LOAN CERTIFICATES ISSUED

BANKS ADOPT MEASURE THAT HAS MET SIMILAR DIFFICULTIES.

$5,000,000 Gold Engaged Abroad and More to Be Bid For—Gold and Silver, of Which the Sub-Treasury Is Full, Now Taking the Place of Small Bills.

The Clearing House Association decided yesterday as a further remedial measure to issue Clearing House certificates and put the plan into execution at once. Part of the day's debit balances of the various banks were paid to the creditor banks in certificates put out by a newly appointed loan committee as soon as possible after the association acted. At about the same time as the issue of loan certificates was voted the Clearing House learned by telegrams from the clearing house associations at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston that the same plan would in all probability be carried into effect in those cities on Monday.

THE SITUATION THAT WAS TO BE RELIEVED.

Secretary Cortelyou, who returned to Washington by the midnight train, considered it inadvisable for the Government to enter the foreign exchange market and gave no assistance to efforts for the importation of gold. Engagements of gold for import were made nevertheless, the National City Bank definitely completing the arrangements reported in THE SUN yesterday as nearing completion to bring in $5,000,000.

The engagement was everywhere considered a strong factor for further improvement, but it was realized that the money could not arrive until after this week, the Treasury Department making no deposits against the engagement of gold for import. The associated banks in their weekly bank statements showed a decrease of $12,416,000 in surplus reserve; an increase of $10,865,000 in loans; a decrease of $12,901,000 in cash holdings and a decrease of $1,939,000 in deposits. It was apparent that the increase in loans was due to the assistance rendered to banks from which there have been withdrawals and that the decrease in cash holdings was caused partly by such withdrawals and partly by shipments of currency to the interior.

The demands for cash from Brooklyn institutions were very heavy on account of a withdrawal of deposits in that borough consequent upon the temporary suspension of certain Brooklyn banks and trust companies. The interior also drew heavily and in many cases, in the opinion of some bankers, unnecessarily. These influences combined with the already noted fact that import engagements of gold did not supply readily available funds influenced the Clearing House committee to call a meeting of the association to act upon the issuing of certificates.

HOW THE CERTIFICATES WORK.

By bankers who favored the issue of certificates it was also argued that an increased elasticity in currency was also demanded by the condition of the foreign exchange market, in which quotations were largely nominal, and as a concurrent incident by the cessation in exports of cotton and the cereals. A free movement of the crops from this to other countries, it was everywhere granted, was one of the most important things remaining to be brought about. In no way, it was urged, could it more easily be brought about than by the use of the supply of circulating money in loans to purchase exchange bills, which of course can be purchased more plentifully under an arrangement whereby the banks pay their indebtedness to one another in certificates secured by collateral, leaving the cash holdings for the use of depositors and for the promotion of the commerce and business of the city and country.

As THE SUN pointed out yesterday, the interests of bank depositors are in no way prejudiced by the issue of Clearing House certificates. These pass entirely between banks and under no circumstances pass beyond the banks. The banker who should transfer a certificate received by him would be penalized at once by the Clearing House. The use of the certificates is entirely as a payment by one bank of a stated portion of its debit balance at the Clearing House and the acceptance by another bank of the same proportion of its credit balance at the same institution. The certificates are secured by collateral lodged with a loan committee of the Clearing House, the collateral being deposited by the bank with the debit balance. Thus the certificate in effect is a loan secured by abundant collateral and made by the banks with credit balances to the banks with debit balances. The certificates bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. a year, so that on relaxation in the money market it is advantageous to the debit bank to repay them as soon as possible, while the creditor bank receives compensation for its loan to the other.

SOLIDIFIES CLEARING HOUSE CREDIT.

The expedient has been utilized before and it has always been found that it afforded the elasticity desired. In one way it has worked admirably. It has obliged the Clearing House banks to stand solidly together, to act in entire unison and to bear each a share of the common burden. In this connection it will be recalled that the smaller banks in the Clearing House, though with abundant resources in proportion to their deposits and capitalization, have in no way assisted the larger banks in advances to those institutions from which there were large withdrawals of deposits, in syndicates to place funds in the money market on the Stock Exchange, in movements to assist any trust company or in any other manner. The adoption of Clearing House certificates will oblige all banks to cooperate in all measures devised for the general benefit.

WHY THE ISSUE WAS OBJECTED TO.

The principal objection raised against Clearing House certificates did not relate to their efficacy in affording relief, but to the fact that while they accelerated improvement in the situation they retarded permanent recovery from depression and made it certain that any such rapid recovery as was desired by the men who have had charge of movements of improvement this week would be made more difficult. This theory works out in this way: The bank which has paid its debits by loan certificates must sooner or later redeem these certificates with cash. Naturally enough the debtor bank sells out securities and raises the cash to pay off the balance on any improvement in market conditions, so that on every rally in the market there is quite certain to be liquidation by some of these debtor banks. The liquidation naturally, by absorbing money from circulation and placing it in banks, checks the recovery. The period of permanent recovery accordingly cannot be said to set in until the last Clearing House certificate is redeemed.

