

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 254.

## THE SISTERS QUARREL.

Yesterday's Revelations Marked a Dark Day for Lizzie Borden.

## TESTIMONY OF HER DRESSMAKER

Showed Her Feelings Toward Mrs. Borden Were Very Bitter.

## THE STORY OF THE POLICE MATRON

Creates a Sensation in the Court Room—Lizzie and Her Sister Have a Violent Altercation in the Former's Cell—The Matron Was Approached by the Prisoner's Friends to Obtain a Denial of the Report of the Quarrel—The Significant Words Were, "Em, You Have Given Me Away"—The Prosecution Scores Several Points.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 14.—The old court house where Lizzie Borden's life is in the balance was again thronged to-day, largely by women, who are more persistent and insistent than the men. The sensation of the day was the evidence of Mrs. Gifford, a dress maker, and the matron of the Fall River police station.

Mrs. Hannah H. Gifford, the dress maker, who has made wearing apparel for the Borden family for years past, in describing her occupation, said she made "outdoor ladies' garments. Miss Borden came to me about a suit one day. While she was there I told her I was making a dress for Mrs. Borden, and when I spoke of Mrs. Borden, I called her mother. 'Don't say that because she's a mean, good for nothing thing,' Lizzie said to me.

'I don't have much to do with her,' Lizzie told me. 'At home' she said, 'I stay in my room.' I asked her if she did not eat with them. She said they ate at the same table, but they never took their meals together if they could help it.

Next came six witnesses who were in the Borden neighborhood the morning of the murder, neither of whom saw any one enter or go way. Their cross-examination, however, tended to show a man might have gone out the Borden house without being seen.

### LOOKS BAD FOR LIZZIE.

Hannah Reagan, matron of the police station, Fall River, testified. The witness said the prisoner was in her charge at one time. "She was in my room," she said, "on the 24th of August. Emma came into see her about 9 o'clock in the morning. I was in the room cleaning up. She spoke with her sister, and I went into a toilet room, and hearing loud talk looked out and saw Lizzie lying on her side and Emma bending over her. Lizzie said: 'You have given me away, Em, but I don't care. I won't give in one inch.'

"Emma said: 'Oh, Lizzie, I did not,' at the same time sitting down. They sat there until nearly 11 o'clock, when Mr. Jennings came, but Lizzie made no talk at all with her sister after that. When I first heard the noise of the loud talking I was about four feet away in a closet. When Emma left that morning there was nothing said by either and no 'good-bye' exchanged."

(Decided sensation.) During the time Mrs. Reagan was telling the story that was so significant Lizzie Borden leaned far forward, her head over the shoulder of Mr. Robinson. Her face did not change in expression, except that it became flushed. At this point a recess was taken.

Mr. Jennings cross-examined Mrs. Reagan when the court reassembled after recess.

### LIZZIE LOSES A WAGER.

Mr. Jennings wanted to know if Mrs. Reagan could remember what had happened in the afternoon. The witness related after a number of questions an incident which happened while Miss Lizzie was under her charge.

"She said she was not sure if it was on the same day of the quarrel, or another day, that she told Lizzie Borden that she, Lizzie, could not break an egg in her hand in a certain way. Lizzie said she could do it, and Mrs. Reagan said she could not.

Then they bet a dollar on the result and Lizzie tried to break the egg in the manner indicated. Emma Borden was there at the time. Lizzie tried to break the egg and failed. She remarked: "That is the first thing I ever undertook to do that I did not do."

She was asked if she told any reporter about the quarrel between the sisters. She said she had not, but that she had characterized the matter as a quarrel when reporters called upon her and asked her if there was any truth in it. She said the Rev. Mr. Muck asked her to deny that the story of the quarrel was true.

### QUARREL BETWEEN THE SISTERS.

"Did you ever say that the story was not true?" "I did not."

She was asked if the Rev. Dr. Buck had come to her with a paper for her to sign that the story was untrue. She said the Rev. Dr. Buck had asked her to sign the paper, and said it would heal the relations which at that time existed between Emma and Lizzie.

"I said I would go down stairs and ask Marshal Hilliard about it. I went down stairs and spoke to the marshal about it. He told me to go to my room and said whatever story I had to tell, I would tell in court. He said he would attend to the business and told Dr. Buck to attend to his business."

