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BANKS TO START ANEW!

The Sixth National Will Open To-morrow.

THE EQUITABLE TO-DAY, MAYBE.

Weighty Sunday Conferences Over a Very Tangled Tangle Indeed.

Simmons, Leland, and a Number of National Banks Represented, as Well as the Equitable—The Western National Had Become the Majority Stockholder in the Sixth and Brought Leland to Its Terms—Financiering With a Big F—It Doesn't Let Pell and Claassen Out of Jail—Will Leland Resume His Presidency?—A Swap of Assets—The Commercial National's Illegal Loan.

Unless some unforeseen obstacle arises, the doors of the Sixth National Bank will be opened to-morrow morning by the old board of officers. If the doors are opened the vaults will contain ample funds to meet all demands, and there will be nothing visible to suggest that the old institution was for a few days at the mercy of the most reckless "bankers" who ever controlled a big New York bank. The Equitable Bank will probably open to-day and pay all demands from depositors. This felicitous result will be the fruit of an extraordinary Sunday conference, at which bank men and lawyers struggled for hours with diversified interests which at first seemed impossible of adjustment. The facts there brought out and the arrangements made have changed the situation. The object sought was a compromise between practically all the conflicting interests. The man most of all anxious to secure this was no other than James A. Simmons, who has been credited with being the brains and the capital of the whole raid on the Sixth National Bank. There were represented also ex-President Charles H. Leland, the minority stockholders, and the depositors of the Sixth National, the banks which have made loans upon the stock of the bank formerly held by Mr. Leland, and the concerns which hold, by purchase or as collateral, some of the bonds which were among the assets of the bank.

The meetings were chiefly at the New York Club and lasted from 3 in the afternoon until late last night. The proceedings were, of course, private, and it was not intended that even the fact that the conference was held should be made known. Simmons was not present personally, nor was Leland, but both men were represented, and they awaited the result with a great deal of anxiety.

These important facts were brought out at the outset

All the 145 shares of the capital stock of the Sixth National Bank which Mr. Leland sold to Simmons, Claassen, and the others are now in the custody of President Jordan of the Western National Bank.

The Commercial National Bank had lent to James A. Simmons, in violation of law, $45,500 upon 500 shares of the Sixth National Bank, worth at par $50,000. The Commercial Bank has a capital of $500,000, and any loan made to one person in excess of ten per cent. thereof ($50,000) is illegal and a forfeiture of charter is the penalty.

This loan was assigned yesterday by the Commercial Bank to the Western or to Mr. Leland.

The advance of $500,000 by Mr. Leland for the security of the depositors of the Sixth National was made upon such terms that it was really an assumption of an obligation amounting to only about $100,000.

SIMMONS' OFFER.

Difficulties arose at every step in discussing terms of a general settlement. It was stated on behalf of Simmons that he would gladly surrender the stock, now of uncertain value, to Mr. Leland if that gentleman would pay the $650,000 he received for it to the bank. This seems to involve a trade by which the bank would take the cash in lieu of its lost securities.

Bank Examiner Hepburn, who was at the conference, said that $160,000 (one gentleman quoted the amount at $100,000) would enable the bank to meet all its obligations, except to its stockholders on their shares. According to the terms of Mr. Leland's payment of $60,000 this liability (maximum $160,000) is all that he has assumed, and the balance must be returned to him. The question then arises as to what Mr. Leland was willing to do to repair damages in addition to this possible call upon him for $160,000. Most of the gentlemen at the conference thought he should turn in the whole sum of $650,000 which he had received, take back his stock, and thus restore the bank to almost the same condition, except the shock to the confidence of depositors, that it was in before the wreck.

LELAND OBJECTS.

Mr. Leland's counsel was not willing to accede to this. Such a course would put upon his shoulders the gross loss of the bank, and he thought some part of the burden should be assumed by the others involved. Simmons's offer to surrender the stock amounted to nothing in his opinion, because unless Leland should make good the assets of the bank the stock would not be worth much. On the contrary, if no assistance came from Leland to the bank an assessment on the stock would undoubtedly be ordered by the Comptroller of the Currency, in order to raise money to pay the depositors. In that case, Simmons's stock, or whosoever it was or might become, would become a claim against the owner, instead of an asset. It was argued, therefore, on behalf of Mr. Leland, that Simmons should do more than simply surrender stock which he admitted was, under the circumstances, of so uncertain value.

It was said that Simmons didn't know what had become of the $434,000 of the bank's bonds which are still missing, but it was said that $100,000 had been located. They are held as collateral, but where no one who attended the conference would say. The Western National, which, by the way, has more at stake than any of the national banks involved except the Sixth itself, has made loans on stock in the Sixth and also on stock in the Equitable. The Third National is said to be involved on loans to the amount of $40,000 or $50,000. This, however, is not a serious matter for the Third, although it enables the managers of that bank in the ranks of those who are extremely desirous to see value restored to the shares of the sixth's capital stock.

