CHICAGO'S CRIPPLED BANK.

IT IS NOT KNOWN YET WHETHER IT WILL BE PUT ON ITS LEGS AGAIN.

A Movement to Protect the Depositors in the World's Fair Branch—Over $9,000 of New York State Funds Locked Up—The President Says It Was a Run, and Not Bad Loans, that Caused the Difficulty.

CHICAGO, May 9.—It was conceded to-day by almost every one, with the exception of the bank itself, that the failure of the Chemical National Bank was due to bad management. While making no positive statement to this effect, Bank Examiner Sturges, speaking of the failure, said enough to show what in his judgment was the cause of the collapse. His view was in line with the general opinion. Mr. Sturges was on hand early and at once, on behalf of the Treasury, took charge of the bank's affairs.

The first knotty point with which Sturges had to deal was whether it was proper to make a distinction between the depositors of the World's Fair branch and the depositors in the bank itself. Arrangements had been made with the Equitable Trust Company on the previous evening by which the World's Fair depositors were to be protected. In the absence of instructions from Comptroller Eckles, however, Mr. Sturges concluded that it was his duty to regard the branch as part of the bank itself. In order to have the matter settled decisively Mr. Sturges wired the Comptroller for instructions.

The loans of the bank are regarded as not being of such a character as to satisfy the claims of the depositors. This means that the stockholders must suffer. There are 300 stockholders in the concern, many of whom live in Chicago. Most of them are men who can stand a little squeeze. The National Banking laws hold them responsible for double the amount of their stock. When the depositors who called on Mr. Sturges were assured of this, and that it was true beyond doubt, they went away happy.

President Curry was indignant at the insinuation that the stumbling of the bank arose from mismanagement. "The simple fact is," he said, "that an unusual run was made on the bank within a few days, and our supply of cash was not sufficient to meet it, and, failing to receive assistance from quarters where we had reason to expect our appeal for help would not be denied, the natural result followed. Our loans were not wild ones.

"They were solid and conservative, and with the knowledge I have of the bank's affairs, I can say positively that the percentage of losses under this head will be very small. If we could have raised $100,000 yesterday the bank would not now be closed, and we would have tided over our difficulty."

Unusual interest was taken in the failure on account of the existence of a branch at the World's Fair. The branch was established with the authority of a special act of Congress. The anxiety to first protect the depositors in the branch bank arose from a desire not to give critics an opportunity for having a little at the fair.

The first customer who presented himself to-day was John Boyd Thatcher, Commissioner from New York. He presented a check for $6,749, the amount of the State's deposit. He was informed by the cashier that the bank was closed. Mr. Thatcher knew this already, and his presentation of the check was a mere matter of form, which he thought it well to go through.

Mr. Sturges said to-night that it would be a week before he could have a statement ready. The only definite thing he ascertained was the amount of cash on hand. What the figure was he refused to give out. A number of men of the National Commission were caught in the failure. Mr. Gammon of Oklahoma brought the subject before the Board this afternoon in a resolution calling for the appointment of the special committee to inquire into the advisability of permitting the bank to resume business on the Exposition grounds.

The resolution was based on a clause of the act of Congress creating the Fair, giving the National Board exclusive jurisdiction in matters relating to foreign exhibitors. Mr. Gammon explained that a number of foreign Commissioners and others from abroad had funds in the World's Fair bank when its doors closed, and he considered it the duty of the National Board to take steps to protect these depositors. The resolution was adopted.

The bank had been in operation at Jackson Park about three weeks, but had already secured a fair line of deposits, which would have kept growing as the receipts of the different concessionaires increased. The Chemical National Bank made an arrangement a year ago with the authorities of the World's Fair for operating the branch in the Administration building. It secured the use of a large and commodious room on payment of $10,500 rental.

WHICH GETS THE FRANCHISES.

The Third Avenue Railroad or the Union, Lately the Huckleberry?

The Railroad Committee of the Aldermen reported adversely yesterday on the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for permission to extend its cable lines from 125th street and St. Nicholas avenue south through St. Nicholas and Manhattan avenues, 114th street, Eighth avenue, and 110th street to Riverside Park, and north through St. Nicholas avenue and Kingsbridge road or Broadway to the city limits. There was no particular objection from property owners, but four of the seven members of the committee say they are of the opinion that the public convenience and necessity do not require the building of the roads at the present time. The report was not adopted. It was laid over for a week.

The Union Railway Company, which operates the annexed district system of surface railway, has had an application before the Board of Aldermen for several months for permission to build over parts of the routes which the Third Avenue Railway Company wanted. This application is still on file with the Board unacted on.

