THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 10,358. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. DUPIN DES VASTINES, French teacher, graduate of the University of Paris in the French Language, Greek, and Latin, will commence his FRENCH LESSONS from the 13TH OF NEXT OCTOBER. Best references in town.
For all information, address
M. FERRANDINI,
618 Broad street, Richmond.
se 11,14,21,28-4t

MISS TANNER'S SCHOOL,
117 WEST MAIN STREET.
The next session of this school will begin MONDAY, September 15, 1884. Apply for circulars at books ores, or at residence of the Principal, 701 west Main street. se 11-Th,F,S&w3t

OFFICE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
805 MARSHALL STREET,
RICHMOND, VA., September 8, 1884.
THERE WILL BE A TEACHERS' MEETING at the Richmond High School
SATURDAY, 13TH INSTANT,
at 11 o'clock A. M., for white teachers, and a meeting of the colored teachers at the same place at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day.
All regular and substitute teachers must be present, at which time the teachers will be assigned to their respective schools for the ensuing session.
The public schools of Richmond will be opened on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 9 A. M., for the registration of old pupils, and on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at same hour, new pupils will apply for registration.
All pupils for the High School will report for duty on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 9 A. M.
E. M. GARNETT,
se 9-5t Superintendent.

MISS LIZZIE E. MUNFORD'S SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.
Seventh session begins
SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.
Music and calisthenics taught by MISS JENNIE B. MUNFORD. Circulars at bookstores. Apply at 807 west Franklin street. se 9-Tu,Th&S4t1t*

ORAL INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN A SPECIALTY.
For particulars see circulars at leading book-, music-, piano-, drug- and artstores.
MADAME M. DE F. TEUSLER.
se 7-Tu,Th,S&S4t

MISS LIZZIE GRATTAN WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL AT THE HOUSE OF Mr. CLAIBORNE WATKINS, No. 400 north Twelfth street, on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884.
Address her at No. 108 north Seventh street.
[se 10-4t]

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, PETERSBURG, VA.—The twentieth annual session begins the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia and United States Military and Naval Academies. Highly recommended by Faculty of the University of Virginia. Full staff of instructors. Pupils uniformly successful. Situation healthful. Early application advised, as number of boarders is strictly limited. For catalogue address
W. GORDON McCABE,
jy 15-2m Head Master.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
BY THE MISSES BOCKIUS,
No. 705 EAST FRANKLIN STREET.
The next session of this School will, D. V., begin on THURSDAY, September 18th.
Latin, French, and Music taught by competent instructors. se 2-Tu Th&S4m*

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
107 EAST CARY STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Fourth session begins SEPTEMBER 18, 1884. Circulars at bookstores.
GEORGE F. MERRILL,
se 20-3m Principal.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN,
400 EAST MAIN STREET.
THE MISSES SNYDER, PRINCIPALS.
The seventh session will begin OCTOBER 1, 1884. The course of instruction is thorough, and preparatory for intermediate grades.
se 31-Se 7,11,14,18,21,23,25,28,30

MR. AND MRS. ENGLISH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, 707 east Franklin street. Thorough instruction provided for in the various departments of a school for the next session, which will begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1884. French taught by Professor HASSELOFF.
For circulars apply to
MRS. JESSIE G. ENGLISH,
se 2-1m 707 east Franklin.

COGHLAN INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING- AND DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and little girls. The exercises of this school will be resumed SEPTEMBER 15, 1884. No. 909 east Broad street, Richmond, Va. se 9-6t

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL LAURANCE,
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STREETS,
LURAY, VA.
OPENED JULY 1, 1884.
Pleasantly located—ten minutes' walk from depot and within one mile of the Caverns. Pure water from an artesian well on the premises. Fare excellent—equal to any; with everything new, neat and comfortable.
RATES: $2 per day, or $10 per week.
JOSEPH PARKINSON, Proprietor.
Omnibuses will meet all trains. au 8-1m

NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.
FALL SEASON.
There have been so many applications for rooms during September that it is determined to keep the Hotels open. The tables will be kept up to the high standard of the summer. Rates will be reduced to the following:

Per month	$50 00
Per week	15 00
Per day	3 00

Where two or more persons occupy same room ten dollars will be deducted per month per capita.
Hunting, fishing, and the scenery at this point are not surpassed in the Virginia mountains.
Excursion parties must make application in time to secure rooms and rates.
E. G. PEYTON,
General Manager Natural Bridge Hotels.
se 2-Tu,Th&Sa5w13t

HOTEL WARWICK,
NEWPORT'S NEWS, VA.,
Located on Hampton Roads, eight miles above Old Point Comfort.
THE BEST SUMMER RESORT IN THE OLD DOMINION.
COOL SEA BREEZES—RELIEF FROM HAY-FEVER.
A substantial brick structure, having all modern conveniences; situated on a bluff overlooking the sea. Elegantly furnished. Table and service unsurpassed. Apply to C. B. ORCUTT, 150 Broadway, New York, or to
J. R. SWINERTON, Manager,
Hotel Warwick,
Newport's News, Va.
je 19-3m

PERSONAL.