The object which it was sought most earnestly by the conference to attain was to reach a basis of settlement in time to arrange for opening the Sixth National for business this morning. But it was slow work. There was some interesting figuring on the point what Mr. Leland might accomplish with the $650,000 he had received for his stock. Of the minority stock about 500 shares are held by his brother and others of the family. If he reimbursed the holders of the remaining 500 shares, at $300 per share, it would require $150,000. To pay the depositors would require at most $160,000 above the present resources of the bank. The amount loaned by banks on the stock which Mr. Leland sold is perhaps $100,000. If Mr. Leland paid all these three items there would remain $240,000 of his $650,000. To follow out another plan. If he accepted Simmons's offer to restore to him his stock on condition that he pay over the $650,000 to the bank, then the bank's assets would be almost as valuable as they were before the disaster, and accordingly Mr. Leland's 1,035 shares, which would be again in his possession, would be worth nearly $300 each, or a total of $300,000. The net result to Mr. Leland would be simply a loss of his great gain and the gaining of a very ugly bit of experience.

PRESIDENT JORDAN'S EFFORTS IN SETTLEMENT.

Every chase of the case was considered, and the matter was argued until nearly midnight. Finally President Jordan of the Western National got tired and brought the matter to a sharp crisis. He said to the representative of Mr. Leland in effect:

"I hold in my possession a majority of the stock of the Sixth National Bank, and I propose to hold Mr. Leland to a full accounting of all its assets and resources."

That settled it. The aggressive attitude of Mr. Jordan was fortified by an exposition of what he considered to be his legal rights in the premises, and within a few minutes general terms of a settlement were agreed to. Just what the details are no one who attended the conference, which had finally adjourned to the New York Club, would say.

THE EQUITABLE TO RESUME.

Representatives of the Equitable Bank were also in the consultation, and it was agreed that the three certified checks issued of that bank when the Sixth National holds should not be presented. As the Equitable is otherwise solvent, it was promptly decided to open its doors for business this morning if nothing arises to prevent it.

Before the news got out last night the State official conversant with the condition of the Equitable Bank said that it seemed to him that the depositors ought to get all their money. The deposits were only $31,000 and there were $156,000 of good assets. The principal liability was the $108,000 due other banks, and that was made up chiefly of the certified checks which were given by Pell, Wallack & Co. in part settlement for the bonds sold. The Sixth National took them without giving consideration for them and under a receivership would have had to wait and take its chances after the depositors were satisfied.

All the evening Mr. Jordan and his associates of the conference had been in telegraphic communication with the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington in the hope that such progress might be made as would make it possible to open the doors of the Sixth National this morning. But as the evening wore on it became evident that the time was too short. Even after the general arrangements were decided on there remained a great deal of detail. It will be necessary to elect a new Board of Directors and a new President of the Sixth National, in the absence of Mr. Claassen, besides transferring back to some of the old directors sufficient stock to qualify them to serve. This could not be done on Sunday, nor could it be accomplished before banking hours this morning. So it was decided to devote to-day to making all necessary arrangements, and to-morrow morning the bank will be open for business. It is not definitely stated that Mr. Leland will resume the President's chair, but such is the impression among those acquainted with the situation.

PELL AND CLAASSEN DON'T ESCAPE.

It was distinctly agreed at the conference that the compromise reached in no way affected the criminal cases against Claassen and Pell. No criminal charge has yet been made against Simmons, and his friends declare that none can be legally made. At all events nothing was said one way or the other upon this point in the conclusion reached. Simmons's offer to give up the stock was accepted. It is said that the loans he got on it have been paid. A friend of Simmons who attended the conference said:

"According to the agreement reached, the only man who seems to lose anything is Simmons. He gives up stock which cost him about $100,000 and gets little in return. He hasn't got the missing bonds. I think he is relieved of liability on the loans he raised on the stock by the terms of the settlement and that is all. Simmons is a very much maligned man. He isn't a rascal. He simply bit off more than he could chew. I have thought for a long time that he would make either a tremendous success or an enormous failure."

COMPTROLLER LACEY HEARS ABOUT IT.

Comptroller of the Currency Lacey said to THE SUN correspondent at Washington late last night:

"Negotiations are in progress which will, I hope, result in the resumption of business by the Sixth National Bank. Just when or how this will be done I cannot say to-night. It is probable, however, that the bank will reopen very soon, if at all. I have not as yet consented to its being opened to-morrow, but shall very gladly do so if the conditions are complied with, which will enable me to do so with safety, and protect the interests of all creditors and shareholders. I have from the first urged parties interested to arrange for resumption, and hope to bring it about."