BANKING TRUST COMPANY A COMPLICATION.

The situation was further complicated by the fact that this year, for the first time that Clearing House certificates have been resorted to, trust companies exercise much the same functions as banks of deposit. In 1893 the trust companies operated under the old system of trust company management, acting much as does the trustee of an estate and having no deposits subject to call in the sense that banks must take deposits. As is well known, all this is now changed, and the question arose as to how the trust companies, which have no clearing house, could protect themselves in the payment of their obligations to one another. A plan for the solution of this difficulty was under consideration yesterday afternoon.

The trust companies are the largest depositors of the banks, and the fifty-one trust companies have resources of $1,205,019,700, as compared with total resources of $1,[illegible],851,400 of the forty-eight national banks. If the trust companies pay depositors in cash there results a drainage on the banks. It is for that reason and not because of any question of the solvency of the trust companies that some of the larger banks have requested trust companies to pay in checks on the banks.

ARGUED OUT AND DECISION REACHED.

Thus it was with reluctance that many bankers finally consented yesterday to acquiesce in the issue of certificates. Their views were expressed at a meeting of the Clearing House committee yesterday. It cannot be said that any great difference of opinion or any antagonism whatever developed at the meeting, for the bankers reluctant to order the issue of certificates appreciated their advantages as well as did the others and those most active in arguing for the issue appreciated the disadvantages. All phases of the situation were considered carefully and in the end all agreed that the issue was for the best interests of depositors, bankers, business men in general, and in a larger sense for the commerce of the country at large. The result of the meeting of the Clearing House Association, which was called for 11:30 o'clock, immediately after this decision had been reached, was brief, formal and harmonious. The resolution to issue certificates was adopted unanimously.

CERTIFICATES ISSUED AT ONCE.

The loan committee to take charge of the issue of the certificates and to pass upon collateral was made up of the members of the Clearing House committee, President James F. Woodward of the Hanover National, President A. Barton Hepburn of the Chase National, President William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange, President Edward Townsend of the Importers and Traders and President Dumont Clarke of the American Exchange National and these other bankers: James G. Cannon, vice-president of the Fourth National Bank; Walter E. Frew, vice-president of the Corn Exchange; Gates W. McGarrah, president of the Mechanics National, and Albert H. Wiggin, vice-president of the Chase National. The committee met at once and issued certificates in payment of some of the debit balances of the day. It was decided that certificates should be issued to the extent of 75 per cent. of the collateral pledged. Penalty of $100 was ordered imposed upon any bank which should disobey the Clearing House order to retain unhypothecated in its own possession any Clearing House certificate it might hold. The certificates are to be issued in denominations of $5,000, $10,000 and $20,000. The form is the same as that used in 1893, as follows:

LOAN COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

This certifies that the (name of bank) has deposited with this committee securities in accordance with the proceedings of a meeting of the association held [June 15, 1903, in original] upon which this certificate is issued. This certificate will be received in payment of balances for the sum of $5,000 from any member of the Clearing House Association.

On the surrender of this certificate by depositing bank above named the committee will indorse the amount as a payment on the obligations of said bank held by them and surrender a proportionate share of the collateral securities held thereunder.

$5,000.

THANKS TO SECRETARY CORTELYOU.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Clearing House Association on motion of J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National, seconded by James Stillman, president of the National City:

Whereas Secretary Cortelyou has paid us the compliment of personally coming to this city and personally and actively cooperating with the Clearing House authorities in meeting the serious condition in business affairs now existing, and

Whereas he has rendered material aid not only with the resources of his great office but also with his personal counsel; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we testify our appreciation of the services rendered by Secretary Cortelyou and indorse and commend in the highest terms his splendid abilities and the dignified and businesslike administration of his great office.

TO CONSIDER TAKING TRUST COMPANIES IN.

As a step toward future improvement in the relations between the trust companies of the city and the Clearing House banks, notice was given that at the next meeting of the association there will be presented a proposed amendment to the constitution, as follows:

Resolved, That the constitution of the New York Clearing House Association be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

Section 28. Trust companies organized under the State of New York may be admitted as members of this association in the same manner and to the same extent as banks may be admitted, and when so admitted shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits and subject to all the conditions and obligations to which bank members are or shall be entitled or subject under the provisions of the constitution.

In the official statement of the association's proceedings it was given out that trust companies becoming members of the association will be required to keep a cash reserve in their own vaults of no less than 15 per cent. of their deposits. Failure to keep such a reserve will be sufficient grounds for disciplinary action.