THE JAMES C. SMITH ICE COMPANY have saved their horses and wagons and WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPLY ALL THEIR CUSTOMERS AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE under the circumstances. We ask the indulgence of our customers if drivers are a little late in their deliveries. E. F. SWAIN, Manager.
se 9-1w

TO THE PUBLIC.—To all those who do not already know it, we desire to say we are no longer connected with C. D. Kenny in any way, shape, or form, but in a few days we will open at 424 north Sixth street, with a full line of TEAS, COFFEES, and SUGARS. Hoping our friends and the public will give us a share of their patronage, we remain, respectfully, GEORGE MCD. BLAKE, late manager at Sixth and Broad; V. HALL, late manager at 17½ east Main.
se 5-6t*

THE UNDERSIGNED, NELS HANSEN and W. C. SCHAEFFER, who since the 19th day of May, 1884, have alone composed the firm of NELS HANSEN & CO., in carrying on the BRICK-MAKING BUSINESS in Manchester, Va. (the original co-partnership under that name having been that day dissolved), hereby give notice that they continue said business in all its branches, and having in use the most improved machinery, are prepared to fill all orders promptly. We respectfully solicit the patronage of builders and the public in general. We are ALONE responsible for all bills contracted under the said firm-name either before or after the above date.
NELS HANSEN,
W. C. SCHAEFFER.
SEPTEMBER 1, 1884. se 6-eod5t

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR on the estate of LUCY A. ARMISTEAD, deceased, all persons having claims against the same, as well as those indebted, will please present them to the undersigned.
R. ARMISTEAD.
se 2-2w 1005 Main street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PILE-BRIDGE TO BE ERECTED ACROSS LITTLE RIVER, NEAR DOVER STATION, RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD.—Contractors are invited to send in bids for the erection of said bridge BETWEEN DATE AND 15TH INSTANT.
Plans and specifications can be seen at our office.
The right is claimed to reject any or all bids.
W. L. WARING & SON,
se 5-eod4t* Sabbot Island Post-office, Va

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., August 16, 1884.
SEALED PROPOSALS
are invited until
OCTOBER 1ST NEXT,
at 6 o'clock P. M.,
FOR BUILDING A NEW CITY HALL, AT RICHMOND, VA.
Drawings, specifications, and printed forms can be seen at this office.
The Committee on Grounds and Buildings reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
W. E. CUTSHAW,
au 17-8t&Thtd City Engineer.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, 1802 Main street, besides all the BOOKS used in the public and private schools, offer on the best terms the largest assortment in Virginia of NEW AND OLD BOOKS in every department of literature.
Catalogues of 5,000 books, with prices from 10c. to $50, mailed to any address. se 11-d&w

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "John Halifax, Gentleman," Miss Tommy; 50c. paper, 75c. cloth. Women are Strange, by Robinson; 20c. Handbook for Horsewomen, by Dr. Bussing; 50c. Wonders and Curiosities of the Railway, by Kennedy; $1.25. The Baby's Grandmother, by Walford; 30c. Called Back, by Conway; 25c. Stray Leaves from Stray Literature, by Hearn; $1.50. The Voyage of the "Vivian" to the North Pole and Beyond, by Knox $2.50.
WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.,
se 11 911 Main street.

EDUCATIONAL.

RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE COMING SESSION OPENS
SEPTEMBER 16TH,
with the following Officers and Teachers:
MISS SALLEY B. HAMNER, PRINCIPAL,
Latin, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature
PROFESSOR CHARLES H. WINSTON, M. A.,
Natural Sciences and Mathematics.
MISS L. T. THURSTON,
(Graduate of Vassar College.)
German, Mathematics, and History.
MADAME C. GUILLAUME,
(native of France.)
French.
MISS ADDIE VAUGHAN,
Preparatory School.
MISS NELLIE DUSTMAN,
Piano, Thorough Bass, and Harmony.
MISS LIZZIE E. ARBUCKLE,
Vocalization and Italian.
MISS MARY GENTRY,
Piano.
MADAME CAULFIELD,
Harp.
MISS ALICIA H. LAIRD,
(of Europe.)
Drawing and Painting.
MRS. W. L. THOMPSON,
Porcelain-Painting and Decorative Art.
MISS S. B. HAMNER AND MISS S. F. WALKER.
Home Department.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
Girls eight years of age will be received in this department, in order that they may be specially trained for the collegiate schools.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.
At the close of the past session there were over seventy pupils in the School of Music. The training of teachers is a great aim of this department.
Those wishing to enter pupils should apply at the institute as early as practicable. Principal's office hours from 9 to 10 A. M.
se 6-d2w&1to9t1w

