For to-morrow's issue up to 9 o'clock P. M. For list of branch offices in the various dis-tricts see TH1stD PAGE. FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Get Even.

Democrats Propose to

THREE PLANS PROPOSED.

An Impeachment Resolution to be Hurled at the Speaker. tone of a schoolmaster setting tasks for

ANOTHER STORMY SESSION

Ending in Reed's Refusing to Entertain a Motion to Adjourn.

THE MINORITY MADE VERY MAD.

They Denounce the Speaker's Tactics in Forcible and Inclegant Terms.

A CAUCUS GETS RANDALL'S ADVICE

The third day of the great fight in the Honse of Representatives, between the Speaker and the minority, was the stormiest of all. It ended in the Speaker not even allowing a motion to adjourn to be made, shortly after which Mr. Dalzell was allowed to make his speech in the Smith-Jackson contest. The Democrats are considering an attempt to impeach the Speaker.

THIGH A STAFF CORRESPONDENTAL WASHINGTON, January 31 .- It would be hard to find words to adequately express the emotions of the Democratic members of the House during these troubled times. The rulings of Speaker Reed have wrought them up to a most unwonted pitch. To say that they are angry, raging, maddened, would scarcely scribe their feelings, and the worst of it is they are aware that they are absolutely powerless to effectually combat the majority under such leadership as Reed's.

That's what makes the whole thing smart so. They have been cudgeling their brains to find out some means of getting even, and several plans have been suggested. One of these was originated by Mr. Brockinridge, of Arkansas, who unloaded the scheme to a group of fellow Democrate this afternoon to be deceived by epithets. after the House adjourned.

A Move to Impeach Reed. This suggestion is that a resolution be drawn up, backed by all the Democrats in | His strong language greatly tickled the galthe House, calling for the impeachment of lery gods and goddesses, and they yelled Speaker Reed on Constitutional grounds, and screamed in chorus with the Democrats and declaring his seat as a Republican of the State of Maine vacant.

after its introduction, and could be productive of no possible effect, yet may be presented just as an indication of the inframers. The very fact speech was accompanied by the most em-

Our Own Dalzell that such a suggestion | phatic gestures of his huge fists, and he thus should be made and received as worthy of attention shows to what outraged.

The Second Proposed Plan. Another suggestion is that the "visible quorum," by which Mr. Reed is now transacting business, should be broken by every Democratic member leaving the hall of the House. Then, if the Republicans proceed to have a call of the House, and instructhe Sergeant at Arms to find and arrest the absentees and bring them into the House, the Democrats will resist such arrest, on the ground that there being no rules, the Speaker has no power to have them ar-

Still another plan which is being considered, and practically decided upon, is this: In the event that Jackson is turned out by the operation of the Speaker's ruling and the visible quorum, they will carry the matter to the Supreme Court in some shape. This course has been decided on after a consultation of the chief constitutional lawyers among the Democrats of the two Houses,

Against Law and Constitution.

This course will be based on the claim that a sitting member can only be unseated by a constitutional majority, and in a legal way, and that the present course of the Speaker and his followers is neither legal day is furnished by the press as follows: nor constitutional.

In the meantime, Jackson is to refuse to recognize the action of the House in unseating him, and is to continue his attendance at its sessions. He is to attempt to participate in the proceedings, and to refuse to obey the Speaker's command to desist. If removed by force or arrested, the case is to be taken into the court.

As Interesting as Aux.

The third day of the great parliamentary fight in the House of Representatives was fully as interesting as either of its predecessors, so far as liveliness and disorder could make it so. There was an air of expectancy about the chamber and in the crowded galleries, indicating that few looked for the contest to cease with the Republican victory of yesterday. Every one was looking for a renewal of hostilities, and they were not disappointed.

For the first hour or so things went along with comparative quiet. The journal was aware read, and to occupy time the Democrats demanded the reading of the yea and may votes taken yesterday. This was done, al- nays 162-and the question recurring on the de-

though it took nearly an hour to secomplish it. Then Mr. Springer headed off Mr. McKinley's motion to approve the journal by proposing to adjourn, and a roll call was had upon the motion. Of course, it was defeated. Then there was another yea and nay vote on the approval of the journal, and it was not until that was ended and the One of the Ways by Which Speaker was following his custom of announcing the names of those present, but not voting that the first turbulence was munifested.