The amendment was not suggested at the instance of the newly formed trust company committee. It is believed to represent the desire of many of the large trust companies to ally themselves with the association. It will be some time before the amendment can be adopted and the trust companies formally admitted.

CHECKS TO BE USED WHERE POSSIBLE.

Meanwhile one plan for the protection of trust company interests by Clearing House banks is that depositors withdrawing moneys from trust companies will be paid in checks on a Clearing House bank, in the natural expectation that if the withdrawing depositor does not desire the money for immediate needs he will leave the check on deposit with a Clearing House bank or will have it certified by that bank. In that way the depositor will have his deposit secured not only by the trust company but by a Clearing House bank and under the present circumstances by the entire Clearing House itself.

NO DEMAND FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market yesterday was weaker than on any previous occasion in the recollection of many well known exchange experts. Cables sold at the extraordinarily low rate of 4.82½ and there were some transactions in demand bills at the almost unheard of price of 4.81⅛. In fact it was possible to secure bills at almost any price. The great difficulty in the market was a scarcity of bidders. There was an overabundance of offerings.

BID FOR $5,000,000 MORE GOLD.

In addition to the $5,000,000 gold engaged for import by the National City Bank that bank will bid on Monday for the $5,000,000 gold to be laid down in the London open market on its arrival from South Africa. The gold secured yesterday was engaged principally on the Continent, though a little was taken in London and some in South America.

Firms of international bankers were also reported yesterday to be making arrangements for bidding for gold in London Monday and for securing the metal at various points on the Continent. It is believed that bankers have quietly picked up enough exchange bills at the low prices to bring over a large amount of gold. Their action in this connection is, of course, of the greatest importance, and it is hoped that the movement will assume large proportions.

"Large engagements of gold, starting to-day," said Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank, "will rapidly bring much additional strength into the financial situation. Effective movements are being made to facilitate the export movement and other products. Such products will immediately go forward in large volume and the situation be correspondingly relieved in a normal and natural manner. We are rich in resources which we are in a position immediately to market, and the world stands ready to pay for them."

STOCK MARKET DULL AND FAIRLY FIRM.

As on Friday all transactions in the stock market were for cash and the total of sales was but 234,000 shares. There was little feature to the market with the exception that generally it was fairly firm. The close was irregular, but with advances in most of the active speculative shares.

ABOUT $2,000,000 ADVANCED TO BANKS.

The Clearing House committee advanced about $2,000,000 to banks from which there had been heavy withdrawals. Most of the advances were due to withdrawals in Brooklyn. The advances of yesterday made the total of advances since the movement began about $15,000,000.

WHY THE GOLD APPEARS.

The Treasury was still short of small bills yesterday, and in many cases banks desiring small denominations were obliged to take gold instead. To Brooklyn there was transferred the bulk of $1,800,000 gold released during the day and all of $185,000 in silver. The Sub-Treasury, though short of small bills, has a matter of $159,000,000 in gold coin and $75,000,000 in silver.

An encouraging development of the day was the continued improvement in the condition of the Mercantile National Bank. For the third day in succession President Seth M. Milliken's labors for the institution were shown to have been effective by a credit balance at the Clearing House. On Thursday the balance in the bank's favor was $27,000, on Friday, $115,000, and on Saturday, $85,000. His associates in the Clearing House yesterday warmly congratulated Mr. Milliken on the rapidity with which he had restored the institution to the confidence of the mercantile community.

The Clearing House committee of the Boston banks will probably authorize the issuance of Clearing House certificates, beginning on Monday.

After nearly six hours session of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association this afternoon it was decided to issue loan certificates to the national banks included in its membership.

LIVING ON CREDIT IN HARLEM.

Citizens Adjust Themselves to the Unwonted Absence of Cash.

Along 125th street and in the upper reaches of the Harlem business section money stringency was felt yesterday to a considerable extent because of the suspension of five Harlem banks in the last three days. Yesterday was payday for most of the department stores and small shops in the far uptown district and because many firms could not hand out the weekly envelopes shoe clerks, fruiterers and the girls that stand behind the ribbon counters had many unkind things to say about somebody somewhere in New York who maybe might be responsible for the lack of coin.

Some of the larger shops along 125th street and Third avenue met the run on the cashier's window out of the proceeds of the week's business. Others simply posted notices in front of the little wickets on the cashier's box that because of the suspension of such and such a bank funds for the payment of employees could not be withdrawn and next Saturday, if everything was favorable, two weeks pay would be forthcoming.

This moved the issue back on the grocer and the butcher. Because the Knickerbocker Trust Company's Harlem branch at Lenox avenue and 125th street was closed last Wednesday or the Twelfth Ward Bank on Friday, the small householder who pays the expenses out of the weekend pay had to tell the provision merchant that he wanted to go on the credit list. If by chance the grocer and the butcher had bills due the wholesaler yesterday they in turn passed the issue along and so Harlem stood yesterday at a dead centre of inactivity.