Queen Victoria's Drawing Room.

LONDON, May 9.—Queen Victoria held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace this afternoon. Among the ladies received by her Majesty was Mrs. Edward J. Phelps, wife of the former American Minister to England, and at present one of the counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration; the wife of Gen. George R. Williams, Mrs. Howell of New York, Mrs. J. B. Morgan, Miss Paula Morgan, Miss Romola Dahlgren, Miss Day, Miss Alice Day, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., Miss Jackson, Miss Alida Chanler, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, and Miss Elizabeth Blake. Chargé d'Affaires White presented Gen. Williams to her Majesty, and the ladies were presented by Mrs. White.

Cholera Spreading in Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The cholera is increasing in Tobolsk, the most westerly Government of Siberia, and a group of medical students who were completing their curriculum at St. Petersburg has been despatched to reinforce the Siberian physicians and assist them in dealing with the pestilence.

Pilgrims at Rome.

ROME, May 9.—Pope Leo received to-day 500 Catholic pilgrims who had come from Germany. The pilgrims were introduced by the Archbishop of Eichstaedt of Bavaria.

French Vessels Quarantined.

BREMEN, May 9.—The authorities at this port have ordered a quarantine against all vessels arriving from French ports. This action is due to the spread of cholera in France.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The betrothal of the Duke of York and the Princess May of Teck was celebrated with a family dinner at Buckingham Palace last evening.

José Ives Limantour, formerly Under Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury in the room of Matias Romero, resigned.

It is rumored that the Austrian Government has forbidden the production of "Falstaff," with Verdi leading, in Trieste, as it fears that Verdi's appearance would be made the occasion of an Irridentist demonstration.

An official inquiry into the relations between the police and the gambling houses of Rome is in progress. It is alleged that the police are subsidized by the proprietors of the houses. The house most frequented by Deputies is said to make heavy monthly payments to the Chief of Police to secure immunity from disturbance of its business.

John Wanamaker Elected President.

The twenty-eighth anniversary meeting of the National Temperance Society, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, President, was held last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle. The annual report was presented by J. N. Stearns, Corresponding Secretary. Thirty-six new publications were issued last year, making a total of 2,056 now on the list; 25,685,721 pages of temperance literature was printed.

The receipts for the year were $52,407.17, and the expenses $52,356.07. The plans for the World's Temperance Congress, to be held in Chicago next month, are nearly completed.

The election for officers resulted in the choice of John Wanamaker as President, J. N. Stearns as Secretary, and William D. Porter as Treasurer. About 100 Vice-Presidents and a Board of Managers were also chosen.

Suicide of a Mining Engineer.

DENVER, May 9.—J. H. Ernest Waters, the mining engineer and manager of mines, was found dead in his bed at the Denver Club this morning, having committed suicide by taking morphine.

He was probably one of the best-known mining engineers in America and also had a European reputation. Some of his best engineering work was done for the Japanese Government near the city of Tokio.

For all forms of disordered stomach use Bromo-Seltzer. A palatable, potent, prompt cure.—Adv.

TRYING TO BADGER GLADSTONE.

The Tories Resume Their Obstructive Tactics in the Commons.

LONDON, May 9.—The House of Commons resumed its session to-day as a Committee of the Whole on the Irish Home Rule bill. Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, Conservative M. P. for North Islington, moved to insert the words "subordinate to Parliament" in the first clause of the bill, so as to make the clause read, "On and after the appointed day there shall be in Ireland a Legislature subordinate to Parliament," &c.

Prime Minister Gladstone said that Mr. Bartley's motion implied a disbelief in the assurances of the Government, and therefore overstepped the bounds of parliamentary rules.

Mr. Bartley appealed to the Chairman to say whether the amendment was in order or not.

The Chairman decided that the words were admissible.

Mr. Gladstone thereupon denounced the amendment as obviously intended to pass a slight upon the Irish Legislature, and implying distrust of that Legislature on the part of Parliament.

Mr. G. J. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, accused the Government of practically evading the question of imperial control over the Irish Legislature. Mr. Goschen said that, if Mr. Gladstone was in earnest in his alleged purpose to make the imperial Parliament supreme, he would not hesitate to accept the amendment.

Col. Saunderson, Conservative M. P. for Armagh, asked Mr. Gladstone what machinery in the bill enabled the nominal supremacy of the imperial Parliament to be enforced. All the machinery that he could see in the bill was Irish, beyond the control of the imperial Parliament, and would not be worth a straw.

After considerable debate the amendment was rejected by a vote of 262 to 256.