> Sick and Tired of Tyranny. Speaker Reed had overruled a motion of Mr. Bland's, and that gentleman sprang to his feet in a rage, declaring that the Speaker's conduct was a tyranny of which the House was getting sick and tired. This remark was loudly cheered by the Demoerats, while it elicited derisive laughter from the other side. The Speaker on such occasions has a delightfully cool manuer, smiles blandly, and goes on reading the names of the refractory statesmen without a tremor in his voice, and in very much the

> truant pupils. A scene of the wildest excitement followed shortly after, when Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, moved to adjourn. The Speaker refused to recognize the motion, its object being apparently for no other purpose than delay. This was a new move on the part of Speaker Reed, and struck at one of the most cherished beliefs of the filibusters, that it was always in order to move an adjournment. Naturally, therefore, there was a wild howl of rage when that ruling was made.

Called by Very Bard Names Mr. Springer shouted out that this was tyranny, pure and unadulterated. Somebody near him yelled: "It's more than that -it's damnable." There were at this moment ten or a dozen men right in front of the Speaker's desk, all trying to speak at

mand for the previous question, the yeas and IN THE LAW'S TOILS. for publication a written statement. He mays were ordered. The Democrats again purnays were ordered. The Democrats again pur-sued their policy of not voting, and the Speaker sued their policy of not voting, and the Speaker once more pursued his method of jotting down the names of members present and not voting. The vote having been taken, the Speaker directed the Clerk to enter on the journal the names of several members present but not voting. Mr. Bland immediately arose and demanded that the vote be announced before the names were read, but the Speaker calmly ignored him and proceeded to call the names, notwithstanding Mr. Bland's vicerous protest, in which he declared that the Speaker might be deaf to his appeal, but that it was a tyrany that this House was getting sick and tired of.

The Speaker, paying no attention to Mr. Bland's indignation, directed the clerk to enter the names of the following members on the journal as present and not voting: Messra. Barnes, Bland, Breckinridge, of Arkansas; McBae, McCreary. McMillin, Oates, O'Ferrall, Outhwaite, Price, Sayers, Stewart, of Georgia, Stons, of Kentucky. Tillman and Turner, of Georgia, He then declared the demand for the previous question carried—yeas, 160; nays, — amid the load protests of the Democrats.

The Speaker (calmly)—The previous question is ordered and the question is on the approval of the journal.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, moved to adjourn,

is ordered and the question is on the approval of the journal.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, moved to adjourn, but the Speaker declined to recognize him, and again put the motion on the approval of the journal.

Mr. Bland demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and pending this, moved to adjourn. But the Speaker was deaf to this motion, which called forth the declaration from Mr. Springer that this was tyranny simple and unadulterated, and the further declaration from Mr. Bland that it was an outrage, and that the House could not be in a more demoralized condition than the Speaker.

REED'S LITTLE LIST AGAIN. The roll was then called on the approval of the journal, and the old tactics were brought into play, the Democrats refraining from voting and the Speaker keeping his list wherewith he could count a quorum. The vote having been completed, the Speaker handed his list to the completed, the Speaker handed his list to the clerk to record as present and not voting. The list was as follows: Messrs. Barnes, Breckinridge, of Arkansas: Bynum, Chipman, Clements, Culperson, of Texas; Cummings, Enloc, Fithian, Goodnight, Homphill, Hooker, Lane, Lanham, Lee, Mansur, Martin, of Texas; McAdoo, McCreary, McMillin, Montgomery, Moore, of Texas; Morgan, Oates, Sayres, Spinola, Springer, Stewart, of Texas, and Stone, of Kentucky.

Mr. Bynum—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

once. Back of them were their other 120 colleagues, all on their feet and adding to the pandemonium by shouts, yells, catcalls and hisses. During a momentary lull, Mr.

Chair. The Speaker—That is a question of fact which cannot be appealed from. The vote stands: Yeas, 161: nays, 0. Accordingly the journal is approved.

Then the most fierce storm of the battle



THE MOST EXCITING EPISO DE CONGRESS HAS WITNESSED.

