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MONEY STILL HELD TIGHT.

THERE IS PLENTY OF IT, BUT LOANS ARE HARD TO GET.

Some Banks and Firms Lending at 6 Per Cent., While Other Lenders Put Up the Rate—Two More Failures Caused by the Stringency—A Bear Raid on Several Stocks—Cannot the Banks Do Better?

Yesterday in Wall street was comparatively uneventful. Two failures were announced at the Stock Exchange, one which had been half expected for a week or ten days, and the other of an individual broker, whose business and operations have been modest for some time. Neither affected the market. The trading in stocks was not as extensive as on Monday, nor were prices as well maintained. A number of stocks broke badly under what appeared to be urgent sales in some cases, while in others vigorous raiding did the work. Among those stocks were Jersey Central, which sold at 66, and closed 5¾ per cent. lower than on Monday, at 94¾. Mr. Gould's Missouri Pacific, which he has been predicting would cross Rock Island this year in the market, dropped to 58¾, and closed 3¾ per cent. lower than the previous day, at 59¾. Rock Island, however, lost only 1 point by the day's operations. Pacific Mail, against which it is currently reported that ex-President George J. Gould is running a campaign directed against the people who obtained control of the company last spring, was raided down to 28¾, and closed 3¾ points lower than on Monday, at 30. On light transactions Union Pacific closed 2¾ per cent. lower than on Monday. These were the most important declines in the regular list.

Another movement which attracted much attention and which will interest every one was a drop of nearly three points in Silver Bullion certificates to 97¾, the lowest price silver has sold at since the new silver law was enacted.

The feeling of the Street was not as easy as it was Monday. There was quite as large a number of actual buyers on hand, but their operations are not large enough to check the declining tendency of the market, and there is little disposition on the part of the brokers to permit trading on margin. That deprives the market of support that it ordinarily has. Brokers are reluctant to deal for customers on margin because they are uncertain about their ability to secure the necessary accommodations to carry stocks. The supply of money seemed ample yesterday, and the rates on call were not nearly as high as on Monday, but lenders, as they always do at such times, discriminate very sharply both as to names and collateral.

Certain lenders of money have ever been insatiable of getting it through their heads that low-priced stocks, for which there is an active market, are in one important respect better collateral than the choicest securities. The point in their favor is that there is always a market for them, and at narrower fluctuations than for the high-priced stocks, some of which are at times almost unquotable. The substantial character of a security is not always a guarantee that it is the better collateral of the two. One of the shrewdest as well as one of the largest lenders of money in Wall street appreciates this difference to an extent that his preference for collateral that can be readily disposed of between 10 and 3 o'clock long ago became a matter of notoriety.

ATTITUDE OF THE BANKS.

The banks made a little progress yesterday toward relieving the situation, but just how much it is impossible to state, as the Clearing House authorities, in deference to the wishes of its members, and also to encourage the taking out of loan certificates, have decided not to give any further particulars of the issue of those certificates. It is understood, however, that about $8,000,000 of certificates were issued yesterday, and that nearly all of them were taken by the strongest banks. It is asserted that a number of the banks have decided to take them out at the instance of customer who may require and have related to greater accommodation than the banks can supply from their cash on hand. Criticisms that were made yesterday that the banks would make it easier for their customers and also help to keep the rates of interest down if they should abolish the commission of ¼ of 1 per cent. a month upon the certificates, were invariably met by bank officials with the statement that the banks had informally decided to waive the commission, and that at a meeting of the Clearing House in the near future, possibly to-day, the resolution authorizing the issue of certificates would be modified by repealing the clause relating to the commission. There are plenty of business men whose judgment is generally conceded to be good who contend that the banks would have disposed of the fears of certain of their number and the pride of others in the matter of taking out certificates if the Clearing House Association had decided on Monday morning to issue a round amount of certificates, of which each bank should take its share. This view has been crystallized as follows by the head of a prominent Wall street house, who has had many years' experience as a bank officer:

WHAT THE BANKS MIGHT DO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: The action of the banks the other day in resolving to issue Clearing House certificates was undoubtedly stronger than it dared to go, but it didn't go far enough is evident from the fact that failures are daily occurring on "the street" because of the impossibility to borrow money on good collateral. The fact is that while any bank may, if it chooses, take out the certificates, no bank will take them out if it can help it, why? Because the sense of the action in authorizing issuance of the certificates by the Clearing House was not to help the banking and business community, but to prevent any bank in trouble or weak, from failing. The thing was so put, indeed, that the very act of taking the certificates by any bank would be a confession of its weakness and need of help. Consequently the ambition, very naturally and properly, of each of the banks, is not to strain every point to help its customers, but to get through if possible without, by taking the certificates, making a show of weakness. In support of this assertion witness the continued depreciation in values of securities, the impossibility to get money on the best collateral, the Wall street houses one after another going down under the strain, while one of the bank Presidents in his published interview yesterday morning proudly boasted that the banks were strong, and cited in proof the fact that thus far only $1,750,000 certificates had been taken out by the banks altogether.