William Redmond, Parnellite M. P. for East Clare, moved that the Irish Legislative Assembly be called a Parliament instead of Legislature.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion on the ground that the paramount assembly ought to be called a Parliament, as distinguished from the body to which the Parliament delegated certain powers.

Mr. William Saunders, Liberal M. P. for Newington, Walworth, who showed a disposition to vote against the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill, but finally voted with his party, is about to retire from Parliament, in deference to the wishes of his constituents, who are displeased with his course.

Mr. Morley said that the distinction between parliament and legislature was merely a matter of sentiment, without material significance.

Mr. Labouchere, leader of the Radicals, remarked that, while not regarding names but things, he knew that Irish sentiment would be gratified if the assembly in Dublin were called a parliament. He therefore advised the Prime Minister to accept the amendment. The vote against the amendment was 466 to 40.

THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

Mr. Coudert Shows that Seal Poachers Prey on Females and Are Destroying the Species.

PARIS, May 9.—Mr. F. R. Coudert of counsel for the United States continued his argument to-day before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. Mr. Coudert related the history of pelagic sealing, and showed that since the adoption of the modus vivendi the pelagic sealers had increased their demands. He quoted statements from the counter case of Great Britain, which, he urged, virtually confirmed his contention that pelagic sealing was gradually destroying the seal species, and he read and commented on the evidence of London furriers, showing that while the seal catch at the Pribylov Islands was chiefly of males, the seals captured by the pelagic hunters were chiefly female.

In support of his argument as to seal life and the danger of its complete extinction, Mr. Coudert quoted from Prof. Huxley and other naturalists and scientific men. He contended that the modus vivendi entered into by the United States and Great Britain was a temporary affair, which the American rights which the United States confidently left to the Tribunal of Arbitration to uphold. In dealing with the question of damages advanced by Great Britain, Mr. Coudert said that the British claims in regard to a prospective catch were untenable.

When Mr. Coudert had finished his speech Baron Lambermont, the President of the Tribunal, said to him: "You have captivated our attention by a remarkable display of talent. We have to thank you for the great ability, liveliness and humor with which you have carried us over what would otherwise have been a rather dreary field of questions of fact. Allow me to add that as a Frenchman I have been happy to see shine out in your manner some of the best characteristics of the French nation."

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN FAILURE.

The Bank of Victoria Suspends with Enormous Liabilities.

MELBOURNE, May 9.—The Bank of Victoria, limited, has suspended. According to the balance sheet of last December the deposits amounted to over £7,000,000. J. D. Law is the general manager and A. E. Wall is the accountant.

The failure is of great importance. The bank had several branches and its London office was at 28 Clement's lane, E. C.

The subscribed capital of the Bank of Victoria is £1,200,000. The liabilities are about double that amount.

HOW THE NEW RULE WORKS.

ALL THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS SAY IT'S A SUCCESS.

Congressmen Who Called Upon Mr. Cleveland Yesterday Had Uninterrupted Interviews—Not So Pleasant for the Office Seekers, but a Relief to Every One Else.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Eleven Congressmen called at the White House to-day, and all of them assured the President that his latest order relative to office seekers meets their hearty approval. This was the first day for the new rule to go into operation, and there was some curiosity as to how it would be observed.

Senators Voorhees and Turpie of Indiana were the first arrivals at the Executive Mansion. During their former visits they were usually accompanied by numerous "Hoosiers," consequently it seemed rather strange to see the two Indiana Senators by themselves. It was a few minutes past 10 o'clock when they were shown into the President's office, and they were surprised as well as complimented when the President invited them to be seated. It has been the practice for the President to receive his daily visitors standing, for, as he remarked to a friend, "If I should sit down there is no telling how long they would remain."

Under the new order of things a Congressman now has an opportunity to let the President know what is on his mind without fear of offending a listening constituent. After Senator Voorhees left the President a representative of THE SUN asked him how he liked the new rule. He replied:

"It is an excellent rule and will work to the advantage of all concerned. Gentlemen who now go to see the President have a chance to talk to him and he has an opportunity to listen to what they are saying. It was not so formerly. Senator Turpie and myself had a very pleasant talk with the President about certain matters in our State and we were not interrupted by a crowd of persons pressing close behind us. I think the result will be that the President will have more time to act upon the business before him, and appointments will be made more rapidly than heretofore.

Senator Butler of South Carolina, who was one of the President's callers to-day, claims to be in a measure responsible for the new order. Last Sunday afternoon the Senator and ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson called at the White House by invitation, to discuss certain public business. During the conversation the question of how to stop the heavy pressure upon the President came up. Senator Butler suggested that the President should issue just such an order as he subsequently promulgated. The President was in doubt as to the advisability of such a move, but when assured that it would be appreciated by every one who is earnestly and sincerely interested in the transaction of the public business, he hesitated no longer.