MR. BYNUM (to the Speaker)-You have usurped power. No tyrant ever ascended a throne who did not make some feeble show of title to amuse the people when he had gained

THE SPEAKER (to Mr. Bynum and Mr. Springer)-The House will not allow its

Bynum added to the excitement by commencing a vigorous attack on the Speaker. on the floor. It was impossible for Mr. Bynum to continue for several minutes. He declared he was not going to be gagged, and Although the resolution would never be shaking his fist at Reed he said the Speaker heard of again, probably, | was violating more rules than anyone on

the floor and was being backed by a mob. Couldn't Spenk for Cheers. Tempests of cheers arose from the crowd surrounding the speaker at this remark, and it is quite likely that a as he went on to denounce in unmeasured resolution of that kind | terms the conduct of Speaker Reed he was frequently interrupted in a similar way. In fact, only a sentence or two could be speak at a time, each sentence being sandwiched dignation felt by its between salvos of wild applause. His

always had a clear circle around him. When he had finished, Speaker Reed, child-like and bland, as though nothing had an extent the Democrats feel themselves happened, recognized Mr. Dalzell, to bring up the contested election case, and that gentleman took the floor. There was some disposition to annoy him with interruptions,

THE STORMIEST DAY OF ANY YET IN THE HOUSE. Spenker Reed's System of Appouncing

Visible Quorum Continued-The Minerity Resumes Its Pugnacious Attitude-Mr. Dalgell Speaks nt Last.

WASHINGTON, January 31 .- A detailed report of the proceedings in the House to-The Clerk of the House proceeded in the usual manner to-day, to read an abridged journal, omitting the detailed vote. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, demanded the reading of the docof Missouri, demanded the reading of the document in full, and this was ordered by the Speaker. The Clerk was proceeding to read from the record the detailed votes of yesterday, when Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, objected, and demanded that the reading should be from the original document. The Speaker said that the clerk was reading from the record as a mode of convenience, but if the gentleman objected he might have his way, and he instructed the clerk accordingly.

Clerk accordingly.

The reading of the journal was not completed until 1250 o'clock, and immediately Mr. Mc-Kinley, of Ohio, moved that the journal be approved, and on that motion demanded the previous question. Mr. Springer interjected a motion to adjourn, saying that he did so to enable the Committee on Rules to bring in a code of roles. code of rules.

The Speaker—The gentleman is not in order in speaking on a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Springer-There are no rules for the

House.
The Speaker—There are rules for the House.
Mr. Springer—Where are they?
The Speaker—The rules that govern parliamentary assemblies, and those rules distinctly declare that a motion to adjourn is not debatable, of which the gentleman is perfectly awars.

THE OLD TACTICS RESUMED. The motion to adjourn was lost-year 155, burst upon the House, when Mr. Bynum, of In-diana, rushing to the front of one of the aisles, demanded the floor on a question of personal privilege. He said: "Before the vote was taken on this question I arose and addressed the Speaker, and made a motion to adjourn, which was a proper and parliamentary motion. The Speaker, in defiance of parliamentary is well defiance of the state of the parliamentary is well defiance of n defiance of right and justice, in defiance of the right of the constituents of repre-sentatives—[Here he was interrupted by wild applause from the Democrats, and cries for or-

der frem the Republicans.]
The Speaker—The gentleman from Indiana will be in order.

Mr. Bynum—The gentleman from Indiana is

BYNUM MAKES A STAND. Mr. Bynum then proceeded, amid much confusion to arraign the Speaker in substantially in behalf of the rights of my constituents. I represent on this floor a constituency equal in intelligence, equal in patriotism. A Republican-They are not here. [Laugh-

A Republican—They are not here. [Laughter.]
Mr. Bynum—They are here in my person; and gentiemen may stand here and sustain the arbitrary, the o utrageous, the damnable ruling of the Speaker. [Applause on the Democratic side.] But so far as I am concerned, so far as the people I represent are concerned, we shall not be silenced or gagged on this floor. You, sir [pointing to the Speaker,] have violated more than any man on this floor parliamentary rules and parliamentary practice. You may consummate what you have undertaken to do. You have the power, backed by a mob on the have the power, backed by a mob on the r of this Honse. [Cheers from the Demonoor of this House. [Cheers from the Demo-cratic side, and hisses from the Republicans.]

The Speaker—Gontlement position to annoy him with interruptions, but Mr. Crisp insisted on giving him a fair nearing. The neeforward the session was conducted in peace.

Mr. Dalzell Presents His Case.

Mr. Dalzell presented the fact of the case in a forcible and logical argument, lasting two hours, and at its conclusion was the recipient of many congratulations. It had been intended to try and finish the case to day, but on account of Mr. Crisp having a sole throat he asked to be allowed to present his side to-morrow, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

CAPPED THE CLIMAX.