THIS IS OFFICIAL.

The official announcement of the compromise reached yesterday was sent to the newspapers at midnight last night in the following form:

Mr. Leland has arranged to enable the Sixth National Bank to resume business, which will be done as soon as the necessary formalities can be gone through with.

EDWARD KING.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL'S CONFERENCE.

The position of the Commercial National Bank naturally attracts much attention and comment. The President last evening issued the following statement, defining its dealings with Simmons:

In view of the incorrect statements published in this morning's papers I deem it proper to make public the facts in connection with the loan to James A. Simmons by the Commercial National Bank.

On the 29th of January a demand loan was made to Mr. Simmons, who had been a depositor in the bank for four years, for $45,500, with 500 shares of the capital stock of the Sixth National Bank pledged as collateral security. At that time $250 per share was bid for the stock at the New York Stock Exchange. Said loan has since been paid. I will also state that the Commercial National Bank holds ample security for all other indebtedness of Mr. Simmons which does not exceed $200,000, and therefore cannot lose a dollar if he should prove insolvent.

OLIVER ARCHER,
President Commercial National Bank.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1890.

The significant feature of this letter seems to be that it makes full admission of a violation of section 5200 of the banking laws, which forbids liability in excess of 10 per cent. of the capital stock on the part of any one individual to a national bank. Cashier Flannagan said yesterday that the loan to Simmons on the Sixth National stock was made on the last day the latter bank was open and it was made for one day only. The amount loaned was only about 33 per cent. of the price bid for the stock, and as there was no suspicion that the bank was weak it seemed an absolutely safe loan to make.

THE LENOX HILL.

The depositors and other creditors of the Lenox Hill Bank seem to be left out in the cold in yesterday's deals. They may, profit, however, in the same way that the Equitable has done—in the cancellation of the certified checks for $100,000 which the Sixth National holds. This would reduce the excess of liabilities over assets to about $75,000. Notices were posted on the door of the Lenox Hill Bank yesterday calling meetings of the depositors to be held this morning one at 9:30 at the bank (by what authority is not known) and another at 10 o'clock at Arnstein's, Seventy-second street and First avenue. Another call is out for a meeting of depositors in Lenox Hall, Seventy-second street and Third avenue, on Tuesday evening.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Leland's representative at the conference was Lawyer Charles W. Wetmore. He said this morning that the Sixth National Bank would be ready to open at 10 o'clock this morning—that is, that the funds would be brought from down-town in sufficient amount to make the bank solvent according to the figures of Examiner Hepburn. Mr. Hepburn will make a formal examination to-day, and certify to the solvency of the bank. The stockholders will meet at 11 o'clock probably at the Western National Bank to reorganize the Board of Directors and elect a temporary President. Mr. Leland is willing to take the presidency, Mr. Wetmore announced positively that Mr. Leland had agreed to buy back his stock for $650,000. The official consent of the Comptroller of the Currency having been obtained the bank will resume business on Tuesday.

REMEDIES OF THE STATE BANK DEPOSITORS.

The process of untangling and winding up the affairs of the Lenox Hill and Equitable Banks will be continued to-day. Ex-Judge Maynard, the representative of the Attorney-General, who has been in the city since Friday, was asleep this morning to have receives appointed for both banks. It may be that he will omit this proceeding in respect to the Equitable. Mr. N. G. Gerety of 103 East Seventy-second street writes to THE SUN as follows:

If I were possessed of the necessary facts will you please sue for the information of the depositors of the Long Island Bank that liability attaches under the state law to the directors, stockholders and officials generally of the defunct bank? As THE SUN was the first newspaper to sound the note of warning I make this appeal to you, as up to the present time there appears to be a painful lack of enlightenment on the part of the public as to their rights as depositors in State banks that is, in case of dereliction on the part of the officers of these institutions. Some of the officials of the concern has been apprehended.

The action of the Attorney-General, who will apply to-day for a receiver for the Lenox, will offer the surest means of enforcing the civil rights of both the depositors and the innocent stockholders against any of the officers or directors of the banks who have committed wrongs. The principal loss to both banks seems to have arisen from an overcertification of checks. Overcertification by a national bank is expressly made a crime by the National Banking act, and in a State bank it is a crime also according to an elaborate opinion of Deputy Attorney-General Rice when he was Attorney-General. The cashiers of these two banks were guilty primarily, but they were employees. Every director or officer of the banks who was privy to their actions is responsible civilly for whatever loss may have occurred. It will be the duty of the receiver to sue. Any depositor or stockholder can, however, sue for his own loss, or he can sue for the joint losses of all, including the bank.