Senator Butler naturally applauded the action of the President, and to-day he had an uninterrupted conference with him about political matters in South Carolina. The conference was not as satisfactory as it might have been, for the President was not prepared to decide whether in dealing with the South Carolina appointments he will reckon the four years of service of the incumbents from the date of their appointment or the date upon which they were commissioned. This is a leading question among South Carolinians, for if the decision is in favor of counting from the date of the appointment the term of the present District Attorney will expire on May 24. But if the term is to date from the time the commission was issued, there will not be a vacancy until next March. The United States Marshal was appointed in June, 1889, but he was not commissioned until the following March. Senator Butler tried very earnestly to get the President to make a ruling on that subject, but Mr. Cleveland asked for further time to consider it.

Only two men who were not Congressmen called to see the President before the Cabinet assembled. They were Gen. P. M. B. Young of Georgia, who has just been appointed Minister to Guatemala, and a Mr. Edelin of Maryland. It appears that the President, before issuing his order to office seekers, requested Gen. Young to call at the White House to-day and bring Mr. Edelin with him. It is probable that Mr. Edelin will be appointed Secretary of the Legation at Guatemala. Doorkeeper Loeffler at first declined to admit Gen. Young and his companion, but when he was informed of the engagement made by the President, he consented to present their cards.

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky was seen approaching the White House about half past 10 o'clock with a strange-looking man. He was over six feet tall, with a full beard, a slouch hat, and other characteristics of dress and general appearance which indicated that he was a Southern gentleman. The general impression was that Senator Lindsay was going to be the first Congressman to make a practical test of the President's new rule. Up the stairway came the Kentucky Senator and his elongated friend.

Together they advanced toward the door leading to the Cabinet room. Several newspaper men stood near to watch the proceedings. Doorkeeper Loeffler stood up the newcomer for an office seeker and was about to "turn him down," when Senator Lindsay, who took in the situation at a glance, remarked: "This is my colleague, Representative Berry of the Sixth district of Kentucky." The door swung open and the two Kentuckians passed into the Cabinet room.

Congressman Berry of Indiana called for the purpose of suggesting to the President the advisability of convening Congress in extra session in June, rather than in September, but was unable to converse with him on the subject because of the arrival of the members of the Cabinet. Mr. Bynum expressed himself in strong terms of approval of the order.

"It has become necessary," said he, "on account of the press of this patronage business. If I were the President I would carry it still further and make it apply equally to all of the departments. I would have every communication with regard to offices addressed in writing and sent to the proper department. I would have it understood that no Member of Congress would have anything to do with recommendations to office, and I would exclude not only the constituents, but the members and Senators as well, from both the White House and Executive Departments. Then, when it became necessary to fill an office, consultation could be had with a member or anybody else, as to the fitness of the candidates. It would be understood at home that the Congressmen could not recommend anybody, and we would be relieved of a great deal of work, and there would be fewer candidates. When we were called upon for information we would hold a club over no one and have none held over us. Better officials would be the result, and time would not be wasted in valueless interviews as at present. The pressure for office now is greater than it ever was before. It is double what it was eight years ago. It is not the Congressmen's fault nor the people's fault. It is simply the legitimate result of the growth of the country."

"It is a gilt-edged rule," remarked Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, "and its operation will give general satisfaction, I am sure. Any one who has seen the President overwhelmed by the crowds day by day will realize the necessity for the adoption of it."

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia also endorsed the new order, and so did Representatives Wise of Virginia, Caminetta of California, and Robbins of Alabama. Some were accompanied by friends, who remained down stairs while the Congressmen ascended to the President's room. In this way the new order was observed, and even the first day upon which the rule was placed in operation it worked to perfection, and the crowd of callers was largely diminished.

The constituents who were left down below looked longingly on the wide, carpeted stairs which once they were used to climb so lightly, but they turned away with a sigh and occupied the time in looking for rabbits in the White House grounds. When their "influence" resumed them after his quiet interview with the President the whole party strolled off in the direction of one of the departments.

A Louisiana Murderer's Escape.

ALEXANDRIA, La., May 9.—John B. Bolan, a white convict, was sent to the penitentiary from this parish to serve two life sentences, made his escape at 4 A. M. on Sunday, from the steamer Hallette, three miles above Colfax. It was dark and stormy. The boat was just leaving the woodyard when Bolan went headlong into the river. He has not been caught.

A Russian Fugitive's Death.