Now, that amount of money is no more than "a tub to the whale" of the community's needs, and what the banks ought to do to meet the demand of the hour is to resolve that every bank should take out a certain percentage of its capital, in the certificates, and then lend on them to the Clearing House. This action would put every bank, weak and strong alike, upon the same footing before the community. There would be no stigma of weakness attaching to the taking of the certificates, because every bank then would have taken its pro rata of them. Whether any bank would then be a lender or not would of course be optional with the bank, but inasmuch as it would have to pay interest on the certificates, the bank would naturally seek to get interest on them, and would therefore be in the market as a lender. There would be no question as to the rate, because every borrower would be willing to pay what the bank paid. If the banks would take the action indicated, money would be comfortable, prices would advance, and good cheer would begin to pervade Wall street, where now all is gloom. F. T.

GOOD EXAMPLES FOR LENDERS.

The highest rate for money on call yesterday was 60 per cent. Early in the day one of the most conservative of the Canadian banks offered its money on the street at 6 per cent. Later in the day, and after the highest rates had been made, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were free lenders, and offered their money in such a way that the effect was to keep rates down. Another large banking house, which has been carrying a big balance in bank, drew out $500,000 of it on Monday and loaned it to brokers. It found that its bank was not lending the money. The interior has been drawing upon this centre the last few days, for the effect of the disclosures regarding Baring Brothers & Co. has had a sentimental effect at every trade centre, but or more small. It is believed that feeling will wear away in a few days.

Drawers of sterling exchange were inclined to buy a few cotton bills yesterday, and were then disposed to meet a moderate inquiry for their own bills. The commercial community would be much relieved by the return of the sterling exchange market to a normal basis. All the news from London yesterday was reassuring, though it is appreciated, of course, that general business there is still very much unsettled. London did very little business on our Stock Exchange yesterday, but it is understood that some heavy selling orders received over night were countermanded before the Stock Exchange opened.

TWO FAILURES THAT DID NOT AFFECT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Shortly after the Board opened the suspension of P. W. Gallaudet & Co., 2 Wall street, was announced. This was another of the suspensions which did not create surprise in the street. It is an old and well-known house, but for the last week or more it has been known that the firm had had difficulty in negotiating its loans. The particular business of the house was commercial paper, though it was prominent in floating the Poughkeepsie Bridge bonds. It was said that the house had also had trouble with the paper of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., the big wheat firm which suspended several months ago. The members of the house are P. W. Gallaudet and Henry Fitch. They made an assignment to C. Elliott Minor, with these preferences: Margaret Gallaudet, $4,000; Fraser, Minor & Co., $3,000, and Elliott Minor, $3,000.

There were no outstanding contracts for the firm on the Exchange, and Mr. Gallaudet said that eventually the firm would resume business. The trouble had been that, while the firm had good securities and in ordinary times loans could have been made upon them, the banks in the last week or so had hesitated about lending except upon dividend paying properties. The liabilities of the firm are in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, and Mr. Gallaudet said that nobody would lose a dollar. All the commercial paper held by the firm was all right and gilt-edged, and this was not a factor in the firm's suspension. Mr. Minor, the assignee, said that the suspension was due to the general depreciation in the values of the collaterals held by the firm, and Mr. Fitch, the partner, attributed some of the firm's trouble to the discrimination of the banks in the matter of accepting securities. He did not wish to criticise the banks, but the troubles in England had naturally made them cautious. Mr. Fitch added that the resumption of the firm would depend largely upon the attitude of the banks and trust companies holding the securities of the firm. If these were widely liquidated the firm could resume. The house is nearly forty years old, and has a good record in Wall street. It is said to have placed with Russell Sage a few months ago $500,000 of the paper of a large wholesale grocery house.

Just before the Exchange closed the suspension of William F. Owens was announced. Mr. Owens has an office at 7 Exchange Court, and has been a member of the Exchange since May 3, 1869. He had no outstanding contracts on the Exchange, and his loss will be about $5,000. He was taken sick last Friday, and has not been down town, and was in no position to protect his loans. Mr. Owens was formerly of the firm of Owens & Mercer, which failed in 1874. That firm paid everything in full.

There were further official transactions on the Exchange for Mills, Robeson & Smith, the firm wrecked by Forger Smith. There was sold New York for this firm 100 shares New York and New England, 25 shares Cotton Oil, 15 shares St. Paul, and Duluth preferred, 400 shares Pacific Mail, 45 shares Iowa Central preferred, 200 shares Canada Southern, 30 shares Louisville and Nashville, and 8 shares St. Paul.