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
710 EAST GRACE STREET.
Principals, { MRS. R. COLSTON, MISS DANIEL.
French Teacher, (M. V. L. CHOPARD.
Latin, (PROF. ED. HARRISON.
Music, (MRS. J. SLAYTON.
German by MRS. TEUSLER, who teaches according to St Pro's method, which enables the pupil to speak the language in a few months.
The next session of this school will begin SEPTEMBER 23D.
Circulars can be obtained by applying to Mrs. COLSTON or at the principal bookstores.
MISS DANIEL will resume her AFTERNOON CLASSES for ladies in English Literature OCTOBER 15TH. se 4-Th&Ss10t

MISS STANARD WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on the 15TH OF SEPTEMBER. No. 402 west Grace street. se 10-4t

MISS SUSAN E. WILLIAMS
will reopen her
SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS
on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22D,
at the residence of her brother,
No. 609 Leigh street. se 3-1m

OLD DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE,
1301 MAIN STREET.
Eighteenth session will begin OCTOBER 1ST.
For particulars address
se 2-1m GEORGE M. NICOL.

MISS HERRING
WILL
REOPEN HER SCHOOL
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884,
at her father's residence,
No. 2104 EAST GRACE STREET.
[se 7-7t]

MISS KATE AND MISS CHARLOTTE CLOPTON
WILL REOPEN THEIR SCHOOL
IN MANCHESTER,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH,
at No 116 Twelfth street, between Porter and Hainbridge. se 7-6t

L. S. SQUIRE'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
corner of Sixth and Franklin streets,
WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Number limited to so many as can be carefully taught by the principal, aided by professors in French and German. For terms, &c., send for circulars. au 31-1m

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Under care of members of the Religious Society of Friends. Thirty minutes from Broad-street station. FULL COLLEGE COURSES—Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also, a PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Location unsurpassed for beautifulness. Extensive grounds; new and costly buildings and apparatus. Academic year commences ninth month—SEPTEMBER 9, 1884. Apply early to ensure admission. For catalogue and full particulars address
EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., President.
je 17-3m Swarthmore, Delaware county, Pa.

RICHMOND SEMINARY,
No. 3 EAST GRACE STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.
JOHN H. POWELL, Principal.
Mrs. T. G. PEYTON and Mrs. J. R. GARNETT, Associate Principals.
The next session of this BOARDING- and DAY-SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and LITTLE GIRLS will begin SEPTEMBER 22, 1884.
The young ladies' apartments and the school-rooms thoroughly refitted.
Apply for catalogue at the bookstores or to either
jy 18-4oc15 PRINCIPAL.

MISS ROBERTS WILL RESUME THE DUTIES OF HER SCHOOL on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884, at No 7 east Cary street.
se 8-W,F,Su,Tu,Th&Su6t

KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL.
ONE MILE FROM AMHERST, VA.
H. A. STRODE, (Math. Medalist, U. Va.,) Principal, and instructor in Mathematics.
W. ARCHER, M. A., Ph. B. (U. Va.), in charge of Languages.
H. BENRY, Assistant Instructor in Latin and English.
THIRTEENTH SESSION WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 4, 1884.
jy 22-Tu,Th&Su2m

MRS. CHARLES HOWARD WISHES to engage a few additional pupils—girls under fifteen. Number limited. Early application is requested at 307 west Grace street.
se 2-Tu&Th10t

SHENANDOAH VALLEY ACADEMY,
WINCHESTER, VA.,
prepares for University, Army, Navy, or Business. C. L. C. MINOR, M. A. (University of Virginia), LL.D.
au 5-Tu&Th2m

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION,
MONTE MARIA.
BOARDING- AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 2209 GRACE STREET.
The duties of this Academy will be resumed on FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.
au 27-1w tues2w

PETTUS'S SCHOOL,
812 PARK AVENUE.
The next session of this SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS opens SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.
For circulars apply at bookstores or to
JOHN C. PETTUS, M. A.,
se 4-Th,S&Tu1m Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING- AND DAY-SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Miss META HUBER Vice-Principal,
6 AND 8 EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET,
NEW YORK.
Circulars on application, and at the office of this paper. se 7-Th,Sa&Tu2m

PANTOPS ACADEMY, near Charlottesville, Va., for BOYS and YOUNG MEN. Fully equipped. Begins SEPTEMBER 10TH. Send for catalogue. REV. EDGAR WOODS, Ph. D.,
JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M.,
jy 17-eod2m Co-Principals.