It is no part of the duty of either the Bank Superintendent or the Attorney-General to begin criminal proceedings. That is the duty of the District Attorney when the matter is properly brought before him. This can be done by any citizen. All he needs to do is to swear that he believes, and his reason to believe, that a crime has been committed by a person that he names. He can take his application for a warrant to any Police Justice or he can make it to the District Attorney. Upon the examination of the accused, his accuser may subpœna the State examiners, the books of the bank, and it's cashier or any of its officers whom he believes to have a knowledge of the transactions.

Philip J. Curry, a brother of Alderman Curry, is going to apply at the Yorkville Court to-day for warrants for the arrest of President Wallack and Cashier Van Zandt of the Lenox Hill Bank. A State official who spoke of this last night said:

"I think it would be a great mistake to proceed against the cashiers of these banks. They are, without doubt, technically guilty; but what they did is done every day by the cashiers of the most conservative banks in town. Since the smash-up both Van Zandt and Courter have given us every bit of help they could. In fact, it was a hint from Van Zandt which put Cashier Colston on the watch, and enabled the latter to warn the Clearing House Committee in time to save the banks from being utterly looted."

MR. BLAINE'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

The Fourth Death in His Family Within the Past Thirty-five Days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Coppinger, eldest daughter of Secretary Blaine, and wife of Lieut.-Col. John J. Coppinger, Eighteenth Infantry, died at 5:27 this morning of congestion of the brain, at her father's residence, the old Seward mansion, on Madison place. She was unconscious for hours before her death, which it was known at midnight could not be very long delayed. All the immediate members of the family were present at the last moment. Col. Coppinger arrived here from Columbus, Ohio, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and was with his wife from that time until she passed away.

This is the fourth bereavement in the family of Secretary Blaine within the past thirty-five days, and is the second one of his children to die within that time from illness brought on by attacks of the grip. Mrs. Coppinger was first taken ill with an attack of the prevailing epidemic in December. She recovered and came on to Washington to attend Mr. Walker Blaine's funeral. A relapse occurred and brain trouble, from which Mrs. Coppinger had suffered at various times, soon appeared. She was dangerously ill on Thursday, but showed improvement on Friday, her system responding well to medical treatment. On Saturday, however, the brain trouble became greatly aggravated and she became gradually weaker until death occurred.

The news of the death became known early in the day, and the President, the members of the Cabinet, and a large number of friends called to express their sympathy. The funeral will probably take place on Tuesday from St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, and the interment will be in Oak Hill Cemetery. Father Tom Sherman, son of Gen. Sherman, is expected to conduct the services. Mrs. Coppinger was 30 years of age, and married Col. Coppinger about seven years ago. She leaves two children, both boys.

HIS THROAT TORN BY A DOG.

Young Tom Beck's Midnight Encounter with a Huge Intruder.

John Beck has a saloon on Kingsbridge road, near 197th street, and lives in apartments over the saloon. On Friday he entertained a strange guest there. The new arrival was a huge dog with a shaggy coat of white hair, spotted with yellow. It made friends with the entire family, and Mr. Beck fastened it up in an outhouse at night, thinking the owner would come along and claim it. No one came, and on Saturday Beck turned the dog into the street. It disappeared down the road.

The entrance to the apartments up stairs is at the side of the house. The door must have been left open when the family retired on Saturday night. The saloon keeper's brother Thomas, a lad 16 years old, heard a noise in the hallway, and went down stairs to see who was there. The strange dog had pushed the door open and walked in. As Thomas reached the hallway the dog sprang at him, knocking him down, and followed up the attack by burying his teeth in the left side of the boy's throat. John Beck heard the noise, and found the dog standing over the injured lad uttering low angry growls. John seized the dog and shoved him out the door. The dog did not resist him at all. Thomas was unconscious, or nearly so. There were three deep cuts in his throat where the dog's teeth had pierced the flesh. The wounds were cauterized. The injured boy is very weak and has been able to eat little or nothing. Policeman Cunys killed the dog.

While Eleanor Anderson, the 11-year-old daughter of a widow living at 6 East Thirty-eighth street, was playing with a young Newfoundland dog on Park avenue on Saturday, the dog bit her in the hip. The wound was very slight, but Mrs. Anderson complained to Davot & Takners, confectioners at Thirty-second street and Fourth avenue, the owners of the dog, and they agreed to have it shot. The dog had previously bitten a little boy, the son of a customer of the firm. The dog was killed by a policeman of Captain Ryan's station.

A NUN'S ROMANCE.