The news from downtown of the resumption of confidence on the Street and the forthcoming gold imports from Europe was translated into terms of Harlem simplicity yesterday and did much to reassure those who could not get their envelopes at the cashier's window. The waitress who delivered her stock of wheats with coffee to the clerk from the shoe store next door opined that now that somebody over in London was going to send a lot of gold over here the banks out along 125th street would open again. That conversational opening would allow the shoe clerk to instruct the waitress on matters of the disparity of the funds in relation to the production of the country and the margin of credit. In the end both would feel that they knew something they didn't know before and that every cloud had a greenback lining.

An Italian citizen who sells chestnuts on the corner of 125th street and Lenox avenue and who sells them hot, represented the financial situation reduced to its least common denominator.

"Da bank-a hees close Friday," said the Italian citizen. "Maybe my mon-hees go to hell—fifta dollars heem. But plenty da chestnut for sell until Monday. Maybe so banka hees pay da mon on Tuesday. All right."

PITTSBURG SETTLING DOWN.

Clearing House Certificates Coming—Westinghouse Statement—Brokers Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—The Clearing House Association decided to-night that beginning next Monday it would issue Clearing House certificates to those banks which desire them. It is understood that this has been requested by the New York Clearing House.

At the close of the banking day bankers went home apparently well satisfied that all trouble had passed. The paying out of $1,000,000 to workmen at smaller plants in the Pittsburg district to-day did much to show that there is no lack of money here.

An effort to check sales of stock certificates of any sort in Pittsburg while the Stock Exchange is closed resulted this afternoon in the police raiding the brokerage office of S. C. Vickers & Co. Every member was placed under arrest on charges of violating the Mosta anti-bucket shop law. All were bailed. It is alleged that the brokers had been trading in securities while the local Stock Exchange is closed, but this does not appear in the warrant.

This afternoon the receivers of the Westinghouse Machine Company issued a statement to clients and stockholders of that concern saying that there should be no occasion for apprehension because of the company's application for a receivership. The statement continues in part:

It would appear that the Westinghouse Machine Company has been suffering from nothing more serious than a rapidly growing profitable business. This has necessitated the employment of considerable borrowed capital, and credit throughout the country, the sudden withdrawal of which would have seriously interfered with the manufacturing operations of the company.

There has not been a momentary pause in the operations of the Westinghouse Machine Company and the personnel remains the same as heretofore.

For the first time in many weeks no employees were laid off at any of the Westinghouse plants to-day.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK.

President Sullivan Says Its Deposits Largely Exceeded Withdrawals.

President Daniel A. Sullivan of the Mechanics and Traders Bank said yesterday in regard to his bank:

"The Mechanics and Traders Bank paid off all depositors presenting checks between the hours of 10 and 12 yesterday. The reason the Brooklyn branches opened at 10 o'clock instead of 9 is that on Saturday the payrolls of mercantile and manufacturing concerns are rather heavy and it takes fully an hour to get them in shape.

"At all the branches of the bank the deposits largely exceeded the withdrawals and at the close of business the bank showed an increase in the line of deposits of close to half a million. The bank will open as usual on Monday and business will be continued as if the present conditions did not exist. The bank is in no wise affected by the situation."

GOOD SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

SIGNS OF SPREAD OF GOOD SENSE AMONG DEPOSITORS.

It May Be That the 60 Day Notices Will Be Called In in Ten Days or So—Permitted Withdrawals of Small Sums Far Offset by Incoming Cash—Same in Brooklyn.

The experience of the savings banks yesterday both in Manhattan and in Brooklyn was so reassuring that the action taken to require depositors to give notice before withdrawing funds may be revoked in a week or ten days if conditions continue as good as they were yesterday.

President Andrew Mills of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, who was in communication yesterday with the presidents of many of the important savings institutions in this borough and a few in Brooklyn, said last evening that the effect of the enforcement of the legal notice clause was to renew the confidence of depositors, thin out the long lines of people who have been draining the banks of cash in the last few days and to bring in large deposits.

"The clause wasn't put in force an hour too soon," said President Mills, "and the result was all and more than we had anticipated. It is quite probable that in a week or ten days the savings banks will find it expedient to revoke the action and begin to pay again all who appear. Now that we have practically put the situation in the hands of the depositors themselves they have calmed down, have lost the hysteria that was beginning to affect them and are beginning to realize that their panic was unjustified and that the savings banks are practically unbreakable."