THE STORMIEST DAY OF ANY YET IN

THE SPEAKER SARCASTIC. The Speaker (sarcastically)-The gentleman has arisen to a statement of a question of per-sonal privilege, and he is now stating it.

[Laughter.] Mr. Bynum-This is the first time in the his-Mr. Bynum—This is the first time in the history of that chair that the presiding officer has turned his back on a Representative on this floor, and directed a mers subordinate to suppress him by a call of the roll. If this is a parliamentary proceeding, if this comports with the high responsibilities which belong to the position you hold, sir, I am much mistaken. I want now to enter my protest. I dispute the right of the Speaker to record in the journal of the proceedings of the House any directing order that I or any other member may not make. It is the journal of the proceedings of the House by the Constitution, and not the journal of the proceedings of the not make. It is the journal of the proceedings of the House by the Constitution, and not the journal of the proceedings of the Speaker of the House. You have no more right to inject anything into the journal than any individual on the floor has. You have gone forward. You have usurped power. You have mulliated the record of the House in order to carry out the scheme you have deliberately gone to work to carry out. Deliberately, I say, because you went forward to vamp up some feeble show to sustain your views. No tyrant ever accended a throne who did not attempt to make some feeble show of title to amuse the people when he had gained possession of the kingdom. You, sir, have attempted to vamp up some feeble show to sustain your outrageous rulings, to amuse the galleries, and to amuse the people while you consummated and carried out the behest of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to turn out the representatives of the people elected to seats on the floor, and seat men who were not only not elected, but who do not command the respect of the constituents they seek here to represent. Now, proceed in this matter; but in the language of the immortal Emmet, we propose "to dispute every inch of ground, burn every blade of grass, and the last intrenchment of liberty shall be our grave."

A GREAT HUBBUB. The Democratic side burst into cheers, which [Continued on Seventh Page.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890--TWELVE

briefly with a DISPATOH reporter this after-

HIS FUTURE COURSE.

The Alleged Bank Wrecker Makes a State-

ment to the Public-He Claims That He

Has Done Nothing Criminal.

Kiernan's News Agency on Broad street:

President of the Sixth National Bank, and

AN INNOCENT DIRECTOR.

was elected unanimously in his place.

THE DEAL COMPLETED.

On the morning of the 23d, by an arrange

ment with Mr. Leland, I met him between 10

and Il A. M. at the National Park Bank vaults,

our depositing customers, with ease to our-selves and with convenience to them.

I then stated to the cashier that before I should call any of these securities I would have to consult with the directors as well as

THOSE CERTIFIED CHECKS,

certified, to the bank on last Tuesday, January

AN INTERESTING TIME AHEAD.

Commissioner Halliday to Address the Na-

tional Board of Trade.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

meeting of the National Board of Trade,

composed of representatives of the various

ocal boards throughout the country, will

be held at Willard's Hotel, Tuesday, Feb-

the improvement of the merchant marine

and an unusually interesting meeting is ex-

The Erie board has requested Hon, S. V.

Halliday, Commissioner of Customs, to represent it at this meeting, and the Commis-

sioner has written s gnifying his acceptance.

NO REASON ASSIGNED.

A Chicago Bookkeeper Mysteriously Sal-

cides on the Lake Front.

CHICAGO, January 31 .- Walter Doehme

was found dead on the lake front this morn-

ing. Doehme was a bookkeeper and was a

good looking man of 35 years and was well

there is no doubt. A big Colt's revolver

no bad habits known to the firm.

WASHINGTON, January 31 .- The annual

NEW YORK, January 31,-At about noon

noon. He said:

matter now ?"

Peter J. Claassen, the Bold Bank Wrecker, Gives Himself Up, but

HE IS NOT SENT TO JAIL.

s year and a half ago, and again recently, and Mr. Leland wanted substantially this price for it. Substantially the same price was named to Mr. W. W. Ogden and to the Allowed to Remain at His Hotel, While Pell. His Side Partner.

YET LANGUISHES IN A PRISON CELL.

Everybody Concerned Preparing Statements for the Public.