For Randall & Wierum 300 shares of Colorado Coal and Iron were bought in.

On the Produce Exchange there were general declines. Wheat was down 2⅜c. for December, 1⅜c. for January, and 1⅜c. for May. Corn and oats declined ⅜c. to ½c., and the business in all the cereals was good.

PRESIDENT HILL ON WESTERN TRAFFIC AGENTS.

Mr. James Hill, President of the Manitoba Railroad, expressed this opinion last night of rate cutting on the Western railroads.

"Every road going out of Chicago," he said, "is carrying its full capacity. One of the Presidents told me the other day that they were literally crushed with business, yet they are not making money. I tell you the sooner the stockholders of the companies take hold of the matter the better they will be off. If they would pay five traffic agents in Chicago $100,000 a year apiece to get out of town, to clear out altogether, keep away from the roads entirely, they could make big money. These fellows (traffic agents) seem to think that railroads are not intended to be operated for the benefit of the stockholders, but just to give them (the agents) a chance to boulder some poor fellow agent, against some other traffic agent, so the cutting of rates goes on, and they draw their $20,000 a year to keep it going. I wouldn't have one of them working on my road as a brakeman even. I'd kick him off the premises. The situation of the Western roads will not improve until they get rid of these fellows."

RUMORS OF MORE TROUBLE.

Report That Another London Banking House is in Difficulty.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—There is a rumor that another prominent banking firm is in difficulties, owing to its inability to rediscount maturing bills. The *Financial News* says it hopes the report is not true, but it is afraid that many weak spots have been made in the financial world by reckless underwriting, and that more than one house is tottering under a load of overwhelming unforseen liabilities.

THE TREASURY ALL RIGHT.

Ready to Meet Any Emergency—A New York Offer of Silver Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Windom said to-day that he could not understand why intelligent people could place any faith in the wild rumors afloat about a heavy deficit in the Treasury.

"Either there is ample money in the Treasury to carry on the business of the country," he remarked, "or the Secretary of the Treasury is an idiot. I have paid out over $100,000,000 for bonds and other purposes during the past year which I certainly would not have done had there been the slightest danger of depleting the Treasury. There is on hand to-day something over $10,000,000 in the Treasury, which, added to $22,000,000 of Government money deposited in the national banks, which can be called at any moment, gives me over $32,000,000 to meet any emergency that may arise."

The Secretary said he proposed to keep on the safe side of the financial question by spending only such money as is necessary.

The Secretary received an offer from New York to-day, proposing to sell the Government 100,000 ounces of silver, to be delivered in New York, but paid for at Washington. The Secretary promptly declined the offer on the ground that it was not the regular purchasing day, and under the circumstances he was not called upon to buy. This is an evidence of the cautious manner in which he is proceeding. It was suggested that the proposition was made with a view of feeling the pulse of the Treasury Department and ascertaining whether the feverish condition of the money market throughout the world had affected the national Treasury. Customs receipts are larger now than they were immediately after the passage of the McKinley bill, and these with the internal revenue will keep the surplus growing.

Plenty of Money in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Baltimore banks are loaded with cash and ready to place the money where it will do the most good. Singularly enough, there is no demand here for money, the merchants having discounted less paper than at any time in years. This is explained by the fact that Southern trade has been good and the collections very satisfactory, thanks to the large crops. When Secretary Windom issued his first bond call, the banks here determined to be ready to protect their customers in case of a stringency in the money market, and with that end in view all securities were converted into money. The result is that in some of the institutions the surplus, which is not required to be more than 25 per cent., is 50 per cent. Renewals of loans at 5 and 5½ per cent. have been made, and all local customers can obtain all the accommodation they want. The banks are also willing to loan outside, but they demand gilt-edge security.

Philadelphia Banks Follow the Lead.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The Clearing House committee at a full meeting to-day discussed the advisability of issuing certificates, and all the Presidents agreed that such a step would be a wise one at this time. A resolution providing for the unlimited issue of the certificates was then presented and adopted without a dissenting vote. The committee decided to meet daily at 11 o'clock to examine the collaterals presented by the various banks and to issue the certificates. The Philadelphia banks have not adopted this course since 1873, when the Jay Cooke panic occurred. At that time they decided to issue certificates and in that way assisted some of the banks, or, rather, enabled the banks to tide over their customers.

Finest Trains Ever Built.

The finest trains ever constructed are in daily service between the City of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, via Jersey City, Reading, and B. and O. All the cars are vestibuled, heated by steam, and lighted by gas, and each car is provided with a smoking compartment. A trip from Jersey City to Washington is appreciated by lovers of the best. Statue foot of Liberty st.—ADV.

A VERY BIG INDIAN SCARE.

SETTLERS FLOCKING INTO MANDAN FROM FAR AND WIDE.