She Elopes with a Young Man who was to Have Married Her Sister.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A romantic story of the elopement and marriage of a nun from Notre Dame College, in this city, has just come to light. Sister Margaret Mary was the name which Cora La Thanune assumed two years ago, when she took the black veil and became a teacher in Notre Dame College which is opposite the old mission Dolores Church in the suburbs. Her father is a French florist, and she has two sisters, one married.

The unmarried sister, Berthe, was recently engaged to Charles Perkins, an iron moulder. Berthe and her betrothed paid several visits to Cora, and young Perkins seemed greatly struck with the nun. Berthe noticed his infatuation and her quarrel upon the day the three went together to inspect the new house which Perkins was furnishing for his intended bride. Berthe's jealousy flamed out and she asked him to decide between them. He chose the nun and the younger sister acquiesced.

One stormy night two weeks ago the convent sisters found that Margaret Mary had disappeared. They could get no clue to her, but last night she was found in the new cottage with her husband. From his story and that of the sister it seems Cora obtained a dispensation from the Mother Superior release her from her vows, and also one from the Archbishop. They kept her secret. They were married, and after a brief honeymoon returned to the house that had been furnished for the younger sister. Berthe does not seem to mind her failure to get married. She says it was better to give up her lover than to make two people wretched.

Thrashed His Sweetheart's Father.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 2.—At the Trace Creek (Wayne county) M. E. Church a revival has been in progress, and there has been a large attendance. John Smith has been persistent in escorting Edith Ball, daughter of O. W. Ball, against her father's wishes. To-night Ball met Smith at the church and attempted to take his daughter away. Smith knocked him down and beat him, inflicting terrible injuries, which may result fatally.

The Bodies of the Entombed Miners Found.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 2.—The bodies of the entombed miners in the Nottingham shaft were found at 4 o'clock this morning, and were taken out horribly burned. Joseph Jones, a miner, is so badly injured that he will die before morning, making the seventh victim. The interior of the mine in the vicinity of the explosion is a wreck.

Burglars Assault a Clergyman.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—The Rev. C. T. Phillips, a Presbyterian minister, was assaulted by burglars in his study in the Presbyterian church last night. He was beaten until he was unconscious and was then robbed. The burglars escaped.

Justice O'Hagan Killed by a Fall.

Justice of the Peace Henry O'Hagan of Belleville, N. J., was killed on Saturday afternoon by falling thirty-eight feet from a ladder at the Hendricks copper mill in that place. He was 26 years old, and had been employed by Hendricks Bros. for a dozen years. He leaves a wife and four children. Gov. Abbett appointed him a Justice during his last term.

$107,773,150 Due Depositors.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—As shown by a compilation in the State Banking Department the total amount due depositors from the twenty-four savings banks and institutions in New York City on Dec. 31 last was $107,773,150.24.

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure. For twenty-five years the standard.—Adv.

EDITOR DREYFUS WOUNDED.

HE IS SHOT IN THE ARM IN A DUEL WITH THE MARQUIS DE MORES.

The Editor Demands Another Chance, but Faints from Loss of Blood—Both Men Declare that Their Honor is Satisfied.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Marquis de Mores, well known in New York and the Western States in connection with a gigantic but unsuccessful dressed beef enterprise, feeling insulted by certain articles in *La Nation*, sent his friends, MM. Feuillant and Dion, to M. Dreyfus, the editor of that journal, to demand satisfaction. The gentlemen were referred by M. Dreyfus to MM. Lockroy and Pichon. No other accommodation proving practicable, arrangements were made for a hostile meeting. The weapons chosen were pistols, and it was agreed that six shots should be exchanged, and if neither party was touched the seconds should decide whether the duel should proceed. The distance was to be twenty metres.

The fight took place at 11¾ o'clock this morning on the Belgian frontier, near Commines. The Marquis was cool and calm; the editor was somewhat nervous, but showed no signs of fear.

At the first fire M. Dreyfus was struck in the left arm, the ball burying itself in the biceps, but not breaking the bone.

The bullet was immediately extracted by the surgeon, and, although there was a considerable effusion of blood, the wounded man, finding his right arm was not disabled, demanded that the fight should be continued.

While the seconds were consulting M. Dreyfus fainted from the loss of blood, whereupon the physicians of both parties declared that the gravity of the wound rendered him *hors de combat*.

This put an end to the contest, the principals declaring themselves satisfied. M. Dreyfus was removed to a hotel. The whole party will return to Paris to-morrow.

GOV. JANSSEN'S TOUR.