Most of the savings banks allowed their depositors to withdraw small amounts, the limit being $50 pretty generally, without requiring notice from them, and persons who required larger amounts of which they were in instant need were not turned away if they had good reasons for withdrawing their money. Except in a few cases the number of people who were in line at the savings banks when business started yesterday morning were hardly half what they had been for several days before. The most significant feature of the day and the one that gave the savings bank officers the most satisfaction was the jump in deposits. The Dry Dock, for instance, took in deposits which totalled twice as much as on Friday.

When the doors opened there were just two people waiting at the paying teller's window. On the other side of the bank, before the receiving teller's cage, there were a dozen waiting to deposit money. Two hours later, while business was in full swing, nearly 100 men and women were counted who were depositing, while less than forty were there to get money out.

A stout, red faced German who keeps a butcher shop not very far from the Dry Dock stopped to speak to President Mills after he had deposited several hundred dollars.

"How much are you ledding dese peoples draw?" he inquired, pointing to the line at the paying teller's window.

"Fifty dollars," said President Mills.

"Ach! Dot ies too much for dose tykes who got foolish mit scare. You should gif them $25, nodt a cent more."

A half dozen East Siders who had rushed around to the Dry Dock to draw their money changed their minds as soon as they found they could get $50. They promptly redeposited it. One of them was asked why he took out with one hand and put back with the other.

"I wanted to see if I could get the money," he said. "I got it. Now I am satisfied."

At the Greenwich Savings Bank, Sixth avenue and Sixteenth street, there were fewer persons than usual on hand at the opening. The same was true at the Mechanics', at Prince street and Broadway; the Germania, at Spring street and the Bowery, the West Side and the East River. Deposits of course far exceeded withdrawals. Reports from uptown savings institutions indicated that the enforcement of the legal notice clause had had the same salutary effect.

The Bank for Savings, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, had been meeting a small run since Thursday, but the line yesterday was no larger than it had been on Friday and the officials said that by Monday their depositors would come to their senses. There was a long line at the Seaman's yesterday morning which received the enforcement of the legal notice clause good humoredly.

At the Harlem Savings Bank, Third avenue and 124th street, which has been pounded since Thursday, there were deposits of about $15,000. President Trotter said that conditions were satisfactory and that small amounts were being paid to depositors as rapidly as possible.

The Dollar Savings Bank, at Third avenue and 148th street, which has stood up under the hardest kind of a hammering for three days, did not put up the notice. It announced at the close of business that it had $300,000 in its vaults and was prepared to let go gilt edged securities if more cash was needed. A man went up and down the line of depositors offering to buy accounts at ninety cents on the dollar, and some were prepared to sell out when a husky workingman butted in and spoiled the speculator's game.

"Don't fall for this guy's talk," he said. "Hold on to your bankbooks and don't sell them to anybody. The bank is all right and you'll all get your money if you ain't damned fools."

The situation in Brooklyn was much the same. The Brooklyn Savings Bank allowed persons who really needed the money to draw as much as $50 without giving notice. The Dime Savings Bank followed the same policy.

The Williamsburg Savings Bank, the largest in Brooklyn, decided to put up the sixty day notice, but paid $25 to any depositor who wanted it, or in exceptional cases, more.

Bryan H. Smith, president of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, said: "In taking advantage of the sixty day clause our bank is acting purely and simply in the interest of its depositors and the people at large. However, we are allowing no one to suffer. Persons who really need the money can draw as much as $50 without notice. If the savings banks continue to pay out cash to any amount on demand, they would have to get the currency from other sources. That would tend to cripple those sources, with the result that the conditions instead of being alleviated would be made worse."

Former Mayor Charles A. Schieren, president of the Germania, said: "I have been through four experiences like this one and the present has been the most senseless of all. There is absolutely no cause for any lack of public confidence."

BACK TO NORMAL TO-MORROW?

Chicago Well Supplied With Money—Stock Investments Popular.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—It was estimated at the close of business to-day that between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 had been withdrawn from Chicago banks by savings depositors and invested in stocks during the last week.

There has been an immense general buying movement in Chicago and the West, and good authorities estimate that perhaps $5,000,000 has been put into New York securities apart from that represented by the savings money. The purchases have averaged below fifty shares.

This investment movement will release amounts equal to the purchases from the balances held by Chicago banks in New York, which are increasing steadily now that the grain and cotton movement is on.

Chicago bankers find themselves better off than at the beginning of the week's disturbance, for in addition to the heavy supplies of money which have been the strength of the local situation $5,000,000 was shipped from the East to Chicago yesterday. Many Street authorities are of the opinion that Monday will see a return to normal financial conditions.

SMALL BROOKLYN BANK CLOSES.

The Terminal, Said to Be Solvent—Withdrawals Met Elsewhere in That Borough.