A Large Force of Troops Ordered to the Scene—The Settlers Threaten to Kill All the Indians—Various Views of the Situation—The Frontier Panic Stricken.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 18.—Late last night this city was startled by the alarm of an Indian outbreak. The report came from Mandan that the Indians at the Standing Rock Agency had left their agency and were advancing on Fort Lincoln. The Governor was called on for aid, and by this morning the excitement was intense. It was known that the Sioux on the various reservations were in a state of unrest, and the army authorities have been watching them carefully. The reduction of the forces at Fort Lincoln and Fort Yates has made the settlers apprehensive, for there are six thousand Indians at Standing Rock alone. A number of women and children came across the river from Mandan last night, having been frightened from their homes by the reported outbreak. Morton settlers have been coming into Mandan all day, but it turns out that the alarm was unnecessary. Everything is quiet at Fort Yates, and no trouble is expected there. Gov. Miller sent 300 stands of arms and 6,000 rounds of ammunition to Mandan at noon to-day, and several companies of State troops are held in readiness for service. Very few soldiers are now kept in the forts in this neighborhood and this fact being known to the settlers, they were more quickly alarmed. The Indians could sweep the country west of the Missouri before assistance could be had, and the demand for enlarging the garrison at Forts Yates and Lincoln will be renewed.

Every house in Mandan is full to overflowing with refugees from country districts. The most intense excitement prevails in the country. Settlers are prepared to believe anything about the Indians because of their queer actions lately. Several families came into Mandan to-day on foot, a distance of twenty miles and crossed the river on the ice. In town somewhat less tension exists, owing to the receipt of 300 guns to-day from the State Government, and the fact that a company of soldiers will be here to-morrow morning from Fort Totten. To-night there are 200 Indians in the town armed, but citizens are armed too, and patrols will be out and they will sleep with their clothes on. The date will be fixed by a committee of citizens, and Indian agents will be notified that after that date any Indian found in this county without a pass from the agent will be killed on sight. The population is thoroughly aroused, and although conservative men are doing their best to quiet the angry populace, there is every reason to believe that unless the Government takes immediate steps to increase the force of soldiers here and at Fort Lincoln every Indian coming into the country will be killed.

VALENTINE, Neb., Nov. 18.—The garrison of Fort Niobrara is ordered into the field, and leaves to-day for Rosebud agency to keep the Indians in check. There is much excitement.

CRAWFORD, Neb., Nov. 18.—Troops are ordered out to Pine Ridge Indian Agency from Fort Robinson. They go from the post by Rushville by rail, and there start north of the reservation.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 18.—A part of the garrison at Fort Russel has been ordered to go north on the Cheyenne and Northern road and thence to Rushville, whence it will march to Pine Ridge Agency. Seven companies were put under marching orders last night. A long pack train will start out to-day via the Cheyenne and Northern road to march across the gap to the Elkhorn road and proceed to Rushville, Pine Ridge Agency being its destination.

PARKERSTOWN, N. D., Nov. 18.—It is learned here to-night that the Messiah craze has struck the Indians at Fort Totten, and they are inclined to be ugly. Residents at the fort object to the departure of the troops for the West. It is reported that one hundred bucks were seen crossing the railroad track at Minnewaukan, and were on a route from the Turtle Mountains to join the Sioux at Standing Rock, but said they were going hunting.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of Dakota, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Woodruff, returned this morning from the inspection tour of inspection of the military posts of the Northwest. Lieut. Woodruff said the reports of trouble were exaggerated. He said:

"Some of the statements are that Mandan is threatened by an armed force. Now, the Indians nearest to Mandan are about thirty-five miles this side of the Cannon Ball river. They are thrifty, industrious, peaceable people, who have taken up claims, built huts, and houses, owns cattle, ponies, and wagons, and are in good circumstances. They are Christianized Indians, having no faith in aboriginal superstitions, and disliking this new Messiah craze, for they say that it interferes with the progress of the people. And every year these Indians sell hundreds of thousands of pounds of beef to Standing Rock Agency, receiving not only a good price therefor, but also some of the beef in return as rations. Now, you can't convince me that people who have land, horses, stock, cattle, wagons, crops, and revenue are at all anxious to go to war. And yet these are the ones to watch whom the people of Mandan have sent scouts.

"During my inquiries I found there was nothing having the appearance of war or indicative of war in this Messianic craze. The Indians say that the whites are to be destroyed, but by the Christ alone, and without aid from the red men. A mud wave is to engulf the pale faces, but the Indians are to be lifted above it until it passes over. This ghost dance, too, is a harmless affair, being equivalent to Christian communion, that is, a commemoratory ceremony through which the participants aim to perfect themselves before the coming of the Master.