He Travels 4,000 Miles on a Journey of Inspection on the Upper Congo.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2. — Governor-General Janssen of the Congo State, who left Borna on July 14 for a tour of inspection on the Upper Congo, returned to Leopoldville on Dec. 10, having travelled about 4,000 miles, mostly by steamboat. He has also done a little exploring, as he ascended the Lomami river beyond the furthest point reached by Delcommune, and discovered that its navigation is interrupted by rapids at 4° 27' south latitude. It had been thought the river might be navigable for at least 200 miles further south, but, as it is, the river forms, with the Congo, the longest stretch of uninterrupted waterways in the Congo basin, as steamers can travel over 1,500 miles from Leopoldville to the rapids of the Lomami.

Gov. Janssen has made treaties with a large number of chiefs, who have agreed to conform to the laws of the State, and stop the practice of human sacrifices. He has also ordered the establishment of a number of new posts in the cataract region along the line of the proposed railroad in order that the work of building the road already begun, may be pushed forward without any interference on the part of the natives.

ONE POUND NOTES.

A Report that the Bank of England Will Not Issue Them After All.

From Dunlap's Cable News Company.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Bank of England refuses to permit the printing of one pound notes. A part of the bank's directors have joined with the London and Provincial bankers in opposing the issuance of a pound currency and have informed Mr. Goschen of their intention to use every effort to defeat the bill he has introduced.

Mr. Goschen is undeterred by this and says he will persist in pushing the bill, although he is ready to abandon the ten-shilling currency.

The political economist Giffen, who was interviewed on this subject, says that the issue of one pound notes, redeemable in silver, would have no effect, near or remote, on the price of silver, and that the idea that banks would buy silver on account of the increased paper currency is sheer nonsense, and he cannot understand how the American press could receive such reports with anything but ridicule.

Gladstone Favors Selling Liquors at Cost Price.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In the new Coventry magazine, *The Three Spires*, a clergyman says that in a chat, at the time of the debate on the Local Government bill, Mr. Gladstone said he was confident that the conscience of the people would not allow publicans to be deprived of a livelihood without compensation. He suggested that surviving licenses be heavily taxed, and favored the Swedish system of selling liquors at cost price, so that publicans would have no interest in the sale.

A Political Row at a Circus.

LISBON, Feb. 2.—During a circus performance here to-day the clowns represented Major Serno Pinto and Castellar, and burlesqued the struggle on the Shire.

The audience became frenzied with anger and started in to mob the show. They seized and tore down the bans and were only stopped from the most extreme conduct by the police. As it was, the circus was wrecked. Many arrests have been made.

The Anglo-Portuguese Dispute.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the Czar has summoned to St. Petersburg Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London, to report upon the Anglo-Portuguese dispute.

The Portuguese Consul in the Transvaal has published a proclamation declaring Portugal's absolute sovereignty over northeast Mashonaland.

A Meeting of Potentates.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—It is reported in official quarters here, that Emperor William of Germany, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of Sweeden will attend the military manœuvres at Krasnoe-Selo during the present year.

The Government intends to simplify the law relating to the founding of public companies.

Banking in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 2.—A Government decree revising the banking law has just been issued. According to this, the republic will be divided into four banking districts, and the total issue of paper currency will be limited to two hundred million milreis.

Italy's Troops Withdraw From Adowa.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The *Riforma* says that Russia has made no reservation in reference to the Italy-Abyssinian treaty. The Italian troops have left Adowa, and recrossed the Mareb into Italian territory.

Hanover an Imperial City.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—An imperial order has been issued giving Hanover the rank of an Imperial Capital Residenz, like Berlin, Potsdam, or Breslau.

Deceaville Elected Senator.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A second ballot for Senator was taken in the Department of Seine-et-Oise to-day, and resulted in the election of M. Deceaville.

"Otello" in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Verdi's "Otello" was produced at the opera house here last night and made a brilliant success.

The Emperor will Go to Bismarck's Dinner.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—It is announced that the Emperor William will attend Prince Bismarck's parliamentary dinner on Tuesday next.

Mrs. Langtry Better.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Langtry, who has pneumonia, passed a fair night, and her condition is now favorable.

Marie Halton in Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Miss Marie Halton, the actress, has gone to Paris with a retinue of footmen and maids.

THE REV. DR. CUYLER TO RESIGN.

A Surprise to the Members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, surprised his congregation yesterday by announcing his intention to resign the pastorate in April. Notice had been given that Dr. Cuyler would speak on some special subject, but it was not known that he meant to leave the pulpit. Immediately after the sermon, Dr. Cuyler read this announcement:

"Nearly thirty years have elapsed since I assumed the pastoral charge of Lafayette Avenue Church. In April, 1860, it was a small band of 140 members. By the continual blessings of heaven that little flock has grown into one of the largest and most useful and powerful churches in the Presbyterian denomination; it is the third in point of numbers in the United States. This church now has 2,330 members. It maintains two mission chapels, has 1,600 in its Sunday schools, and is paying the salaries of three ministers in this city and two missionaries in the South. For several years it has led all the churches of Brooklyn in its contributions to foreign, home, and city missions, and it is surpassed by no other in wide and varied Christian work. Every sitting in this spacious building has its occupant. Our morning audiences have never been larger than they are this winter. This church has always been to me like a beloved child. I have given to it thirty years of hard and happy labor, and it is my present desire that its harmony may remain undisturbed and its prosperity may remain unbroken.