Bridget Sullivan was recalled to the stand. Mr. Moody took up the old blood-stained handkerchief that had been found beside the body of Mrs. Borden and held it up so Bridget could see it.

"Whose handkerchief was that?" "That," answered Bridget, "is what Mrs. Borden used as a duster."

Mr. Bots was called after that. He was a drug clerk who was to testify that Lizzie had tried to purchase prussic acid from him. But before he could go on and tell that, there was an objection to it by the defense and argument for

and against the admission of the evidence was begun.

### IN A MURDEROUS MOOD.

Mr. Moody said that the commonwealth wanted to show by Betts that some time during August 3, the day before the murder, Lizzie Borden went to a drug store and tried to purchase ten cents worth of prussic acid. She said she wanted it in order to clean a seal-skin sacque. "It is not used for such a purpose," said Mr. Moody. "Mrs. Borden had seen Dr. Bowen and told him that she was afraid of being poisoned. Lizzie Borden was in a murderous mood at the time."

The assistant district attorney quoted from a number of authorities to maintain his position.

When Mr. Moody finished his argument Ex-Governor Robinson began. He contended that as to anything previous to August 3 there was nothing in the testimony except that given by Mrs. Gifford.

"Was she then in a murderous mood?" Mr. Robinson asked. "There has been nothing shown here as to that which rises to the dignity of proof. The buying of the prussic acid is an innocent act. There is nothing to show the least tendency of malice toward Mr. and Mrs. Borden. It might have been the cat. Prussic acid for that is innocent."

The court then retired for a consultation on the points raised.

After being out 35 minutes the court returned. Chief Justice Mason said: "The court desires to have restated the limitations and the purpose of this testimony."

Mr. Moody replied: "It has no bearing on anything except the state of mind of the defendant prior to the homicide, the intent, preparation and deliberations."

Chief Justice Mason then said the evidence was competent and would be admitted. That was a victory for the commonwealth.

Lizzie Borden, leaning against the rail pressing her face against her fan, flushed when the decision of the court was made known. The pressed the fan closer to her cheek, but her left hand, in which she held a red and white carnation, remained where it was.

Then the jury was brought in, and after that an adjournment was had until to-morrow morning.

### THIS IS GERMAN DAY

At the World's Fair and a Half Million of People Are Expected.

CHICAGO, June 14.—There were Germans at the World's Fair to-day by the thousands. To-morrow they will be on hand by the tens of thousands if there is anything of truth in the proverb that coming events cast their shadows before.

To-morrow will be German Day at the White City, and for weeks the Germans and German-Americans have been talking about it and preparing for it until it promises to be the biggest day up to date the World's Columbian Exposition has yet seen. It promises to surpass all other days that yet have come, both as to crowds and in point of ceremonies.

The world fair officials are preparing to take care of over half a million people to-morrow. Everyone of the 300 turnstiles will be in operation and the ticket booths will be supplied with more than the usual amount of tickets.

### SCHAFFNER'S BODY FOUND.

Now Certain That the Chicago Banker Killed Himself.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The body of Herman Schaffner, the missing Chicago banker, was found in Lake Michigan, near the marine hospital, this afternoon. Papers in the pocketbook confirmed the identity of the corpse.

### Mystic Shrine Officers Elected.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Late this evening the imperial council of the Mystic Shrine elected officers for the ensuing year: Imperial potentate, Thomas J. Hudson, of Pittsburgh, by sixty-six votes, against fifty-eight votes for W. B. McEllish, of Cincinnati, ex-imperial potentate. (Mr. Hudson is assistant postmaster at Pittsburgh, having been appointed in President Cleveland's first term and held through Harrison's administration.)

The other officers were then selected, after which the council adjourned. Denver, Colorado, was chosen as the place for the next meeting, which will be held July 17, 18, 1894. The Nobles have had infinite pleasure in their visit to Cincinnati.

### Missionary Bishops Consecrated.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Rev. Dr. John McKim, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Frederick Rogers Graves, D. D., were to-day consecrated as Protestant Episcopal bishops of China and Japan at St. Thomas church, corner Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue. This was the first occasion in the history of the Protestant Episcopal church that two foreign missionary bishops have been consecrated at the same time and place.