WILKESBARRE, May 9.—Charles O. Kulewicz, a distinguished Russian, was buried in the little town of Nanticoke to-day, with scarcely half a dozen mourners. Six years ago he was a chief Judge in Warsaw. He was charged with bribery and sentenced to eighteen months in Siberia. Pending an appeal to the Czar he fled to this country and became a school teacher.

The Cushing to Be Stationed at Newport.

NEWPORT, May 9.—The torpedo boat Cushing has been formally attached to the torpedo station, where she will be used for practice work.

Police Commissioner McClave says Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills cure all who try them.—Adv.

Foreign Cotton Dress Goods.

French Organdies,
Batiste, Lawns,
Satteen Dotted Swiss,
Linen Lawn,
Gingham, Crépons,
Swivel Silks.
Shirtings,
Madras Cloth,
Cheviots, Matte,
French Percales,
by the yard or piece.

French Muslin,

15 cts.

(Former price 38 cts.)

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.

GOV. FLOWER BUSY.

He Receives the Dutchmen, Signs Thirteen Bills, and Vetoes Eleven.

ALBANY, May 9.—Gov. Flower, beside receiving the officers of the Dutch cruiser Van Speijk, managed to veto eleven and sign thirteen bills to-day. The most important bill signed was the Elm street opening bill, which was introduced by Col. Webster, and which was fought by the property owners on Elm street on the ground that the power given to the city to dispossess them first and pay them afterward was too arbitrary.

The Governor signs the bill without remark.

He also signs the public health code revision bill, and Assemblyman Hummel's bill to amend the act to incorporate the Franklin Loan and Trust Company so as to permit it to rent vaults for storage as a safe deposit company, and by a two-thirds vote of the directors and consent of three-fourths of the stockholders to permit dealers with the company to participate in the profits of the business.

The Governor vetoed the bill to authorize the First German Methodist Church of New York to acquire twenty-five acres of land in New Rochelle for a burial ground. In vetoing the Governor says the people of Newtown protested against any more graveyards in their town, where there are twenty-four already, and where the dead number 1,350,000, and the living only 20,000, and he therefore heeds their protest and refuses to approve of the measure.

Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 9.—Gov. Flower has signed:

Chapter 653—Assemblyman Woodbury's bill regarding the licensing of veterinary surgeons who practised before the passage of the general law regulating their admission.

Chapter 654—For the submission to the electors of the question of furnishing free text books for use in the public schools of that city.

Chapter 655—For the publication and distribution of the highway law.

Chapter 656—Amending the act incorporating the Franklin Loan and Trust Company of New York city.

Chapter 657—Authorizing the State Board of Claims to investigate the claim of George H. Thurston for about $12,000 for services as stenographer to the Senate Cities Committee which investigated the affairs of cities in 1890.

Chapter 658—Appropriating $6,000 for reconstructing the highway at the head of Owagena Lake in Cazenovia.

Chapter 659—Providing for a record of conveyances of real estate in Erie county towns.

Chapter 660—Assemblyman Webster's New York city Film Street Widening bill.

Chapter 661—Assemblyman Ainsworth's bill regarding assessments for furnishing water in villages for fire purposes.

Chapter 662—Incorporating the beet sugar cooperative community.

Chapter 663—Authorizing the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Lake Champlain.

Chapter 664—The Supplemental Supply bill.

Chapter 665—Senator Parker's revision of the Health laws.

Vetoed by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 9.—Gov. Flower has vetoed the following bills:

Assemblyman Dinkelspiel's bill authorizing the trustees of the First German Methodist Episcopal Church to acquire land for a burial place, not exceeding twenty-five acres, in the town of Newtown, Queens county, for cemetery purposes.

Assemblyman Frazer's bill authorizing the boards of Trustees of villages to construct and repair crosswalks and assess the cost for the same on the property benefited.

Assemblyman Shepard's bill prescribing the medical treatment in penitentiaries cases of persons committed to penitentiaries for intoxication in public places, the treatment to be some recognized method for eradicating a desire for liquor.

Assemblyman Robinson's bill providing for medical and surgical aid and treatment for the sick poor of Long Island City.

Assemblyman Roidman's bill providing for the payment of interest on certain buildings in Long Island City used for educational purposes.

Assemblyman Robinson's bill in relation to the improvement of Grand avenue and Main street in Long Island City.

Assemblyman Adams's bill amending chapter 305 of the Laws of 1857.

Assemblyman Morris's bill amending the charter of St. Vincent's Retreat for the Insane.

Assemblyman Sullivan's bill authorizing the Board of Claims to hear and determine the claim of John Roberts against the state for false imprisonment.

New Corporations.