There was a considerable easing up yesterday in the financial disquiet in Brooklyn and it was the opinion of the bank officials that in a few days normal conditions would be restored. One very little Brooklyn bank closed its doors. This was the Terminal Bank, at 31 Sands street, and its closing resulted directly from the suspension on Friday of the Williamsburg Trust Company, through which it cleared and which was the depository for its cash. It has a capital of $25,000, deposits of $94,000 and a surplus of $26,000. William P. Reid, the president, who is also vice-president of the Williamsburg Trust Company, declared that the bank was perfectly solvent.

Other Brooklyn banks and trust companies met all their obligations up till the closing hour yesterday. In each of them there was a steady withdrawal of deposits. Saturday is a day of heavy withdrawals for payrolls and running expenses of business houses.

The Kings County Trust Company had considerably more than $1,000,000 in cash ready to meet all demands, but at closing time only a little more than $100,000 had been withdrawn, while the deposits almost equalled that amount.

All demands by depositors were promptly met at the Nassau Trust Company, the Mechanics' Bank, the Hamilton Trust Company and all the other institutions. In several cases deposits exceeded withdrawals. At the Nassau persons who showed payrolls had preference.

It was announced after a meeting of the directors of the Borough Bank, which suspended on Friday, that the institution would probably be reopened to-morrow, but not as a part of the International Trust Company. It was said that the contemplated merger with the International was off for good.

Fred B. Small, a director of the Jenkins Trust company and First National Bank, said that arrangements were being completed so that both institutions could resume business on Tuesday.

At the Mechanics and Traders' branch at Broadway and Ellery street and the Greenpoint branch, at Manhattan and Greenpoint avenue, several hundred depositors were in line and many policemen were on hand to preserve order. At other Williamsburg banks there were slight runs and what was paid out was offset by money deposited by customers. Ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster made a large deposit in the Manufacturers' National to demonstrate his confidence in the institution.

UNFAIR, SAY HEINZE & CO.,

To Judge Them Insolvent on the Present Prices of Securities.

The answer of Otto Heinze & Co. to the petition in involuntary bankruptcy which was brought against them by William H. Robotham as assignee of Gross & Kleeberg, the largest of the Heinze creditors, was served yesterday upon Mr. Robotham through his attorneys, Myers & Goldsmith of 115 Broadway. Heinze & Co. deny that they owe Gross & Kleeberg $325,372.42, as alleged by the petitioner, or that they owe Leo Weis and Herzfeld & Stern the amounts alleged. They deny having any branch office or property in any State other than New York. They also profess not to have made any transfers whatsoever on or about October 18 in payment of or to secure the indebtedness of F. Augustus Heinze or of Arthur P. Heinze. They assert that they made no preferential transfers to the Mercantile National Bank, to the National Bank of North America, to the National Park Bank or to the Empire Trust Company.

Heretofore, the answer goes on to say, Heinze & Co. have made no statement as to the condition of their affairs; and they are now advised by their attorneys that the question whether they are solvent or insolvent depends upon whether the aggregate of property, exclusive of property which may be transferred, concealed or removed with intent to defraud, hinder or delay them as creditors, shall be sufficient to pay their indebtedness. The assets consist mainly if not entirely of stocks, bonds and securities quoted in the New York stock market and elsewhere, most of which are pledged as collateral for loans. Because of the condition of the securities market it is well known, says the answer, that the present quoted prices of stocks and so on are far below their fair actual value. United Copper, in which the firm has large holdings, has dropped from $50 a share to $8, while the preferred stock stands at 25, or 55 points off, and if these current quotations are to be considered a fair criterion of the stock's intrinsic worth the answer admits that Heinze & Co. may be deemed insolvent.

"As the question, therefore, of the solvency of Otto Heinze & Co. will depend on the fair valuation of securities owned by them, they prefer to make no claim of solvency or insolvency at this time, but leave the same to the future determination of the Court." They urge that "it is not absolutely necessary for the preservation of the estate in bankruptcy to have a receiver."

The matter will come up on Monday before Judge Holt of the United States District Court.

MORE MONEY IN THAN OUT

At Trust Co. of America—Lincoln Trust Fat With Money.

The Trust Company of America and its branch, the Colonial, took in more money yesterday than they paid out. The deposits in the main office of the company were far in excess, the officers said, of the withdrawals. Owing to the short banking hours comparatively few persons in the waiting lines were paid. It was explained that this was because the first persons in the lines were bank messengers, each presenting scores of checks. These checks had to be verified with unusual care, because it was found that some of the depositors had given more than one check for their entire accounts and forwarded them in different ways.

A half dozen persons remained in line after the main office's doors were closed. They had chairs and said they were bank messengers with instrufions to remain until Monday, being relieved from time to time. It was explained that the banks that are presenting these claims feel that it is their duty to obey the instructions of their clients to collect the money represented by their checks.

At the Lincoln Trust Company, at 208 Fifth avenue, President Tilford said in the morning: "As soon as the people get over their excitement everything will be all right. There has been plenty of coin in our place, and in fact deposits have been greater than withdrawals."