"The band from which any real outbreak is anticipated is that headed by Chief Hump, southwest of Standing Rock. Like all leaders, he is very wily, and if the promised Messiah does not arrive in the spring he will probably tell them that the whites are using their influence to keep him back, and that the best way to aid him will be to kill some of the pale faces.

"However, in the event of the extreme emergency, the troops will be fully equal to the occasion. The department of Dakota and the Platte being close together. Since last March, when we first heard of this craze, two companies of cavalry have been camped south of Pine Ridge, and others on the Tongue River and elsewhere, so that it will be impossible for the Indians to mass at any one point.

"It must be taken into account that some of the agents are new men, unused to the ways of Indians, who delight in frightening those whom they can affect by a glance or a gesture. Older men would pay no attention to it."

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—Troops from Fort Omaha, Fort Robinson, Fort Niobrara, Neb., and a pack train from Fort Russell, Wyoming, have been ordered out to hold the Indians in check at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies on the Dakota frontier. They will all be in motion before night.

Referring to the Associated Press despatch to-night regarding the movements of large bodies of troops in the department of the Platte and their concentration at points adjacent to the Pine Ridge Agency, Gen. Miles said:

"The newspapers really ought not to publish this sort of news, for it will be in the Indian camps in less than twenty-four hours, taken through runners. There is really nothing in this, except that the troops are being placed in readiness to move at a moment's notice. These troops are sent to the vicinity of the reservation to prevent if possible any outbreak, and to encourage the loyal elements among the Indians, if any, and to protect the agencies, which report the Indians as turbulent and past control, and hence they called on the military for protection. It was hoped that this excitement might pass without serious trouble, and up to this time no Indians have left their reservation.

"The causes of this threatened trouble are the entire failure of their crops, the delay of Congress in making appropriations for their support, and the subsequent delay in getting supplies to them, resulting in their being brought to the verge of starvation and worked into a frenzy. They are getting their rations now, and possibly the difficulty may be bridged over."

"Then I understand you to say, General," said the reporter, "that these movements are not resulting from any alarming news, but simply as precautionary measures."

"Simply precautionary, but at the same time they may have serious work to do."

"Is it not unusual," asked the reporter, "for the Indians to go on the warpath at the beginning of the winter?"

"Not at all," returned the General; "those Northern Indians are tougher than leather."

Principal Wright Expected to Resign.

A rumor reached the Teachers' Committee of the Board of Education yesterday that Principal Susan Wright of the primary department of Grammar School 50, who was charged by her teachers with tyrannical treatment, intended to resign, and thus end the war which has been going on between herself and the Board of Education for a year. The committee discussed the matter yesterday, but refused to give out their decision.

SHALL DEFEAT BE INVITED AGAIN?

Senator Barbour Points Out Some of the People who Would Oppose Cleveland.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 18.—In an interview with the Washington correspondent of the *Gazette* upon the subject of the next Presidential campaign, Senator Barbour said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that availability should be the chief qualification of the next Democratic Presidential nominee. Sentiment is very well in its place, but it is out of place in an uncertain political fight. My personal relations with Mr. Cleveland are more friendly than with any other gentleman I have heard spoken of as a possible candidate, and I do not even know Gov. Hill. But a wise army would not select as its commander a man who acknowledges that he knows nothing of warfare, and for a like reason I think it would be unwise for a political party to enter an uncertain campaign under a leader who frowns upon practical politics and confesses he knows nothing about the management and control of party affairs."

Asked if Mr. Cleveland would not receive the support of Wall street and of the Mugwumps, Senator Barbour replied that he thought he would, but that such support would do him more harm than good, inasmuch as it would tend to drive more effective strength away from him. "The Mugwumps," said the Senator, "tried to beat the Democrats in New York city week before last and made a signal failure, and it was only by the success of Tammany that the Legislature of New York was made Democratic and a Democratic Senator secured in that State. Mr. Cleveland's pronounced opposition to the silver men and to the whole policy of the Farmers' Alliance would deprive the Democratic party of the assistance of both those powerful organizations if he were at its head."

Mr. Barbour also said that tariff reform was now popular, and he was glad it had become so, but Mr. Cleveland was not its father. Polk and Walker before the war, and more recently Carlisle and Morrison, were certainly more entitled to its paternity than he. "Then, too," he said, "Mr. Cleveland is not a more pronounced tariff reformer now than he was in 1888, and then, though Hill carried New York, Cleveland lost it and was defeated. However, though I shall not go to the next National Convention, I and all other good Democrats will cheerfully work for its nominee, whoever he may be. But it is entirely too soon to be raising questions about the particular man to be nominated, and who cannot take possession of the White House until the 4th of March, 1893."

JAY GOULD IN RICHMOND TERMINAL.

Expected to Enter the Directory with the 80,000 Shares He has Just Picked Up.