MUSICAL.

MR. LESLIE WATSON,
TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN, AND HARMONY.
Eight years' experience in teaching; highly recommended by Professor W. S. B. Mathews, Musical Doctor. Other good references given on application. Address BOX 311, Richmond, Va.
au 30-3m*

MUSICAL.
MR. E. LOUIS IDE will resume his classes in VOCAL CULTURE, PIANO- and ORGAN-PLAYING, and HARMONY, on SEPTEMBER 15TH. I have abundant testimonials from patrons here and elsewhere to guarantee my success in imparting instruction. Time I will be glad to show to any one desiring my services as teacher. Please address E. LOUIS IDE,
se 7-Su,Tu&Th1m* No. 10 west Clay street.

MRS. WALTER HARRISON HAS RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, and is ready to receive pupils for INSTRUMENTAL (PIANO) MUSIC for the session beginning OCTOBER 1, 1884.
For the benefit of those desiring to receive instruction, she gives a brief extract from the "Certificate of Merit" awarded her by Ernest Eberhard, Musical Doctor and President of the Grand Conservatory of Music of the city of New York: "I recommend her to all who desire to enjoy the privilege of her tuelage, and have caused the seal of this institution to be adjusted to this testimonial."
For terms, etc., apply to
MRS. WALTER HARRISON,
se 9-eod2w 113 east Main street.

FRED. C. HAHR.—INSTRUCTION IN PIANO-FORTE AND ORGAN PLAYING, HARMONY, AND COMPOSITION, BEGINNING OCTOBER 1ST.—Besides the usual lessons, a WEEKLY PIANO CLASS will be given, free to all pupils, in which they are required to perform before the others. Class in Harmony, Composition, Study of Musical Form, &c., once or twice a week, at moderate charges. Lessons on the Piano also given to from two to four pupils at the same time, for those desiring instruction at reduced rates. All pupils have free admission to Mr. HAHR'S PIANO-FORTE RECITALS. For terms and particulars, address Mr. HAHR at New-River White Sulphur Springs, Giles county, Va.
au 10-Su,Tu&Th10c2

A WHOLE CITY DISMAYED.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK FAILURE.

The Bank's Condition Still in Doubt—Trying to Find Where the Money Went—The Unfortunate President.

A New Brunswick (N. J.) special of the 9th to the *Times* says: This has been a day of doubt and discomfort. The depositors and stockholders in the broken national bank have been unable to get any ides, either by hook or by crook, at which end of the horn they are coming out. Absurd and sensational rumors have blown around like dead leaves in a November gale. Two new suicides were talked of around the post-office before breakfast. Depositors from remote towns who had just heard the news of the failure wandered around in search of their money and definite information. One farmer from Little Washington may be quoted as a fair instance of the absolute trust placed in Cashier Hill by people round about who knew him from a boy. This man and his economical wife, by careful scraping and saving, had saved $9,000. When he came to this town last spring he gave it to Hill to invest. While Hill was writing out a receipt, the farmer picked up his gloves and hurried out.

"Oh, never mind that," he said jocularly; "I kin trust ye, I, guess. Ha! Ha!"

To-day the farmer wiped the tears from his eyes with the tail of his linen duster, and told his story to a crowd of loiterers around the bank, who believed themselves to be about as badly off as he was.

Soon after Bank-Examiner Shelley opened his books this morning a statement was sent out, purporting to come from him, that the depositors would undoubtedly get dollar for dollar. This had the effect of sending people off about their business with renewed confidence, but it was hard to fix the information on any solid foundation. The nearest approach to it was this: Mr. Shelley made the remark attributed to him to Assistant-Cashier Campbell, who repeated it to Chief-of-Police Fitzgerald, who in turn dropped it in fallow ground, where he was sure it would have good public growth. To direct inquiries the Bank-Examiner had nothing to say. About this time the new rumors regarding the bank officers who still live began to have effect. Mr. Campbell told a messenger-boy sent down from his house that the report that he had cut his throat was untrue. Director Stoddard appeared in person and quieted a similar rumor regarding himself. All the directors were around and busy but old Mr. Letsen. The shock his nerves received when Mr. Runyon's body was found, and the subsequent public excitement, have made him quite ill, and he remained at home under a doctor's care.