ALBANY, May 9.—These companies were incorporated to-day:

William Schwarzwaelder and Company of Chichester, Ulster county, to manufacture bank, office, and other furniture, capital $50,000, and directors Wm. Schwarzwaelder of Brooklyn, Wm. O. Schwarzwaelder of Flatbush, and A. F. Gill of Kingston.

Empire State Paper Co. of Mechanicsville; capital $500,000, and directors Thomas Duncan of Windsor, Conn.; Frank Squier and J. F. Ackerman of Brooklyn.

New York Tinkering and Odd Job Co. of Brooklyn, to erect dwelling houses and other buildings and repair the same; capital $10,000, and directors Wm. Coltrey, R. R. Goddard, O. K. Stuart of Brooklyn; George Stuart and Charles D. Kellogg of Philadelphia.

Egert Heights East Co. of Buffalo; capital $11,000, and directors Jacob Hoffman, Henry F. Kuebler, Charles Kruse, and others of Buffalo.

Officers of the Van Speijk at Albany.

ALBANY, May 9.—Capt. Arriens and his officers of the Dutch cruiser Van Speijk were received by the Holland Society this afternoon. They were taken to the City Hall, where Mayor Manning received them cordially and gave Capt. Arriens a red morocco case in which was the document which accorded him and his party the freedom of the city.

Mrs. John L. V. Pruyn next received the jolly tars from the Netherlands, and they were introduced to Albany's 400. Later in the afternoon they went to the Capitol and were introduced to Gov. Flower. From the Executive chamber the Holland Society committee escorted their guests all around the big building, climbed every staircase and visited every room. A drive about the city and through Washington Park refreshed them and they were in good trim for the dinner.

Free Text Books in Pennsylvania Schools.

HARRISBURG, May 9.—In the Senate to-day the Farr Free Text Book bill passed finally by a vote of 42 to 2. It provides for the purchase of all school books and school supplies for children in public schools, to be paid for by school directors, or controllers. It is thought the Governor will sign it.

TAKES THE CAKE.

No failures in the making of a Chocolate Cake when Lang's Ready-made Icing is used. 25 cents per pound can. Sold by grocers.

LANG CHOCOLATE CO., Philadelphia.

ITCHING AND BURNING.

Sores All Over Her Body. Suffering Endless. Doctor Useless. Cured in 4 Weeks by Cuticura.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my little girl so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin diseases. She was troubled with itching, burning sores. When I took her to the doctor the first time he called it the Italian itch, and said he would cure her in two weeks. When the two weeks were up he called it eczema, and in that time she was worse than before. He doctored her for three months, and she was so bad that we did not know what to do. He did not do her any good. I saw the advertisement of CUTICURA REMEDIES in the paper, and I said to my wife, "I am going to try them." Mind what I say, she was so thick with sores that we had to soak her clothes to take them off. Itch! there was no end to it. She had it all over her body, back, legs, arms, in between her fingers. She did not have it on her head. But after taking your CUTICURA REMEDIES for two weeks the itch stopped, and in four weeks the sores were all gone. I enclose her portrait. I am more than pleased with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, as they speedily cured by daughter, and if anybody asks me about your remedies, I will uphold them wherever I go.

CHARLES M. CLIBORN,
Conshohocken, Montgomery County, Pa.

Why Suffer One Moment

From torturing and disfiguring skin diseases, when a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant relief in the most agonizing of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp and blood diseases, with loss of hair, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ "How to cure Skin Diseases," 64 Pages, 50 illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

STOLE COOK COUNTY FUNDS.

The Way the Cashier Bolstered Up His Brother's Deceipit Bank.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Suit is about to be brought by County Treasurer Charles Kern against M. A. Devine and ex-City Treasurer Bernard Roesing, bondsman for Felix Schweisthal, cashier in Treasurer Kern's office, to recover $21,000, being the unrestored balance of $42,000 abstracted from the county funds by Cashier Schweisthal to bolster up the tottering bank of his brother, Michael Schweisthal, who recently failed.

The defalcation was discovered by Treasurer Kern shortly after the collapse of the Schweisthal bank. He immediately made good to the county from his private funds the sum taken by Schweisthal, to whom he then turned his attention.

After detection Schweisthal admitted that he had given the cash to his brother during the last few months of the existence of the Schweisthal bank. Kern's first impulse was to cause the arrest for embezzlement of the defaulter, but Schweisthal pleaded so hard for another chance in life and his friends begged so earnestly for mercy that Kern abandoned the idea of a criminal prosecution.

Felix Schweisthal at once transferred to his bondsmen all his property, amounting to some $30,000 in value. Two of the bondsmen advanced $21,000 on this property, which was paid to Kern. The balance has not been paid, and a suit for it will shortly be brought.