### Bishop Peterkin, of West Virginia, Assisted at the Services.

A Mother's Insane Act.

SPokane, Wash., June 14.—Mrs. James Kirkonhill, who lives near Spangler, fifteen miles from here, yesterday gave strychnine to her two children, a boy and a girl, aged six and four, and took poison herself. The boy spit out the solution and suffered no effects, but the little girl and mother died. It is supposed that the woman was temporarily insane.

### Crushed by a Cable Car.

CHICAGO, June 14.—J. C. Humphrey, of Willoughby, Ohio, was crushed to death beneath a cable car this afternoon. Mr. Humphrey, who was 83 years of age, attempted to alight from the car before it stopped and fell under the wheels.

### Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Arrived, Herrmann, Antwerp; Spaarndam, Rotterdam; Waasland, Antwerp.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14.—Arrived, Switzerland, Antwerp; Illinois, Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—Arrived, Sedgemoor, Liverpool.

GENOA, June 14.—Arrived, Worra, New York.

BOSTON, June 14.—Arrived, Stockholm City, London.

## UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

Twenty-sixth Annual Commencement a Thing of the Past.

## THE LARGEST CLASS SENT OUT.

Governor MacCorkle is Made a Doctor of Laws—The Regents are Still Keeping Mum—President Turner Will Prefer Specific Charges Against the Professors He Mentioned in His Report, and Present Them to the Board To-day, When Some Definite Action is Expected.

### Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 14.—This morning dawned clear and bright, and everything pointed to a suitable day for the exercises of the twenty-sixth annual commencement of the West Virginia university. Early in the morning the people from the surrounding country began to arrive. A special train left Fairmont at 8 o'clock and arrived here at 9:15 o'clock. At 10 o'clock nearly 1,500 people were comfortably seated in new commencement hall, and shortly afterward the graduates in the different departments, headed by Dr. Turner, marched on the stage. After a choice and very appropriate address of welcome by Dr. Turner, in which he reviewed the progress of the institution during the past year, he introduced the first speaker. There are fifteen members in this year's class, the largest in the history of the institution. Only eight of these performed today, as the number was too large for one sitting.

Following are the names of the graduates: William Alexander Burdett, A. B., Braxton Davenport, B. S., William Jones Eddy, A. B., Miss Lulu Garlow, A. B., Claude Webster Goro, A. B., Samuel Willey Graham, A. B., Miss Lillian May Hackney, A. B., Edward Thornton Hartman, A. B., Clarence Edwin Maynor, B. Agr., William Charles Meyer, A. B., Frederick Mortimer Minshall, C. E., Addison Hite Shoppard, A. B., Andrew Brown Smith, A. B., Altha Warner, A. B., Miss Sarah Lowther, Norris, A. B.

After the performance the announcement of prizes was made, and the degrees were conferred on the graduates, at the same time the degree of L. L. D. was conferred on his excellency, W. A. MacCorkle, governor of the state of West Virginia. This afternoon the individual competitive drill was completed, and then followed announcement of decisions of judges and awarding of prizes. These will be given in connection with the orders published at that time. The battalion headed by the Wheeling band then marched to the university and broke ranks for the summer. This ended the work for the year, and the ball to-night closed all.

### REGENTS STILL MUM.

Dr. Turner Will Present Specific Charges to the Board To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, June 14.—The regents have spent the day closely closeted, and not much has been done. The principal thing was to declare T. C. Atkinson no longer a member of the faculty. He was appointed near two years ago by the executive committee, and last commencement was merely retained. The place is now vacant, and an election will have to take place. The most of the day's work was taken up in investigation of the different departments. Definite action in some of the cases will probably be taken tomorrow. After Dr. Turner's annual report had been considered he was asked to prefer charges against any whom he considered subject to such a course of procedure. These he will prepare to-night, and they will be submitted tomorrow. Investigation in these cases will take some time, and no definite action can be taken till this is done, but that some changes will result from these things is evident.

The public is interested concerning the regents who made the request to the members of the senior class to get up a petition requesting an investigation of affairs. The regent who made the request, whether for himself or for a member is not known, was Mr. W. W. Brown, of Kabletown. What the motives were the public can judge for itself.