At the Broadway branch some bank messengers were in line, because some firms wished for money to pay wages and had handed their checks to other banks for collection. In most cases of this sort the trust company paid with checks.

Director Louis Stern said last night: "The Lincoln Trust Company has three times as much money to-night as it has had at any time during the week."

BISHOP HAD DELIGHTFUL TRIP.

Dr. Ingram Hopes His Wall Street Sermon Did Not Cause the Panic.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Dr. Ingram, Bishop of London, who arrived from New York yesterday on the Celtic, was interviewed to-day and said he felt much better for his "delightful trip." He laughingly admitted that he won the tennis match with President Roosevelt, but requested that too much stress be not laid on his victory. He said: "It seems to me that too much has been made of it. The fact is that we played a foursome."

When he was asked his opinion of the Wall Street smash he said: "I only hope my sermons did not produce it. I hear that it took place about an hour after I had preached on Wall Street. But don't treat this matter in any frivolous spirit. It is too serious."

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DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Our showing of furniture for the Dining Room is noteworthy on account of its completeness and the reasonable prices at which it is sold.

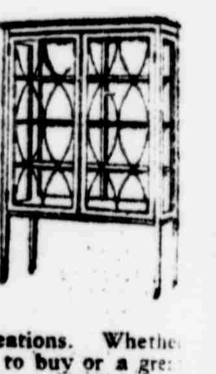
It includes all the early designs, such as Sheraton, Adams, Chippendale, Colonial, Gothic, Florentine and numerous examples of the modern school. They are in complete suites in both mahogany and the different shades of oak.

EXAMPLES:

Golden Oak Sideboard	$45.00
Golden Oak Side Table	9.00
Golden Oak China Closet	23.00
Golden Oak Extension Table	25.00
Mahogany Sideboard	60.00
Mahogany Side Table	35.00
Mahogany China Closet	50.00
Mahogany Extension Table	40.00
Golden Oak Sideboard	72.00
Golden Oak Side Table	17.00
Golden Oak China Closet	44.00
Golden Oak Extension Table	39.00
Mahogany Sideboard	96.00
Mahogany Side Table	38.00
Mahogany China Closet	55.00
Mahogany Extension Table	60.00

GEO C FLINT Co
43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

PIEL BROS.
REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER
America's Finest Malt Beer
delivered to families
at $1.25 a case of 24 pint bottles,
light and dark.
PIEL BROS. East New York Brewery, BROOKLYN.

Sheraton China Closet
(23d Street Store)

An exact reproduction, possessing the grace of outline and the inwrought excellence that were and still are characteristic of Sheraton's best creations. Whether you have a single piece to buy or a great house to furnish you cannot afford to miss seeing the sort of Furniture we make.

Schmitt Brothers,
Furniture Makers. Established 1858. 40 East 23d.
Also a Comprehensive Collection of Antiques and Reproductions at
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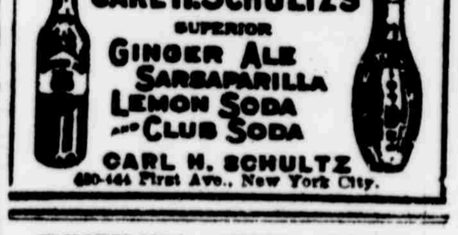
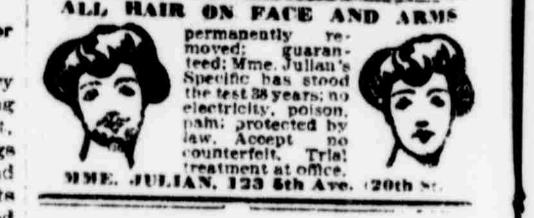

DRINK CARL H. SCHULTZ'S SUPERIOR GINGER ALE SARSAPARILLA LEMON SODA AND CLUB SODA
CARL H. SCHULTZ
430-444 First Ave., New York City.


ALL HAIR ON FACE AND ARMS permanently removed; guaranteed; Mme. Julian's Specific has stood the test 38 years; no electricity, poison, pain; protected by law. Accept no counterfeit. Trial treatment at office.
MME. JULIAN, 123 5th Ave. (20th St.

WHITMAN'S STOCK BOOMS.

Magistrate Corrigan, a Democrat, Out for Him—Letter Carriers Are for Him.

Judge Whitman continued his policy yesterday of not making speeches during the campaign, but, as on Friday night, he appeared last night at several meetings where his candidacy was advocated and thanked those present for their efforts in his behalf. In each place he was received with great cheering. Scores of letters from Democrats and Independents were received at his headquarters yesterday, as there have been every day since he opened rooms at the Hotel Breslin, assuring him of support.