Felix Schweisthal's method of robbing the county Treasury was simple. All the money received, amounting sometimes to $100,000 a day, passed through his hands. Whenever Michael Sweisthal found that his bank was running short he made out his check on his own bank and took it over to the county building and gave it to his brother Felix, who handed him the county's money and put the worthless check in the drawer as "cash."

This paper was reckoned as cash by Felix when he balanced his accounts. When he reported to Mr. Kern each morning that so much cash was on hand he included in the figures his brother's dishonored check. There is no doubt that Felix gave the money to Michael, feeling certain that it would be returned, and that it was only a temporary accommodation.

Under the circumstances Kern was kind to Schweisthal. He removed him from the cashier's desk and gave him a place in the office, where he could earn a living for his family, but where he has no handling of public funds.

TYPHUS AND SMALL-POX.

Many Applicants, Especially East Side Jews, at the Vaccination Bureau.

Dennis J. Ward, driver of the Health Board ambulance, who was stricken with typhus on Monday, was reported to be very low last evening. His 21-year-old daughter died of scarlet fever on Monday night a few hours after her father was taken to the hospital. His wife and three children are quarantined at their home, and, as they have been exposed to typhus and scarlet fever, may be removed to North Brother Island as suspects.

Andrew Evarts, an inmate of the Colored Home at Sixty-fifth street and First avenue, was found to be ill with typhus yesterday. Charles Schnell, no home, walked into Bellevue Hospital suffering with the disease.

Small-pox seems to be unusually prevalent in tenements, and the vaccination bureau of the Health Department is besieged with women and children daily. Chief Inspector Doty found a nest of the disease in East Third street several days ago. Ellen Crowe of 86 East Third street, who was removed on May 7, died of small-pox in the Riverside Hospital yesterday morning. Her sister Annie, who was living with her up to the time she was taken ill, escaped the observation of the health authorities and went to live with friends at 177 West Ninety-fourth street. She was reported yesterday to be ill with small-pox, and was removed to the Riverside Hospital.

F. Sandman of 67 East Third street and Mary Sorraco, 113 Baxter street died of small-pox at the Riverside Hospital.

Abraham Freeman of 39 East 103d street and Lena Schutte of 11 Crosby street were removed to the hospital as new cases.

The health authorities are making an average of 200 vaccinations a day at the Mulberry street bureau, and on Saturday the number reaches nearly 500. The bureau is open seven days a week, Sunday morning being the time for vaccination, and, although the bureau is open all the year round and small-pox is always to be found, they will not consent to be vaccinated at any other time. The Italians, who are generally more susceptible to small-pox than others, dislike vaccination and, as compared with other nationalities, are slow to apply for it. The inspectors have to force them to be vaccinated when it is considered necessary.

Small-pox in the Gera's Steerage.

The North German Lloyd steamship Gera, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, was detained at Quarantine because one of her 2,018 steerage passengers, Johan Suruskaski of Poland, had small-pox. All the steerage passengers, 608 of whom are bound for Baltimore, were vaccinated. It is probable that the passengers may be sent to Hoffman Island to-day to remain two weeks or until the danger of contagion has passed.

CAUGHT A FORGER.

He was Also a Pensioner, and was Traced Through His Vouchers.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., May 9.—Sheriff Jerry Collins of Lyon, Wayne county, N. Y., has captured a notorious forger at Argos, and as soon as the requisition papers can be obtained the prisoner, who is Wilber F. Hubbard, alias W. H. Fish, alias W. F. Fiske will be taken back to New York for trial.

He had already served a five-years' sentence for a similar offence in Auburn prison. He is a pensioner, and since his presence has been wanted very much at Lyon, where he has wholesale charges of forgery pending against him, he has been drawing his quarterly Government allowance in different parts of the country.

Jerry Collins has been watching these pension vouchers for some time and found that the last quarter was paid and the papers acknowledged in this county. He immediately sent to Sheriff Jarrell a full description of Hubbard, and while reading the letter on his way to the Post Office, and on the street Sheriff Jarrell passed and at once recognized Hubbard, so well had he been described, and, by shadowing him, soon had him behind the bars. Hubbard has been working his game here, and a number of farmers have had their names forged to notes ranging from $50 to $300.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE CLEVELANDS SOON TO MOVE INTO THEIR SUMMER HOME.