### Prof. White's Reception.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 14.—Last night I. C. White, esq., formerly professor of geology in the university, and wife gave a very elaborate reception in honor of T. M. Jackson, esq., of Clarksburg, formerly professor of engineering, and wife and others. Their beautiful new home on University Hill, the finest in town was brilliantly illuminated throughout. The large company present was composed of guests from Uniontown, Pa., Clarksburg, members of the board of regents, students of the university, and citizens of Morgantown. The time, till a late hour, was spent with music, dancing and refreshments.

### Engineer Badly Crushed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., June 14.—Mack Ryan, the night Baltimore & Ohio yard engineer here, was badly crushed about the hip this morning. His engine was detached from the train and he was being oiled, and attempting to pass between the tender and cars, an engine at the other end of the train suddenly pushed the train, catching him. Medical aid was rendered and he was sent to his home at Grafton on the accommodation train this morning.

### "Old Glory's" Anniversary.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. VA., June 14.—The one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes by the continental congress was celebrated here to-day. Flags were seen everywhere.

### Dwelling Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. VA., June 14.—This morning the house of George Sterling burned down. He lived about two miles from here. Nothing was saved, and the poor man loses all he had.

## AMALGAMATED SCALE.

The Work Finished—The Important Changes Made—Conference Monday.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 14.—At to-day's sessions of the Amalgamated convention, the consideration of the work of the iron scale committee was finally completed. The committee on the president's and vice president's report read the report, as did also the committees on the secretary and trustees' report, on the constitution, the committee on ways and means reporting of adjournment.

The names of the members of the general conference committee will be announced to-morrow and the convention will determine as to the power to be given them. The impression is that the committee will be given discretionary powers up to a certain point, disputes arising beyond their jurisdiction going to the sub-judges for a vote. The convention will adjourn on Saturday and the conference will likely begin on Monday.

The only changes in the iron scale are as follows: Clause five in the memorandum of the agreement, which in the current scale reads, "That mills may work three turns in 24 hours when practicable," has added to it "except boiling department." This addition was made to remove obscurity from the clause as it read last year. It will be remembered that the management of the oil well supply company held that under the clause the puddlers should work three turns, the men objecting on the score of impracticability and a lockout following.

"The addition 'and paid by the company' is made to clauses two and three in the addition, which now reads:

"Roughing down on bar, structural and 12-inch mills shall be paid not less than thirty per cent of rollers' wages, to be deducted from rollers' wages. Roughing-up on bar, structural and 12-inch mills shall not be less than forty per cent of the price paid for catching on such mills, to be deducted from catchers' wages."

The intention in adding "and paid by the company" is to place the firm in the position of direct employer of the roughers in these mills instead of the roller, who at present hires his own crew, paying them as set forth in the scale. The object of this change is said to be for the purpose of handicapping the new finishers' union by rendering the roughers independent of the roller.

The new union contemplates the admission of rollers, heaters, roughers and catchers only, and it is clear that if these trades were to organize in any considerable number within the new union they would control the finishing departments in the mills. It is supposed that where the roller pops the rougher will follow, as the roller is his boss. The additional phrase in the clause alters this.

### Hamburg's Proclamations.

HAMBURG, June 14.—The senate in order to prevent the introduction of cholera has issued a notice to the police to strictly enforce the ordinance prohibiting the entry of Russian emigrants either by land or water, even though they are duly furnished with money. First-class saloon passengers with tickets for the United States are not affected by the ordinance.

### New Inquest Ordered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The commissioners of the District decided this afternoon to order a new inquest and directed Mr. Thomas, the attorney for the District, to assist Coroner Patterson in conducting it.

### WIRE WAIFS.

The Infanta Eulalia has arrived at Niagara Falls.

Thirty Hungarian strikers engaged in a riot at Reading, Pa., yesterday. Two of them were seriously injured.

Henry C. Byrneside was yesterday appointed postmaster at Greenville, Monroe county, W. Va., vice Jesse M. Ballard, removed.

At the class day exercises of the Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., yesterday, L. H. Kelly, of West Virginia, was the historian.

James G. Arrow, Antonio Mugel and T. E. Owens were crushed by a falling wall of the old Pittsburgh postoffice building, which is being demolished.

Secretary Gresham states that the United States government has no knowledge of the reported retaliation of China in forbidding the importation of kerosene.