Peter J. Claassen, the head of the syndicate of bank wreckers, a full expose of whose transactions was given in THE DIS-PATCH yesterday, gave himself up to a United States Marshal yesterday. He was allowed to pass the night at a New York hotel. Others interested in the wrecked institutions are busy preparing and giving out statements as to their connection with the

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, January 31 .- "President" Peter J. Claussen, of the Sixth National Bank, surrendered himself to United States Marshal Jacobus, to-day, on condition that he should not be taken to jail for the night, which he spent at the Astor House. Insurance Broker George Hamilton Pell, accused of helping to gut the Second National Bank's vauit, could not raise \$25,000 bail, and he remains in the Ludlow street jail. Marshal Jacobus, to-day, on condition that and he remains in the Ludlow street jail.

There are developments which indicate that James A. Simmons' turn is coming next, but to questions whether or not Simmons and President Wallack, of the Lenox Hill Bank, are "wanted," Marshal Jacobus, of course, has nothing to say. Reporters could not get at those gentlemen to-

It is believed that ex-President Charles H. Leland, of the Sixth National, who says he thought he was handing the bank over to honorable men, but who withdrew his own to-day a well dressed man walked into deposits after he had so handed it over, will see the propriety of returning the \$650,000 which he got for his shares of the bank, and it is likely that the bank's affairs will be settled without loss to the minority stock-holders, as well as without loss to depositors who did not withdraw their accounts.

NO INFORMATION OFFERED. The United States District Attorney's office knows where the bonds taken from the bank's vaults are, but on another question of interest, namely, "What has become of the 1,035 shares of the bank's stock which were turned over to Claassen and his associates?" no definite information has yet been

The Lenox Hill Bank and the Equitable Bank are, it is believed, effectually wrecked, and will not go on again. The Equitable appears to have been a kind of burlesque, or make-believe bank, with the usual man of capital involved among associates who must have been a perpetual surprise to him.

A rigid policy of silence was adopted at the Sixth National Bank, to-day. Informa-

tion of every sort was refused, and Bank Examiner Hepburn declined to see callers. Instead of furnishing for publication, this evening, a detailed statement of the bank's conditions, as he promised the previous day, Mr. Hepburn posted on the window about 5

o'clock, this notice:

No further statement about the condition of this bank will be made public. A full report of its condition will be sent to the Hon. E. S. Lacy, Controller of the Currency, at Washington. All desiring information should apply to him.

NO REASON APPARENT. The reason for this change of policy did

not appear. It may have been received from Washington or, more probably, it was because it was believed negotiations which aimed to secure a speedy settlement of the bank's affairs would prove successful,
Mr. Hepburn would not say whether Mr.
Leland or any of his friends had made a proposition for a restoration of the bank's credit. There is little doubt that such a plan is under consideration, but it is not within the power of the bank examiner where he turned over to me the securities be to accept or reject any proposition. He longing to the Sixth National Bank, and I, can act only as a medium in laying such a plan befere the Controller of the Currency. It is also true that any arrangement for a conference with the cashier, Mr. Colson, I learned that the bank lacked cash ttlement except through a receiver must be made at once-in fact, before the week

Colson, I learned that the bank lacked cash means, and he suggested, and I concurred with him, that it would be well to dispose of say from \$500,000 to \$600,000 worth of the high premium bonds and have the cash therefor, for the use of the customers of our bank. My intentions were to raise the surplus of the bank up to at least \$250,000 and so be able to accommodate our denegating customers with ease to our. ends, in the opinion of bank men who are well-posted on the situation.
- Some friends of Mr. Leland are urging him, it is said, to make good the deficiency in the bank's assets, to the extent of the proceeds on the sale of his stock, and to resume the presidency of the bank. They believe that the bank's customers could be retained under such an arrangement.

PUT SAFELY AWAY. At 3 o'clock the remaining assets of the bank, in specie, bonds and other securities, were taken from the vaults by Cashier Colston and two or three assistants. A carriage was sent for, and the entire lot of securities, in three or four large boxes and some canvas bags, was pushed in it. Then Mr. Colston and his assistants drove to the Gallatin Bank and deposited all the prop-erty in its vaults. The examination of the bank's books and of the assets was completed late to-day, and Mr. Hepburn sent his report

There were few complaints made at the bank itself by depositors to-day. It appeared, however, that the bank's vaults conained other securities beside its own. Dr. W. T. Carmody, a veterinary surgeon, who is a depositor, called to inquire about \$10,000 in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy bonds, which he had deposited for sale keeping. They were found to be undis-

It has been erroneously stated that the spirators secured more of the stock of the Sixth National than 1,035 shares. This number included 20 shares held by two of President Leland sassociates on the Board of Directors. Mr. Leland's actual holdings were 1,003 or 1,005 shares. The cashler of the Chemical Bank was the only member of the old board who did not sell out. Of the remaining stock of the bank, it is said Francis Leland, President of the New York County Bank, and brother of Charles H.