One of the first men to arrive at the bank to-day was Detective Wood, of Pinkerton's agency, who hunted up much evidence in the Jarrard case about a year ago. He remained in the bank some time, and then walked over to talk with Prosecutor Rice. Most of the people remembered him, and the public tongue wagged vociferously again. Mr. Rice professed to be profoundly ignorant of the detective's motives, but he would not deny that he was looking up evidence about the bank.

"Have you any reason to suspect that any of the directors are implicated in the speculation?" he was asked.

"I can't say that I have," said Mr. Rice, deliberately. "So far as I know the directors are all honorable men. From what few inquiries I have made to-day affairs at the bank look a little better."

However, this much was ascertained from an unquestionable source: When Mr. Wood was working on the Jarrard case he told Mr. Rice that he had better keep an eye on Hill, as he was speculating pretty heavily. The attorney laughed at the idea of the trusted man of the town doing anything dishonest. Still, he looked around some and drew his own money from the bank only a little while before this crash came. It is pretty well assured that the detectives are doing their best to find out where Hill and Runyon have been doing their speculating, and how far the directors were cognizant of it. The depositors and stockholders cannot rid themselves of the idea that there has been criminal carelessness somewhere. It was a freely-expressed opinion here to-day that some of the directors might feel at least a little restless before the week is out.

It is impossible to get at the precise facts yet about the split in the Board over the notice issued on Saturday that the surplus of the bank had been swept away, but that the capital was intact. Three of the directors—Messrs. Myer, Martin, and Wyckoff—did not sign that statement. These who did sign it say that these three men were not there. The best information is that at least two of these three men were present at the meeting, but did not sign the paper because it was apparent to them that it was untrue, and that Runyon was irretrievably ruined. Besides, it appears from the last statement that the surplus was only $200,000, and on the authority of one of the directors Hill and Runyon between them got away with much over that amount. From this it seems that if the directors' statement was true some of them must have put their hands in their pockets and filled up the hole made in the capital stock.

"I can tell you frankly," said a director of the National Bank of New Jersey to-day, "that a great effort is being made to cover up the deficiency in Runyon's account and saddle the rest of the stealing, where it belongs, on Hill. This has been opposed by some members of the Board, myself one of them. Some of his losses the president had made good before he stepped into the closet and killed himself in so horrible a way. The remainder of the directors are asked to put up that the bank may go on with its business. I, for one, will consent to no such scheme. Under no circumstances will I act as director of the bank again, though it pays dollar for dollar and resumes to-morrow. And I will put no money in to regain the credit of the bank if I can help it."

"You have been asked for money?" questioned the *Times's* reporter.

"We have all been asked for it. I have been opposed to the policy of silence. We should have announced what we discovered day by day as we finished our work—hour by hour if depositors wanted it. Then the people would have had faith. But everything was concealed that was possible. Not a director would even admit that Hill had committed suicide, though every one was morally certain of it when he heard the news that he was dead. Nearly all were willing to help Runyon out. A few thought that things had gone far enough; that a clean breast should be made; that Runyon should stand the consequences of his own acts."

"Did Runyon know this?"

"He did. He knew that if only one of the Board demanded it, his arrest would follow. His best friends were those who urged that he must stand by his own works, and they felt it deeply, for they liked the man. With the others it was a simple matter of personal business—whether to go on with the bank and get their money back on dividends or not. So a policy has been agreed upon by some to deny everything, to contradict the worst features of the truth, and make out as mild a case against Runyon and Hill as possible, realizing that if the capital can be kept intact the reputation of the bank can be maintained in a degree. I honestly wish that I could give you a fair, square, honest insight into the whole thing. I cannot now. But if this policy of denial and covering up goes on, I certainly will, and sign my name to it. No one was more shocked than I when President Runyon killed himself. He was a good man, but went astray wildly—very wildly. I feel for his family, for his friends. But, thank God, I am honest yet, and if I cannot—am not at liberty to—tell the truth, I will not endorse any lie, will not put myself in any false position, and will step down and out, not to be bound by any vote of any board."

"You say there is a policy of denial adopted. Just what is it that is to be denied?"

"You must excuse me from answering that. As I say, the worst features are to be denied, and I doubt if anything is admitted. Knowing the figures in the *Times* of Sunday to be correct, yet not half of the Board of Directors will say so publicly. Even when a minister came to a director on Saturday with a copy of the *Times* in his hand, and asked as to the correctness of the figures, the director refused to answer, skilfully giving the impression, however, that they were not. It is all wrong, all wrong. If the Bank-Examiner does not accept anything on losses, now that he has done his work, or is doing it, the truth will have to come out."