The one hundred and forty-sixth annual commencement of Princeton college occurred last night. J. W. Ritchie, William A. Dunn and Marshall Harrington, all of Ohio, took off honors.

President Cleveland kept open house yesterday, and the passageways about his office were crowded from 10 o'clock to 2. During that time he received fifteen senators and twenty-five representatives.

One man was killed and five other people badly injured by an accident on the ice railway at Midway Plaisance late last night. The sleds on the railway were going at a high rate of speed around a sharp curve when the second sled jumped the track and fell to the ground fifteen feet below.

At the meeting of the Western Union directors yesterday the usual quarterly dividend of 12 per cent was declared payable July 15. The net revenues of the quarter ending June 30, based upon nearly complete returns for April, partial returns for May and estimated business for June were \$1,750,000.

Attorney General Olney has appointed Charles S. Aldrich, ex-solicitor general, and Joseph L. High assistants to U. S. District Attorney Milchrist, to assist in the preparation and prosecution of the World's Fair Sunday opening case, now pending before the appellate courts of the United States in Chicago.

Another suspension in the New York jewelry trade was reported yesterday, that of Ernest E. Kinling, importer of precious stones, at Nos. 182 and 184 Broadway, with offices at Providence, R. I., and Paris, France. Thomas E. Gilroy, Jr., son of the mayor, has been appointed receiver of the concern. Liabilities are about \$150,000.

The People's party convention of Pennsylvania nominated J. H. Stevenson, of Allegheny, for supreme judge, and F. M. Windsor, of McKean, for state treasurer. H. A. Thompson, of Indiana, was unanimously elected state chairman and given power to choose a secretary-treasurer. The platform reaffirms allegiance to the national People's party platform and reiterates its general demands.

## FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Extraordinary Demand for Money Coming From the West

## CAUSES THE GREATEST STRINGENCY

The Currency Shipments Over Fourteen Millions in Ten Days.

## BOTH ENDS OF THE LINES AFFECTED

Indications of the Tightness of Money Shown by the Efforts of Large Wholesale Establishments to Obtain Extensions—Treasury Gold Reserve Increasing—Representative W. L. Wilson Thinks the Sherman Act Will Be Repealed, and That the 10 Per Cent State Tax on Bank Circulation May Be Abolished—Then Look Out for Fireworks.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The treasury gold is being built up by the deposit in New York of gold certificates in exchange for currency orders in the west. The demand for money in the west still continues, and through this exchange the treasury is receiving gold; at the same time it is accommodating the New York banks in placing currency at western points.

The net gold in the treasury at the close of business was \$92,138,815, an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over the day before and an increase of more than \$2,000,000 during the week.

Secretary Morton has an explanation for the improvement in the financial situation. "I was in Chicago," he said, "during the run that was made on the banks there. I stood in the window of one of the largest commission houses and watched the crowds anxious to draw out their savings."

"One of the officers of the institution called a clerk and authorized him to sell at once 300,000 bushels of wheat at what price he could. The sale was quickly made for shipment to Liverpool at about 77c.

"It would seem that we have reached the price at which foreign markets will purchase our wheat, and it is now going abroad. Instead, therefore, of gold shipments, there will be exchanges for cereals, and the financial problem will be easier."

"I have no doubt that we shall be able to repeal the Sherman law," said Representative Wilson of West Virginia, this morning. "But the question is as to what condition or compromise will have to be accepted to first."

"I am rather expecting that we shall have to also repeal the 10 per cent tax on state circulation. The southern members, I believe, are very anxious to have this matter adjusted. They are free silver men for the reason that they believe it would provide an increased volume of currency. If they can produce the same result by another means they will be equally satisfied. I do not believe that it would be a dangerous experiment to again start state banks. They would not be like the wild cat institutions before the war. Their notes would not be a legal tender, and no one would be compelled to accept them unless they so desired. The volume of circulating medium throughout the country, would, however, be largely increased."

Only one offer of silver was accepted by the treasury department to-day. The offer was 370,000 ounces, and the amount purchased was 150,000 ounces at \$0.8380.

### CURRENCY GOES WEST.

Banks in That Section Fortifying Themselves—Stringent Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The shipment of currency to the west and south by New York city banks was continued to-day and excited much comment in financial circles. The amount sent out yesterday was estimated at more than \$1,000,000 and another million was ordered to-day.