Late yesterday afternoon a delegation of the Letter Carriers' Association called upon the Judge to tell him that the letter carriers of the city were practically unanimous in his support. The spokesman for the delegation said that they would call on no other candidates, and while they recognized that they could not play any public part in the campaign they thought that it was due to Judge Whitman, owing to his peculiar fitness for the bench and the non-partisan way he had always administered the offices he has held, to tell him face to face what the letter carriers think of him.

The Judge thanked them heartily for their good wishes, said the outlook was bright and that he expected to win through the good opinion of his fellow citizens, which had been manifested to him in many places and from many quarters.

One of Judge Whitman's callers was City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, who spoke for him at an East Side meeting on Friday night. Magistrate Corrigan is and always has been a Democrat and intends to vote the Democratic ticket, with the exception of supporting Whitman. Magistrate Corrigan said that he would speak at Whitman meetings every night next week. The Magistrate will sit at the night court all of next week, but on each evening he will speak at a Whitman rally before going to court. Incidentally the Magistrate sent word to Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday that for the next twelve days he would be on the night court bench and that the court would not be closed until 3 A. M. while he was there. He said that even if the Board of Magistrates should vote for a new closing hour at their regular meeting to-morrow afternoon he would keep the court open until 3 A. M.

The finance committee of the Lawyers' Committee, which is supporting Judge Whitman, sent out an appeal yesterday for funds. The finance committee is composed of R. L. Maynard, R. T. Green, Myer Nussbaum, John A. Durton, R. S. Kenyon, R. M. S. Putnam and D. B. S[illegible]son. The treasurer is John C. Clark, Ho[illegible] Breslin. The committee said in its appeal:

"Judge Whitman is a man of unquestioned integrity and of proven competency. He has already earned an enviable reputation in public service in positions civil and judicial. There is every reason why the custom of keeping capable, efficient and honest Judges on the bench should be followed in his case."

High in Name.
High in Quality.
High in Favor.
High in Everything.
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey

"RUB IT IN!"

SAMPSON'S SHAVADE
Massage Rubber for Shavers
Softens the beard, assuring a smooth, velvety shave.
15c AT ALL DRUGGISTS OR POSTPAID FROM
Sampson Appliance Co., 140 Church St., N. Y.
Send for descriptive circular of the new "Tri-Cel" Metallic Hot Water Bottle, $1.75 and $2.50. Lasts a lifetime. Won't leak or burst.
Tri-cel

DIED.

BROWN.—At her residence, 2004 5th av., New York, Harriet Williams Parsons, widow of Joseph Outerbridge Brown and daughter of the late Ezekiel Williams Parsons, M. D., in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral private. Interment at Colchester, Conn. Amherst, Mass., papers please copy.

DOOLING.—On Thursday, October 24, James J. Dooling, beloved husband of Annie Kane Dooling, in his 54th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 453 West 43d st., on Monday, October 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.; thence to the Church of Holy Cross, West 42d st. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE AND THE PETER J. DOOLING ASSOCIATION, NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT:

It is with regret we announce the death of our associate, James J. Dooling, at his late residence, 453 West 43d st., and extend to the members of his bereaved family and to our standard bearer our sincere sympathy in this their hour of trouble.

The members are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday morning, October 28, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to Holy Cross Church. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

PATRICK F. GLENNEN, President.
EUGENE J. ROONEY, LOUIS RUBOSS, Secretaries.

HESS.—Saturday, October 26, 1907, after a brief illness, Charles A. Hess.

Funeral service (private) at his late residence 140 West 69th st., Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MAITLAND.—Suddenly, at Princeton, N. J., on Friday evening, October 25, 1907, in the 53d year of his age, Alexander Maitland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARINOR.—On Friday evening, October 25, 1907, George Marinor, aged 87 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 491 Greene av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

POLLOCK.—At Denver, Col., October 26, Alexander Fletcher Pollock.

STRATTON.—On Friday night, October 25, 1907, Carrie Simpson, daughter of the late Dr. Elbridge Simpson of Hudson, N. Y., and beloved wife of Thomas C. Stratton.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 117 West 86th st., New York city, on Tuesday morning, October 29, 1907, at 10:30 o'clock. Hudson, N. Y., and Montreal papers please copy.

WHITE.—On October 26, 1907, William R. White, son of the late Frederick and Harriet D. White.

Funeral services on Monday, October 28, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, 45 Stuyvesant place, St. George, Staten Island.

WHITLOCK.—At Wilmington, N. C., October [illegible], 1907, in the 56th year of her age, Mayde Chilton Soverel Whitlock, wife of Charles [illegible] Whitlock and daughter of the late Mathias Soverel of East Orange.

WILEY.—On Thursday, October 17, Dorothy, aged 4 days, only child of Nell Remsen and [illegible] Clara Wiley of Rutherford, N. J.

Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, October [illegible]