AN UNPLEASANT POSITION The feature of the case most commented upon among bank men to-day was the situ-tion in which Charles H. Leland, ex-Presi-dent of the Sixth National Bank, finds himself and his obligations, moral and legal. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that there exists a claim in equity, and in law on the part of all the creditors of the bank against Mr. Leland. The members of the Clearing House committee fully expected to receive from Leland, to-day, a definite pro-posal of some sort, which would enable them to arrange with the Controller of the Currency for a speedy liquidation of all claims, without the delay and expense involved in a receivership. Such an arrangement was made in the case of the Metropolitan Bank, with good results. But no communication, lirect or indirect, from Mr. Leland, had been received by any member of the Clearing House, up to the close of business today.

MR. LELAND'S EXPLANATION. Mr. Leland was at his home, 162 Madison avenue, all day. He was not ill, but was engaged almost the entire day in consultation with his counsel and his friends. Before hearing of the instructions made against him a handsome woman and person this man. See by Classen, Mr. Leiand prepared To-Monnow's 20-PAGE DISPATCH.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

because for three or four years part of it had shown average earnings of 36 per cent. Mr. Auchincless, a director of the Manhattan Bank, wanted to buy Mr. Leland's stock a year or Archbishop Ryan Denies the Rumors That the Philadelphia

MISSION FOR COLORED YOUTH cashier of the Chase National Bank-either \$600 or \$650. Mr. Leland wanted to sell and Has Been Lavishly Supplied With Punds rest from his labors as a bank president, but he wanted his price.

Mr. Leland discussed the bank affairs for Its Maintenance.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO MISS DREXEL.

le Can't Say Enough Good of the Charitable Sister Katherine,

noon. He said:

The public statement which I have prepared I wrote at about 6 o'clock this morning, before I had seen the newspapers or knew all the points of criticism which had been raised. I did not know that Claassen had written to President Coe of the American Exchange National, charging that I knew that some of the funds used in paying me for my stock were to be raised on the bank's assets. That is an unmitigated lie, and the proof of it lies in the fact that there were no bonds among the bank's assets, such as Chassen says I agreed to receive in part payment for my stock. I was paid in certified check for the full amount, and these checks were cashed in the regular course of business. I had absolutely no reason for suspecting that the purchasers were not honorable men. It is true, nevertheless, that they were the boldest gang of rascals I ever heard of.

HIS FUTURE COURSE. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, is deeply interested in the welfare of the colored race. In an interview with a DIS-PATCH correspondent he says Miss Drexel, now Sister Katherine, will not only found a colored mission in the City of Brotherly Love, but also similar ones in other cities. He pays a high tribute to Sister Katherine's charity and goodness of heart.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, January 31,-A few "What course do you intend to adopt in the months ago a colored mission was estab-lished in this city at the corner of Ninth "I propose to meet every legal and moral and Pine streets. It is in charge of Rev. P. bligation which the situation imposes. I un-A. McDermott, C. S. Sp., formerly or Pittsburg. Recently the institution was given the name of St. Peter's Claver's Mission for Colored People of Philadelphia. The institution comprises within its limits a beautiful little chapel, where two masses are

President Tappan, of the Gallatin Bank, aid that he had Mr. Leland's assurance celebrated every Sunday for the colored that he would protect the depositors of the Sixth National against loss, and he had no A school for boys, with an attendance of nearly 100, and 8 girls under the care of the doubt whatever that that would be done. Sisters of Notre Dame, comprise the school, to which is attached a night school, taught CLAASSEN'S CLAIMS. by a number of experienced teachers.

Archbishop Ryan is the patron and promoter of this enterprise. In an interview to-day he said: "I am deeply interested in the welfare of the colored race."