Jay Gould showed yesterday one of the several moves he has made during the financial panic. He hasn't contented himself with getting a grip on Union Pacific; he has turned up in Richmond Terminal with a voice in its management. The result will probably be an alliance between the Missouri Pacific and Richmond Terminal systems. The two roads have a total mileage of nearly 13,000 miles. Mr. Gould picked up 80,000 shares in the street during the financial flurry. He took advantage of the market when small holders were compelled to liquidate, and he got all he wanted at 18 down to 14 a share. Finding that Mr. Gould was among them, the Brice-Thomas syndicate thought it well to congratulate themselves. That is the way one of their number expressed it yesterday to a SUN reporter.

"Mr. Gould is a man of great talents," he said, "and he will be an acquisition to the Board of Directors, of which we expect he will be elected a member at the annual meeting of the Richmond Terminal Company next month. George Gould will also go into the directory, and Russell Sage, too, who has got hold of a good slice of the stock during the past few days. Of course, Gould and Sage haven't a fighting chance alone, but they came into the company with a distinct understanding of an alliance with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Brice party gives Mr. Gould its hearty support."

This alliance should be far reaching in its effects. The Richmond Terminal system meets the Missouri Pacific at two points on its Mississippi, at Memphis and Greenville, Ark. Over the lines of the Terminal Company the Missouri Pacific can reach the seaboard by a comparatively direct line, at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, or West Point, Va., and the Richmond Terminal will get just as valuable an outlet to the West and Northwest from any point in the South. An alliance would also mean close relations between the Missouri Pacific and the B. and O. Railroads.

THE STANDARD SHUT UP.

Mr. Fleron's Celebrated Case and Play Entangled in Litigation.

The "Clemenceau Case," which has been playing at the Standard Theatre for a week, wound up for a while yesterday. The piece was billed for a run of eight weeks. William Fleron, the translator and owner of the piece, hired the theatre from J. M. Hill at a rental of $2,500 a week. He paid the first week's rent, and Monday he had a disagreement with Mr. Hill about the terms. He claimed that Mr. Hill had held back $1,400 that was due him, and that Hill had therefore violated the contract. A truce was patched up, and the play was presented Monday night on the condition that Mr. Hill should have fifty per cent. of the receipts.

Yesterday Mr. Hill telegraphed to his manager, Hopkins, that Fleron had not paid this week's rent, and the theatre must be closed. Mr. Fleron then sold the "Clemenceau Case," with all rights, costumes, and contracts, to W. A. Brady for $1,200. Mr. Brady had purchased a week ago all the rights for the production of this play outside of New York. He offered yesterday afternoon to share the Standard at a lower rental and go on with the piece. Mr. Hopkins refused the offer, and last night every bit of scenery and property belonging to the company was removed from the theatre. There had been a small advance sale, and this money was returned at the box office. The theatre was closed and a good many people were turned away.

"The Clemenceau Case," under Fleron's management, has had a stormy career. The Brooklyn police inspected it carefully the first night it was produced there, and in Boston the Common Council took away the license of the theatre in which it was being played. Miss Sibyl Johnstone, whose pink tights have caused so much discussion and no one knows how many blushes, gets $250 a week. She will remain with the company, and Mr. Brady says that the piece will be placed on a New York stage within a week. In the mean time the Standard Theatre will be closed until Mr. Hill can get a company to fill in the time allowed for Fleron's "Clemenceau Case."

A Little Run on a Newark Savings Bank.

There was a slight run on the Howard Savings Bank of Newark yesterday. It began in a small way on Monday, a number of foreigners closing their accounts and receiving gold coin. When the bank opened yesterday morning a line of depositors had formed in front of the doors. They were chiefly Poles and Italians, though a few Americans were seen in the line. They were all small customers of the bank, and the aggregate paid out at the closing hour yesterday was less than $40,000.

President Freilinghuysen, the eldest son of the late Secretary of State, said yesterday that the bank could pay all of its depositors and then have a million dollars in hand. The depositors who draw out lose their interest for six months, which would be clear gain to the bank.

Failure in the Philadelphia Grain Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Some excitement was created on the floor of the Commercial Exchange this afternoon by the announcement just before the closing hour of the failure of L. G. Graeff, a grain dealer and broker who is a member of the exchange. The failure of Mr. Graeff caused the suspension of Wilson Welsh, who operates a flour mill at 3,042 Market street. All of the buying for the mill was done through Mr. Graeff, and he is said to have been Mr. Welsh's financial backer.

Headquarters for Furs.

A. Jaeckel, 11 East 12th st., near Broadway.—ADV.

Winter your horses near Prospect Park; large modern stable; exercising ring under cover; ordinary prices. Geo. H. Bellhis Times Building, New York.—ADV.