When asked as to the cause for this large shipment of currency, which is mainly to the west, the amount sent out within the last ten days is believed to exceed \$14,000,000. Bankers agreed in saying that the demand was largely due to the distrust prevailing everywhere in this country, and especially in the west, where there have been a great many failures both of banks and of commercial houses.

The stringency of the money market is being experienced at both ends of the line now. The savings banks as well as other banks out west are all fortifying themselves as much as possible, and that, especially in the case of the country saving banks, is causing a hoarding of money in those places and a consequent drain upon the banks of New York city. As a result of this many New York banks are being compelled to call in loans in order to maintain their lawful reserve. Their lines of discount and time loans are practically fixed so that they cannot be disturbed, and so they have no alternative but to ask for payment of their call loans in case their maturities do not meet their daily needs. The seeming forward of wheat, it is believed, will only account for a very small part of the demand for currency from the west. Last week the United States treasury took \$1,000,000 from the banks as the net result of the week's operation, but this week it is expected that the banks will gain at least \$1,000,000 from the treasury, and very probably more next week, as the payment of pensions has begun and will reach its height next week.

As an indication of how the monetary stringency is affecting trade in all its ramifications, it was reported in Wall street to-day that three large mercantile houses in Chicago were endeavoring to get extensions in this city from wholesale houses of which they had bought goods. Another indication of the stringency is the fact that a large mercantile house in this city of first class credit and abundant assets had to pay 12 per cent for extension to tide it over a tight place.

The lack of buying is also reported to be one of the unfavorable conditions noticed by large wholesale houses in this city, and it is generally attributed to the curtailments of credits, the bad state of affairs in the west, and generally

to the money stringency and lack of confidence.

Dealers say the transactions in government bonds lately have been a little in excess of the usual amount. They amount to about one and one-half millions in the last fortnight. The supply has come chiefly from the west and no doubt represent sales by savings banks and other institutions.

### Senator Call's Panacea.

NEW YORK, June 14.—According to a Washington dispatch Senator Call, of Florida, is quoted as remarking to a friend who asked him what means he would take to relieve the depression in business circles:

"I would require the national banks to issue more notes. The purpose for which they were given the right to issue a circulating medium was to keep the people supplied with the money they need. If the people need more money now the banks ought to furnish it, and, if they won't do it otherwise, there must be some way of reaching them by legislation."

### Painesville Bank Suspends.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, June 14.—This morning the bank of Faron Wilcox & Co. posted a notice as follows: "This bank has suspended temporarily, being unable to meet the run on it at present, owing to the stringency of the money market."

All depositors will be paid in full. A run was begun on the bank yesterday, but business men had confidence and deposited in it up to the time of closing for the day.

The general impression is that the bank will be able to resume business in a short time.

### Indiana Bank Goes Up.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 14.—The Citizens bank, of Fairmount, Ind., has suspended operations owing to stringency in the money market.

The capital stock is \$50,000; assets \$191,000; liabilities from \$130,000 to \$150,000.

### Run on Omaha Banks Ended.

OMAHA, NEB., June 14.—The runs on the Omaha savings banks subsided this morning almost as quickly as they began yesterday. Early there were a few depositors at the Omaha Savings Bank demanding their money, but as soon as it became apparent they could get it, the rash was over and they left without taking their cash.

### Able to Stand It.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A run was started on the Irving's Savings institution this morning almost as soon as the doors of the place were open.

In twenty minutes after the opening the paying teller had paid out \$7,500. This is the bank in which Superintendent of Banks Preston, of the state of New York, discovered a deficiency of \$70,800.

Three of the bank officials, the president, secretary and paying teller are held responsible for the shortage.

Up to 2 p. m. \$50,000 of deposits had been drawn. The surplus is said to be over \$800,000.

### Closed Its Doors.

TOLEDO, O., June 14.—The Exchange Banking Company, of Weston, O., a concern capitalized at \$50,000, closed its doors this morning. It is thought that depositors will be paid in full.

### VATICAN AFFAIRS.

The Pope's Encyclical—Dr. McGlynn Pleaded With His Reception.

ROME, June 14.—The newspaper organs of the vatican are silent in regard to the alleged encyclical on the school question sent or to be sent to the American bishops. The