"One more question," said the reporter as the director turned away. "Is it true that on Saturday morning President Runyon said, 'A million's gone!'"

"I don't think he did, but it is not certain. The expression—for he said something—was an underbreath. I think he said, 'My work is done,' 'My life is gone,' or something to that effect. Certainly, so far as we examined, the loss will not reach near a million. On what stock I hold I am ready to pay in cash any losses."

It is probable that the Voorhees-estate bonds, which Hill, as trustee, made away with, will be recovered without much difficulty. The executors of the estate of George E. Strong sent to the bank to get a box containing $50,000 in securities, which had been left in the vault. They were refused admittance, and so far have been unable to get at the box to see if anything is missing.

Most of the people who, in the first fright, hurried to get their deposits from the savings banks, withdrew their demands yesterday. The Newark banks came forward with offers of assistance if it was needed. In the New Brunswick Savings Bank more than 100 notices were withdrawn. The bank transferred its bank account to the Newark Bank yesterday.

Associate Judge E. W. Scudder opened the September term of the Middlesex County Court here to-day. In charging the grand jury he said:

"Since the last term of this court the clerk of this county, an officer here for many years, with our greatest confidence and respect, died under distressing circumstances. Immediately following, the president of the bank with which he was connected committed suicide. The result is a public disaster. Confidence is almost gone. Courts and juries may do much in a time like this by a just and severe enforcement of the laws against evil-doers. While we may feel common sympathy for the innocent victims of the guilty, let us not swerve from the strict line of duty in meting out the penalty. In this particular case, which is exciting so much discussion, we can at present do nothing. The men supposed to be most guilty are beyond our reach. The control of a national bank belongs primarily to another court."

This is regarded as an attempt to convince the jury that the State courts have no jurisdiction in the matter, and to throw the whole responsibility on the United States court. A great many lawyers here disagree with Judge Scudder in this view. If the Pinkerton man gets undisputed evidence of crookedness, Prosecutor Rice is not the man to hesitate over putting the offenders where he can conveniently reach them when he wants them.

It is denied to-day, on the authority of Mr. Rice and other men equally trustworthy, that President Runyon was under arrest when he committed suicide, or that his arrest was even thought of at any time. It is surprising, considering recent developments, what a strong faith the business-men of the town have in his integrity and good faith. Not a prominent man can be found who believes that he was dishonest. A. Vermeule, a grain-dealer, who has known Mr. Runyon from above, and had large dealings with him and his bank, said: "I talked with Mr. Runyon after Hill's death, and proffered him financial assistance if he needed it. He could have borrowed plenty of money simply on his word. He admitted to me that Hill had led him into speculation, but said that every dollar he had borrowed from the bank he had covered with what he believed to be ample security. He was not an extravagant man either in his family or otherwise. Mr. Runyon said that everything he had touched of late proved a losing speculation, and his securities had shrunk enormously in value. Still, he could have come out all right, though he would have been comparatively a poor man afterward. I am sure that he was out of his mind when he took his life. He was a man of an excitable, impulsive disposition, and in the state of mind he was in a report that he was to be arrested would drive him crazy. When he bid his two daughters good-bye at the bank he had not a thought of suicide."

The following notice, which was found in Mr. Runyon's pocket after his death, was made public to-day:

"*To All Concerned:*

"I have never taken one dollar from this bank, except the overdraft, without giving a good endorser at the time, or security for the full amount of loan at that time.

"M. RUNYON."

The dead man's friends hailed the announcement with triumph and believed it. It is thought that the "overdraft" he refers to is a joint note for $25,000, issued by himself and Hill, which is all that is reported so far to be not covered by collateral. Mr. Runyon's farm is said to be free from debt. Some years ago he paid $26,000 for the place. His wife, who was a daughter of Judge Elias Runyon, of this place, had some money in her own right, which is untouched.

Dr. Samuel Long, a son-in-law of Mr. Runyon, denied absolutely yesterday the stories set afloat that Mr. Runyon had made previous remarks which would lead his family to think that he contemplated suicide and that Miss Runyon attempted to jump down a well when she heard of her father's death. Last Sunday Mr. Runyon was sitting on his lawn, talking with a neighbor over the shrinkage in the bank stock, and he made the remark that property which he would not have taken $40,000 for a month ago would not now bring him $20,000. He was an exceedingly reticent man about his business affairs at home. Dr. Long said that if Mr. Runyon was cognizant of Hill's speculations and a participant in them, his family knew nothing of it. The funeral will take place from the family home this afternoon.