"For a long time I have intended that my thirtieth anniversary should be the terminal point of my present pastorate. I shall then have served this beloved flock for an ordinary human generation, and the time has now come for me to transfer this sacred trust to some one who—in God's providence—may have thirty years of vigorous work before him and not behind him. If God spares my life to the first Sabbath of April it is my purpose to surrender this pulpit back into your hands. And I shall endeavor to cooperate with you in the search and selection of the right man to stand in it.

"I will not trust myself to-day to speak of the sharp pang it has cost me to sever a connection that has been to me one of unalloyed harmony and happiness. When the proper time comes I shall speak freely of all such things; and in the mean time let us continue in the blessed Master's work, and leave our future entirely to His all-wise and ever-loving care. On the walls of this dear church the eyes of the angels have always seen it written: 'I, the Lord, do keep it; I will water it every moment, lest any hurt it. I will keep it night and day.' It only remains for me to say that after forty-four years of uninterrupted ministerial labors it is but reasonable for me to ask for relief from a strain that may soon become too heavy for me to bear."

Dr. Cuyler has been annoyed of late years by increasing deafness, and a natural harshness of voice has been aggravated by bronchial trouble so as to make his enunciation indistinct. These symptoms of physical weakness and the added labor of magazine writing are the only causes assigned by church members for Dr. Cuyler's resignation. When he formally presents his resignation to the Trustees it will doubtless be accepted. It is expected that he will be made pastor emeritus.

Dr. Cuyler was born at Aurora, this State, on Jan. 10, 1822. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1846. In 1844 he married the daughter of the Hon. John Mathiot of Ohio. He was called to a church in Burlington, N. J., in 1846. In 1849 he took charge of a church in Trenton, which he left in 1853 to become the pastor of the Market Street Church, in this city. In the spring of 1861 he was made pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, which dedicated the present edifice in Lafayette avenue and South Oxford street on March 16, 1862, and took the name of the Lafayette Avenue Church.

DEMOCRATS IN CONTROL.

The Elizabeth Common Council Turns Out the Republicans.

ELIZABETH, Feb. 2.—There was an uproar in the Elizabeth City Council last night owing to the Democratic majority of the Board endeavoring to oust all the Republican officeholders. This was to have been done on Jan. 1, but owing to one Democrat bolting it could not be accomplished then. This member has since returned to the fold. The Democrats last night elected Sergeant William Eckerson Overseer of the Poor, Frank Poda Sealer of Weights and Measures, Morris Hetfield Judge of the Police Court, Dr. F. B. Grier and Dr. E. B. O'Tilely City Physicians.

The Republican members left their seats and refused to vote, asserting that the action of the Democrats in removing the Overseer of the Poor was illegal because he was an honorably discharged veteran of the war. They also denied the Council had no right to elect city physicians, as the Legislature of 1889 passed a law conferring that power on the Mayor. The Democrats tried to remove another veteran, Capt. Morris Matson, Clerk of the Market, but failed, three Democrats bolting and casting blanks. The Republicans mean to carry the issue to the Supreme Court.

A Clergyman on the Newspapers.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The Rev. Albert H. Sudebaker preached to-night in the First English Lutheran Church on "The Newspapers," which he thought occupied probably the most prominent place in modern thought. In the furtherance of knowledge and the stay and destruction of ignorance its value and power are incalculable. The discovery and enthronement of all truth finds no truer friend nor greater helper than the newspaper, and institutions peculiarly American must acknowledge no small indebtedness to it. And who shall say what it does for the Church? It enlarges the horizon of its readers, broadens their view, liberalizes their thought, makes the theoretical brotherhood of man a present fact, contracts the world day by day, and so assists in furthering the universal dominion of Christ. In a clean, live, progressive and aggressive press is found the pulpit's most valuable adjunct to-day.

Poisoned Two Girls Instead of Rats.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—J. W. Shletz, a baker, sprinkled a pound of arsenic on some of his heavy cake, and tossed it on the floor of his shop to kill rats. This morning two little girls, aged 6 and 8 years, Minnie and Annie Brock, walked in the shop, and seeing the cake, picked it up and ate it. They were taken instantly sick, and died to-night. Shletz was arrested.

