \$25,000,000 furnished by J. P. Morgan & Co. at a critical moment, were renewed at 20 per cent, and an additional \$15,000,000 of pool money was lent by the Morgan house, all of these loans carrying over until Monday. In the late trading a rapid and general rally in stocks occurred, and at the close many of the active issues were from 1 to 3 points higher than at Thursday's close.

DECLINE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Probably the most important development of yesterday was the sharp decline in foreign exchange rates, with the announcement that negotiations were in progress having for their object the importation of gold from London and Paris to the amount of perhaps \$30,000,000. The foreign exchange market for the last two days has been cluttered with bills for which there has been virtually no market, and the demand rate, which on Wednesday stood at 4.84, declined to about 4.83.

Whether or not the metal could be secured in large amount, without obstacles being interposed by the European banks, was not fully known yesterday afternoon. If a supply of gold as large as deemed sufficient cannot be promptly procured recourse may be had to the old plan of issuing Clearing House loan certificates as a means of enabling the banks to en-

large their powers of aiding the situation, it was reported last night.

The National City Bank, it was said last night, would probably secure in the open market in London a large importation of gold from South Africa, due to arrive in the English capital on Monday. It is the impression here that the Bank of England has agreed not to bid for the gold. The National City Bank will, it is understood, make the importation solely upon its own resources. The importation will be arranged on a purely exchange basis, and no government facilities will be extended.

The Clearing House committee, it was said, would at its meeting this morning issue a call for a meeting at 11 o'clock of the entire membership of the Clearing House Association, and would at that meeting present a recommendation that certificates be issued.

This relief measure has always in the past proved effective, but perhaps, owing to the fact that the trust companies are not now affiliated with the Clearing House, the sentiment is not, as in previous similar situations, unanimous in support of the advisability of issuance of Clearing House loan certificates.

CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES.

Clearing House loan certificates, which were first issued in November, 1860, are temporary loans made by the Clearing House Association to its members for the purpose of settling Clearing House balances. The certificates are negotiable, as a rule, only among the Clearing House banks, and do not appear in general circulation. Their value consists in the fact that they take the place of money in settlements at the Clearing House, and the volume of currency is expanded by this means to the full amount of the certificates issued.

The banks to which they are issued pay interest on them at rates varying from 6 to 9 per cent a year. Large balances against any bank in the Clearing House Association can be settled by their use, and the bank allowed to retain its cash to meet other demands. The Clearing House banks are protected against any loss from the use of these certificates by the fact that they are issued only on the deposit with the Clearing House committee of acceptable securities.

The first issue of these certificates, in 1860, aggregated \$7,375,000. The last certificates of this issue were cancelled in March, 1861, and in the following September a new lot was put out. The total issue on this occasion amounted to \$22,585,000 and the last certificates were called in April, 1862. Other issues occurred in 1862, 1864, 1873, 1884, 1899 and 1893. The total number for these years was \$132,814,000.

It is believed by bankers favoring the plan that an issue of \$50,000,000 would be the outside limit of what would be required on the present emergency.

CALL MONEY EASIER.

The general feeling of apprehension in the call money market which existed on Thursday was not nearly so marked yesterday. Brokers realized that owing to the concerted action of the large lenders and the necessary delay in making up the pool, offerings of money could not be sent into the Stock Exchange to be loaned at the money post very early in the forenoon.

There was no calling yesterday of the pool loans made on Thursday afternoon, aggregating \$25,000,000, and the borrowing brokers obtained renewals, carrying over until Monday, at 20 per cent.

There was no money lent at the money post in the Stock Exchange until 12 o'clock. The First National Bank sent in the first block of \$2,000,000, which was lent at 50 per cent. Between 1 and 2 o'clock other amounts were lent on the board by various other institutions and banking houses, notably \$1,500,000 from the Chase National Bank, which sum was also lent at 50 per cent by Mr. Morris, of Morris, Smith & Davenport; and \$400,000 from the Liberty National Bank, which was lent at the same figure. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. lent in \$500,000 amounts about \$500,000, and other scattering amounts, none of large size, came in during the same period.

About 2:30 o'clock the pool organized by J. P. Morgan & Co. again sent in through Halsted & Hodges, Van Emburgh & Atterbury and Mann, Bill & Ware a block of money for lending on call, which went at the uniform rate of 50 per cent, and apparently totaled about \$15,000,000. A good deal of money was wanted after the close by various houses, but many loans were arranged privately by money brokers from the pool, owing to the confusion which existed at the post in the last fifteen minutes of trading.

It is understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. have given emphatic notice to the brokers whose urgent needs for money were met out of the \$25,000,000 sent into the Stock Exchange on Thursday and the \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 furnished yesterday, that these funds shall not be used by the brokers or their customers for operations on the bear side or for trading on margin, the purpose of the Morgan house, and the seven banks associated with it in this money pool being specifically to afford relief to the brokerage houses on their present market commitments.

There has been apparent in the stock market