Mr. Kilborne, of the brokerage firm of A. W. Kilborne & Co., No. 54 Wall street, said yesterday that both Mr. Runyon and Mr. Hill had operated in securities through that firm, but only as officers and agents of the bank. "President Runyon never had a personal account with us," said Mr. Kilborne. "He said once or twice in this office that he did not think it right for a president of a bank to have a personal account with brokers. We never did much business for Messrs. Runyon and Hill, and what we did do we supposed was for clients of the bank. We always received the bank's checks in payment for whatever securities we bought on the order of either President Runyon or Cashier Hill." Mr. Kilborne insisted that the transactions of the dead bank officers with his firm were so small that no money of any amount could possibly have been diverted from the bank in that channel.

Daniel Gregg, an Engineer, Killed by a Chicago "Times" Man.

A Chicago telegram of Tuesday says: William Lyle, a young man connected with the local staff of the Chicago *Times*, fatally stabbed Daniel Gregg, an engineer on the Chicago and Northwestern road, about 6 o'clock last evening, at the Chicago Driving Park, where the Illinois State Fair is being held. Yesterday was the opening day of the Fair, but there was a small crowd present. The newspaper men finished their work about 4 o'clock and were loafing about the grounds in a body. Knox and Lush, two reporters on the *News*, started to run a foot-race in front of the grand-stand, and Lyle was chosen referee. As he walked toward the finish, three men who were sitting near by began to abuse him. He struck at the largest one of the three, and as the man turned to strike back he drew a long knife and stabbed him twice in the left breast and then cut his throat.

The man Gregg fell, and Lyle was at once arrested and taken to the West Madison-street station. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, at the corner of Forty-first and Fulton streets, where he expired soon after. He leaves a wife and two children. Lyle claims that the man attempted to draw a revolver on him, and that he stabbed him in self-defence. Lyle bails from St. Louis, where his mother resides, and he accompanied the Boston excursionists to Mexico in the interest of the *Times*. He has always been considered a quiet and pleasant fellow.

Young Lyle was taken to the county jail from the Des Plaines-street station to-day. He talked freely to the many reporters who visited him and seemed to fully realize his position, and expressed the opinion that it would be better for all concerned if the wounded man, who was reported dead last night, recovered. Gregg, he said, courted a quarrel, and, fearing that "the big fellow would use him up," he resorted to the convenient knife.

Checking a New Orleans Mob.

A New Orleans special says: Last evening Claude Thayer attacked with a cowhide Benjamin O'Neil, who is connected with the *Mascot*, a local weekly illustrated paper. O'Neil drew a revolver and fired five times at Thayer, but without effect. The affair occurred in Canal street, which at the time was crowded with people. An old woman fainted from fright, and a report was circulated that she had been shot and killed. Intense excitement prevailed, and Ben. Onorato, a well-known auctioneer, mounted a dry-goods box and addressed the crowd, urging them to lynch O'Neil. The police had arrested O'Neil and taken him to the station, several blocks distant. The crowd, excited to frenzy by the speech of Onorato, advanced, three or four hundred strong, on the station and attempted to enter it, but the doors had been closed and an extra force of policemen, hastily gathered together, was on duty. The mob was in the mood to attack the jail, but District-Attorney Adams and other gentlemen succeeded in gaining the attention of the people and quieting them by the assurance that the woman had only fainted, and that O'Neil and all concerned in the shooting should have a speedy trial. The crowd finally dispersed.