SHOT AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

ORGANIST GLADYS PRICE TARGET FOR A CRANK'S PISTOL.

She Is a King's Daughter Known in Many Down Town Churches—John T. Davis, Who Shot Her, Got a Good Licking By the Congregation if He Never Gets Any Other Punishment for His Crime.

A small, sandy-bearded man of middle age sat on a bench in the basement of the Mariner's Church, at Catherine and Madison streets, last evening, and glared at the pretty young organist, Miss Gladys Price, from the beginning to the end of the service, which the Rev. Samuel Boult conducted. The man had attended the basement meetings frequently before, and had invariably devoted most of his time to watching Miss Price. He was known to the pastor as John T. Davis, a bookkeeper of erratic temperament and a fondness for seafaring life. He had been an assistant purser on steamships of the National line. Miss Price had never spoken to him or he to her.

The clergyman had dismissed his little congregation and had started for his study. Miss Price was among the last to leave the basement, and Davis was among the first. The sill of the basement door is only a step from the sidewalk of Catherine street. Her feet had hardly touched the grating before the door when a pistol shot was fired close by her. She felt a stinging pain in her back, and turning, confronted Davis, who had a revolver in his hand. She screamed and ran into the basement. He ran after her.

John Harty, a muscular young fellow of 37 Monroe street, happened to pass the basement door just as Davis fired. He followed Davis and hit him a stunning blow on the head just as Davis was about to fire again. Harty grabbed the revolver when he hit Davis, and the hammer came down on the forefinger of his left hand, tearing off a part of the nail. Davis and Harty rolled on the floor of the meeting room together.

Several other young fellows jumped on Davis and gave him a good pummelling while Harty was wresting his pistol away. Policeman John Mooney arrested Davis. Mooney was assisted by a policeman from an adjoining post, who says that the clergyman, who was much excited, pulled Davis's beard and read him a lecture on morals.

Miss Price sat on a bench until an ambulance came from Chambers Street Hospital. She walked to the ambulance with very little assistance. The bullet had entered her back on the left side and passed through her left lung, coming out of her breast. It fractured a rib. Dr. Wells said that Miss Price had a fair chance of recovery.

She said that she was at a perfect loss to understand why Davis had shot her. She had seen him in the church many times, but had not noticed him except casually and did not know him. About an hour after Miss Price reached the hospital her mother came there in great alarm, but was met by Mr. Boult and two missionary ladies who had cared for her daughter. They broke the news to her gently, and she sat down on one of the benches for a moment and began to cry bitterly. It was thought that she might go down stairs and see her daughter. She went rather feebly, as much from excitement as from age, and Mr. Boult accompanied her. She was reassured to find her daughter as well as she was. Miss Price insisted that her mother should not remain all night.

Davis said to Detective Canavan:

"She is my recognized wife and refuses to live with me. Grover Cleveland is following her continually. Only this afternoon I challenged him in a lodging house to fight a duel. This is a clear case of premeditated murder. Cleveland was in the church and I shot at him on her right hand while she played the organ, and I wanted to kill him. To-day the kings of France and Spain told me that I would be justified in killing Cleveland."

Papers and books that were taken from Davis at the time of his arrest show that he was a member of Fortitude Masonic Lodge in 1867. He had a recommendation from Patty Walsh to Hubert O. Thompson dated Aug. 8, 1884, and an application dated Aug. 11, 1879, to R. W. Thomson, Secretary of the Navy, for a place as assistant paymaster. The application was indorsed by Senators Jones and George W. Dilks. According to a little book in which he kept, in systematic shape, record of his income and expenses, he put the pistol with which he shot Miss Price in pawn on Friday last for $1 and got it out yesterday for $1.03. His records show that he worked as a bookkeeper from April 2 to April 24 this year for Speer Brothers, at Passaic. He had made voyages in the steamships Denmark and Canada just before that. He said he was 45 years old, a native of this city, and lodged at the Union Hotel, Bowery and Hester street.

Miss Price's father was a Welshman. He died three years ago. She learned his trade, tailoring, and worked at it for a while after his death. She had learned at odd times to play the organ, and played it so well that she had no trouble in getting a place in the Mariner's Church at $30 a month. She was born in this city and lives with her mother and sister and a feeble-minded brother at 140 Forsyth street. Mr. Boult said last evening:

"Besides being the organist of our church, Miss Price was a member of the Allen Street Presbyterian Church, to which one of the King's Daughters. There is hardly a church down town in which she is not known, and she was everywhere esteemed and beloved. I feel safe in saying that she had never spoken to this man in her life. He used to drop into the meetings quite often. He applied to me about two months ago to get him a place. I didn't know him well enough to recommend him, and did not do so. I regard him as entirely responsible for his act. I have had several talks with him and consider him, if not perfectly sane, at least responsible. I heard the shot and Miss Price's scream and ran to her side. She was standing, pale and somewhat dazed, when I reacher her.