Mrs. Cleveland Has Furnished It in Accordance with Her Own Ideas, and the President Will Not Enter the House Until Everything is Put in Readiness.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It is the intention of the President and Mrs. Cleveland to take possession of their summer home near Red Top during the present week. Mrs. Cleveland has exercised exclusive jurisdiction in furnishing and fitting up the house, and it is said that she has arranged everything with a view to giving her husband a delightful surprise. He has not been permitted to enter the house since the property was secured and turned over to Mrs. Cleveland. At her request the President has refrained from making any suggestions about it, and she has been permitted to exercise her own sweet will in selecting the interior decorations. She has made frequent visits to the house, and when accompanied by her husband he has usually remained in the carriage while she entered to give such directions as were needed.

Those who have been permitted to get a glimpse of the interior of the President's suburban home say Mrs. Cleveland has displayed exquisite taste in all the arrangements, and the new place is even more attractive than the cottage at Red Top which the Clevelands occupied four years ago. It is possible the present cool weather may delay the President's family in leaving the White House until next week, but the President is eager to take possession, for he is debarred from inspecting it until every detail is completed. Mrs. Cleveland proposes that when everything is in readiness she will take the President in her carriage some afternoon, after the official cares of the day have been put aside, and drive out to the new home. Steward St. Clair will have ready just such a dinner as the President enjoys, and it is possible a few personal friends may be invited to share the hospitality of the occasion.

Dr. Senner, Superintendent of Immigration, spent several hours at the Treasury Department to-day in consultation with Commissioner Stump about the new immigration laws, which are to be enforced for the first time at Ellis Island to-morrow. Dr. Senner says the new laws are expected to correct many of the abuses which were complained of under the former regulations, and he looks for better results under the new system of examining "suspects." Now the immigrants will be compelled to pass before a board or a commission of four experts, and they must have the approval of three of the four Commissioners before they are permitted to land. One of the Commissioners is to represent the immigrant, whereas the immigrant was left to make an appeal in his own behalf under the former regulations. Dr. Senner also brought with him for approval several contracts for certain privileges at Ellis Island. The money exchange and the restaurant privilege, which heretofore were awarded for a few hundred dollars now, net the Government several thousands. These matters were discussed with Secretary Carlisle, who appeared to be very much pleased with the proposed methods of conducting the immigration affairs at Ellis Island.

The following applications from New Yorkers were recorded at the Treasury Department today: Thomas H. Barrett, to be retained as inspector of boilers at New York; J. Addison Cromwell of Canaloharie, to be a chief of division in the Fourth Auditor's Office; Henry L. Tuthill of Brooklyn, to be inspector of hulls at New York; J. R. Mansfield of Elizabeth, N. J., to be boarding officer at Ellis Island.

The visit to the White House last week of the three prominent Republicans, Messrs. Poucher, McClelland, and McKane, and their subsequent conference with Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell, is beginning to bear fruit. It was said at the time that they came on various matters of patronage, and one of their purposes is now disclosed. The Administration has concluded to move in the appointment of New York fourth-class Postmasters, and, although the axe is swinging slowly, it lops off a head at every swing, and, what is more, a good Cleveland Democrat, and not a Hill man, is appointed to fill each vacancy.

The Postmaster at Katonah, Westchester county, was today removed to Hill Democrat and a Mr. E. A. Arnold appointed. At Coney Island the incumbent has been removed, and Mr. McKane's man, Joe F. Hill, appointed. At Hannibal, which is in Mr. Poucher's district, the Republican was removed and C. B. Brower appointed. The White House gossips say that Mr. Maxwell relied upon the Hill men for the lists of candidates for Postmasters, and then proceeded to go over the list with the anti-snappers last week, carefully dropping out each candidate who was opposed to the Cleveland Democracy.

An imposing array of legal talent arrived here to-day from New York to participate in the trial of the Chinese cases before the United States Supreme Court to-morrow. Joseph Choate, Carl Schurz, Judge W. W. Goodrich, Maxwell Evarts, J. C. Calhoun, Richard Jordan, A. R. Ball, and Wayne MacVeagh are the conspicuous members of the party.

There will be a special meeting of the Senate Committee on Immigration in New York next Tuesday to investigate the operations of the new Immigration Committee. Senator Hill is Chairman of the committee, and the meetings will be held at the Hotel Normandie. Immigration Commissioner Stump and Superintendent Senner will be examined by the committee.

The Atlanta Ordered to Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—As a result of the discussion in the Cabinet to-day of the serious condition of affairs existing in Nicaragua, arising out of the revolution, the United States war ship Atlanta, Capt. Higgins, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Greytown, on the east coast of Nicaragua, to protect American interests in that country.

Fourth-class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 118, of which 89 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death.

More Post Office Robberies.

The Post Offices at Hartsdale and Scarsdale were robbed on Monday night of nearly everything of value