The Great New Brunswick Bank Defalcation.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The continued defalcations which have so often recently been shown up among bank officials must, in the very nature of things, have been caused not by a want of individual honesty, but from some cause which tempted such individual honesty beyond what men wanting determined and fixed principles could stand. This being so, it is pertinent to look for the cause which has developed such widespread rascality among bank officials. No one who is posted about the affairs of the country since the war will deny the fact that numerous men, by rascally means, have become very rich, and yet not one in ten of such men has ever been punished. They simply have by stealing, or other means which amounted to the same, got possession of such vast sums of money as in our system of trials to put it beyond the power of the State or the United States Government to procure a verdict of condemnation, hence the parties who have swindled the Government by railroad bills, star-route contracts, whiskey thieves, and other big rascality, have held on to their plunder, and that, too, in general cases, without the slightest punishment. Not only this, but the facts indicate that men high in office—say J. G. Blaine, as an illustration—so acted as to convince a very large portion of his countrymen that he traded his official position to bring money to his purse. How men who have received from $5,000 to $8,000 per year from the Government of the United States could manage, as in the course of some twenty years, to be worth a million or two of dollars, is hard to explain, except upon the ground that they *used* and *worked* their *official* position in such a way as to bring *much* money to their purses. So far from such men losing cast in the community, or, more properly speaking, with their party, that sort of success seems rather to have increased their good standing. Who can tell the profits made on the great "black Friday," which took place in New York some years ago? Who can tell the profits made by a knowledge beforehand as to what sort of bills would be passed in regard to the public debt of our own State (Virginia)? If the great firm of Grant & Ward could play the part it did (failing for millions upon millions), who can think hard of some small-potato firm, or many weak bank officers, that *they too* should want, and did play a game that bankrupted both the bank and their characters. If an ex-President of the United States, if a candidate for the high position of President of the United States, and if senators in Congress have played the parts they have, why should not some bank officers try their luck, even if in trying such luck it was necessary to respond very liberally to the wants of "the party," as seems to have been the case with the late cashier of the New Brunswick bank? Aye, more; it must be remembered that our own Governor (Cameron) seems to have tried his luck by getting money of the defunct Planters and Mechanics Bank of Petersburg on stock, to say the least, which was a relation (to some extent) of the wild-cat order. By the acts of some of the great leaders of the grand old Republican party, too many men have been tempted to play at the game "heads I win, tails some *honest fools lose*." There is no question about it, that if Blaine wins in the coming election stockholders and depositors in banks must look after their own interests, unless they know that their bank officers are men of such stuff that no temptation of rascals or "our party" will ever cause them to swerve from the right path. In some sections the tariff is tried to be made the great issue in the canvass. In other sections prohibition seems to have a prominent place, but, in perfect candor, I will say to my countrymen that the great issue is, or should be, for "such a change as will enable the people to look at the books which the Republican party has kept for the past twenty-four years." One grand cause why Tilden was cheated out of the presidency was from the Republican leaders not wanting the people to see into their books. Had that been allowed, much rascality would have been prevented, but far more exposed. Yes, the great fight now is (in very truth) between honesty and dishonesty, and if the great reformer, Cleveland, is defeated by that big jobber, J. G. Blaine, then it will be a bad day for men who labor for what they get and who want to pay one hundred cents on the dollar for what they may owe, while it will be a grand day for jobbers, speculators in State stocks, star-route thieves, whiskey thieves, railroad manipulators, and the swindlers of the Government generally. We see now that a man who has a great deal of money (even though he got it next to stealing) has too much power and too many admirers; but if Blaine is the coming man to pattern after, then may God have mercy on the people, for it would seem that they were not disposed to have any mercy on themselves.

When you hear of banks in New York, New Jersey, and Virginia failing by the rascality of its officers, don't forget the temptations they were led into by an ex-President, or his partners, a candidate for President, to say nothing of senators and a Governor or two. OLD FOGY.

She Captured the House.

A telegram from Chicago says: Mrs. Oscar Skinner, the wife of a west Madison-street grocer, left the city some time ago, and on her return this morning went directly to her home, No. 307 Washington Boulevard. A ring at the bell brought to the door a plump and pleasing little woman named Mrs. Alimena P. Allen, whose name has been connected with that of Mrs. Skinner's husband in a suit for $20,000 damages, which Mr. Allen brought against him for alienating his (Mr. Allen's) wife's affections. The wrathy Mrs. Skinner demanded the woman's business in her house, and was met by the rejoinder that it was not her house, whereupon the door was slammed in her face. The injured wife went across the street and borrowed a broadaxe from one of a gang of carpenters. With this she cut the Venetian blinds and sash out of the parlor window and disappeared inside. In a moment Mrs. Allen bounded out of the front door, and after her came Mrs. Skinner, wielding a heavy rawhide. The chase was continued down the street, and Mrs. Skinner succeeded in giving her rival two severe cuts before the carpenters across the way separated them. Mrs. Allen sought refuge in a neighbor's house, and Mrs. Skinner returned to her castle in triumph. Mr. Skinner says the woman calling herself his wife is Mrs. John Bailey, wife of a Boston hackman. She had lived with him fifteen years, but they had never been married. Mrs. Allen, he said, was keeping house for him, and there was nothing wrong between them. This last encounter grew out of a long series of rows.

Narrow Escape from Starvation.

A Eufaula (Ala.) telegram to the New York *Times* says: A case coming close to starvation, in the person of "Aunt" Mandy Ingram, a colored woman about eighty-five years old, was discovered here yesterday. She stated that she had been confined to her bed for four months, and that for several days and nights in succession she had been left alone and entirely deserted by people of her color. The exposure of the case today has brought an ind