"'You are shot, are you not?' I said.

"'No, I think not,' she answed, at the same time removing her coat and looking to see if she could find a bulletholie in it. Traces of blood upon her clothing told the story, and we had her removed to one of the missionary rooms, where two ladies took charge of her. Davis had ran into the lecture room. The audience at the meeting was composed of some seventy men, who threatened violence. They were shouting, 'Kill him.' I elbowed my way to the front, where several men had him down. They were pummelling him. As soon as I could see his face I recognized him. When he saw me he growled at me like a dog. The crowd had become so dense that I sent for the police to clear the room."

OFFERS TO BRIBE.

Excitement in a Township Committee Meeting in East Orange.

At a meeting of the East Orange Township Committee last night the question of granting franchises for operating the Newark electric railroads through the township to Orange came up.

H. E. Jepson said, after a preliminary caucus, that the committee had concluded that it would be highly improper to grant the petitions because members of the committee had been approached by offers of money by representatives of both companies. He would make no specific statement at that time, but said that the matter would be placed before the proper authorities. Both petitions were then unanimously rejected by a vote of the committee amid cheers from the citizens present. David Young of Newark, lobbyist of the Newark Passenger Railroad Company, and Chandler W. Riker, counsel for and a heavy stockholder in the Rapid Transit Company, both said that they had not approached anybody nor authorized anybody to attempt to bribe anybody to further the objects of their companies.

The Post Office Press Censorship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* printed this morning the pools for to-day's races and announced that pools are sold every night at the Arcade saloon. Postmaster Denning at Augusta refused to allow the paper to be mailed to subscribers. He insisted that the "Pools are sold every night at the Arcade saloon" was in violation of the Anti-Lottery law. Postmaster-General Wanamaker yesterday telegraphed him as follows:

"The publication of the results of horse races or pool selling in connection with horse races does not render paper containing it unmailable under the provisions of the Lottery act, unless reference is made to a drawing or distribution of prizes by chance. You may apply this to the *Chronicle* of to-day."

Two Women Try to Wreck a Train.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 18.—Maggie and Lillie Moore, inmates of one of the low houses in this city, were arrested for piling wood on the Pan Handle track to wreck a passenger train. They have confessed.

ALDERMAN DINKEL IS EXCITED.

What's the Fire Behind the Smoke Over the Suburban Railway?

The favorable report on the New York City Suburban Railway Company's application for the right to run a railroad in the annexed district was adopted by the Aldermen yesterday by a vote of 23 to 2. The plan includes the use of Jerome, Sedgwick, Burnside, and other avenues.

Alderman Dinkel, who signed the favorable report of the Railroad Committee, tried to amend it yesterday so as to read that the work shall not in the slightest degree interfere with driving on Jerome avenue. The Alderman excitedly declared that he had signed the report with an understanding that it could be thus amended, but President Arnold decided that this was not in order.

Alderman Dinkel then said that there were other things in the report that needed to be amended. One was the statement that the directors are men of good character. He said that he knew that two of them were scoundrels.

The Alderman's interest in the matter and excitement were remarked by the rest of the Board, but neither he nor his colleagues had any explanation to make of it. President Arnold ruled him out of order, and then he was beaten on a motion to recommit, only Alderman Daly voting with him. President Arnold and Alderman Oakley were excused from voting.

ON THEIR WAY TO BERLIN.

American Physicians Who Will Study Prof. Koch's Treatment for Consumption.

It is evident that the published reports of Prof. Koch's discovery of a cure for consumption and kindred diseases have aroused the interest of the physicians of this country, not a few of whom have decided to make the journey to Berlin in order to satisfy themselves of the value of Prof. Koch's treatment.

On the steamship Trave, sailing this morning, are Dr. H. P. Loomis, visiting physician to Bellevue and lecturer on pathology in the University of the City of New York; Dr. Henry S. Stearns of the Charity Hospital, who goes in the interest of the University of the City of New York, and Dr. J. H. Linsley of the Post Graduate Hospital. Dr. Linsley was for four months of last summer in Prof. Koch's laboratory. His trip is in the interest of the Post Graduate Hospital. He will return in about four weeks, and the hospital will then open a ward where the system will be tried and where its working may be tested by any physician who is interested in it. Also on board the Trave are Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Odell of Yonkers. Mr. Odell has been suffering from consumption for several years, and having tried different remedies without avail, he is now going to Prof. Koch.

Sailing on the Normannia to-morrow is Dr. David Edson, brother of Dr. Cyrus Edson, who will study the system of Prof. Koch. Dr. E. Brock of Boston sails to-day on the Friesland for Antwerp. It is understood that he will study in Berlin in behalf of the institution short