White 'Longshoremen Desert the Negroes.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—The race problem assumed a new phase to-day when the white 'longshoremen of the city seceded from the parent organization and formed an independent organization. The 'Longshoremen's Protective Union here has a membership of about 500, most of whom are negroes. The white members of the union complain that they have no show, and hence the secession. About twenty white men signed the roll to-day and many others are expected to come into the association, which will meet again on the 5th inst.

Strike of Cigarmakers Against a Cut.

About 500 cigarmakers in the employ of Kerbs & Spies, 1,053 second avenue, will not, it is said, go to work this morning. They were notified by the firm on Saturday, they say, that wages would be reduced from $2.50 to $2 a thousand, or 25 per cent. The employees belong to no union. A meeting was held, from which a committee was instructed to go and see the firm and try to arrange some sort of a settlement. No conclusion was reached, and the employees say that they will not return to work to-day.

The firm say that this is the dull season in the cigar trade, and that very nearly all the manufacturers are suspending work. Rather than deprive the cigarmakers altogether of work they had offered the alternative of working at a reduced price. The firm understood that about 250 employees had accepted the terms.

The First Independent Faith Cure Church.

The First Independent Faith Cure Church of Jersey City was organized yesterday in the building formerly occupied by the Church of the First Born in Erie and Sixth streets by the Rev. William Albert Phillips who used to be pastor of the Fleet Memorial Church on the Hill. The church is independent of all the other faith cure churches in the city. There were three services held yesterday. Prayer meetings conducted the first in the morning and a testimony meeting in the afternoon.

Fast Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Parlor car service. Station foot of Liberty st.—Adv.

THE POLICE AND THE STREETS.

Shopkeepers and Housekeepers to be Notified Not to Sweep Dirt into the Gutters.

Beginning to-day the police of the town are going to take a fresh start in helping to keep the streets clean. Commissioner Loomis, the new Chief of the Street Cleaning Bureau, had a consultation on Friday with the Police Commissioners, and on Saturday the latter summoned all the Captains to headquarters and President McLean repeated to them official instructions that had been agreed upon with the Street Cleaning Commissioner. Yesterday the Captains in turn repeated these instructions to their patrolmen.

The instructions require patrolmen to notify storekeepers, to-day, to-morrow, and on Wednesday, that they must not sweep the dirt from their stores and sidewalks into the gutters. If the storekeepers continue to violate the ordinance after the third warning they are to be arrested for each violation. House owners are to be notified in a similar way not to put ash cans outside the stoop line, or to fill the cans so that they will overflow. The house owners are to be further instructed that in case of snow-storms they must clean out the gutters as well as the sidewalks.

The new Street Cleaning Commissioner told the Police Commissioners that he intended to furnish all ash cart drivers with canvas covers for their carts, to prevent ashes and other refuse being scattered by the wind from the loaded cart. He suggested that the police arrest every driver found driving a loaded ash cart without a cover, and promised that such a driver would be discharged from the city employ at once.

KILLED HIS WIFE AND A BOY.

He Shoots Them Because He Heard That They Were Too Intimate.

MARIANA, Ark., Feb. 2.—Meagre details of a double and possibly a triple murder near Alligator Bayou in this county reached here this morning. On last Saturday morning John Kelley, a timber man employed near Alligator Bayou, heard that his wife, from whom he had been separated about a year, and a boy 19 years of age were too intimate.

He went to his wife's house, which he had been forbidden to enter, found the boy and Mrs. Kelley at the house, and at once opened fire on the boy, shooting him several times and killing him instantly. Mrs. Kelley retaliated by firing twice at her husband, who then turned his attention to her, killing her also. Kelley's wounds were only slight.

He went to the house of a young neighbor named Owens, made him saddle his horse and start out with him, ostensibly to go to Forest City to give himself up. As nothing has been heard from them at Forest City, it is feared Kelley has also murdered him. Officers are on the lookout for Kelley, and if he is in eastern Arkansas he will doubtless soon be captured.

THE WAESLAND CATCHES IT.

A Tidal Wave Washes her Decks and Sweeps Two Officers Into the Sea.

The steamship Waesland, Capt. Grant, from Antwerp on Jan. 18, arrived here last night after a rough time of it with westerly gales all the way over. The decks were flooded on Jan. 23 and the engines were stopped for two hours for repairs. On the next day there was a terrific storm, and at noon a tidal wave swept the decks, stove in the forward wheelhouse and port lifeboat, and swept overboard the fourth officer and quartermaster.

The storm continued with tremendous seas on the 25th, washing the decks. The engines were again stopped for three hours for repairs, and on the 29th two hours and a half more was lost by the same trouble.

On Jan. 29 the Waesland passed an iceberg 400 feet long and 200 feet high, and on the next