THE ARCHBISHOP'S APPEAL. He then called attention to an appeal for He then called attention to an appeal for assistance which has been issued by himself and Father McDermott, during the past week. The circular sets forth that the mission recently established in this city has been silently but successfully progressing. After speaking about the difficulties and obstacles in establishing the mission, the Archbishop said: "To our surprise and dismay, we are confronted by a series of sensational reports that have not only been utterly groundless in the statement, but have proved most injurious in their interpretations. It was said, for instance, that large sums of money had been He had a shrewd, but disagreeable face. He was apparently about 45 years of age. He announced himself as Peter J. Claassen, told the group of astonished employes that he had a statement to make. He dictated

he had a statement to make. He dictated the following, after which he calmly walked out of the office:

TO THE PUBLIC: As the President of the Sixth National Bank of the city of New York, I desire to make a statement that I deem due to my family, my friends and myself.

It is not true that I was a member of the syndicate that purchased the controlling interest in the Sixth National Bank. It is not true that I made any loan to myself in said bank. On stance, that large sums of money had been lavishly donated for the purpose of under-taking the work of the colored mission, and I made any loan to myself in said bank. On the contrary, I have checked on my other per-sonal bank accounts in this city, and have de-posited to my credit in the Sixth National Bank and have checked not one cent against it. that we could easily afford to dispense with the generous contributions of the charitable faithful. Many, indeed, of those who have seen and credited such unwarranted reports have not, perhaps, had an opportunity of seeing or hearing them contradicted.

It is due to my friend, General James Jour-dan, for me to say that he consented to become a director in the Sixth National Bank at my a director in the Sixth National Bank at my urgent request. He has not qualified as such director, nor has he attended any meetings at the bank whatever. He, finding from his engagements, that he would not be able to go so far up town when he would be needed, sent me his resignation as a director on last Tuesday. The same may be said as to the position of Mr. Henry C. Cutter, with the exception that he is Mr. Simmon's friend instead of mine, as General Jourdan is.

The first time that I saw Mr. Leland, the late President of the Sixth National Bank, was on January 22, at II a. M., when certified checks were tendered to him and accepted by him amounting to \$650,000, for which he turned ever the control of the stock of the bank.

These checks were deposited by him in the Union Trust Commany and were naid. Hence WHERE HONOR IS DUE. "It is an undoubted fact that the maintenance and development of the Catholic faith among colored people of our sister States owes much to the generosity of the city and diocese of Philadelphia. Missionaries have come here and solicited aid for their good work in the true emancipation of the race under the guidance and within the pale of the church that recognizes no distinction of race. This may be illustrated by the example of St. Polycarp, of Smyrna, who, after he was sold and bought in the market These checks were deposited by him in the Union Trust Company and were paid. Hence I was not a member of the purchasing syndicate—all the terms had been arranged and agreed to before I swar met him. Afterward, this payment being satisfactory to Mr. Leland, he procured the resignation seriatim of the old Board of Directors, and as they resigned the new board took their places seriatim, one member at a time. Thereupon, Mr. Leland tendered his resignation as President, and I was elected nuanimously in his place.

of Smyrna, was raised to the episcopal dignity in the same city.

"The colored people of our city have certainly strong claims upon us," said the Archbishop. "They need our assistance, and above all, that aid in a religious and moral point of view.

On being asked if a Catholic church would be built for the colored people, he replied: "That will come hereafter. At present our attention is directed toward the institution at Ninth and Pine streets."

MISS DREXEL'S MISSIONS. In regard to the report that Miss Drexel would found a mission for the colored and Indian people, he referred to his opening address at the Baltimore Centennial celebration, "As I believe that the negro slavery and the unjust treatment of the Indians are the two great blots upon American civilization, so I feel that the church has the most reasonable cause for regret in regard to our past century, in the fact that we could have done so much more for the same dependent classes. Let us now, in the name of God, resolve to make reparation for the shortcomings of the past. On the very threshold of this century I lately beheld a scene prophetic of this reparation. In the quiet Convent of Mercy, Pittsburg, I could well imagine, ranged on each side of that chapel, the representatives of the different races. On the one side the Indians and the colored, and on the other side the white race that oppressed both. They—the oppressors and the oppressed-gazed on each other with

have to consult with the directors as well as with the gentlemen who owned at least 80 per cent of the controlling stock purchased, and I did so consult them. They also fully concurred in the plan, and I was requested to intrust the sale of these bonds by these gentlemen to Pell, Wallack & Co., who received thereupon \$622,000 par value of these bonds to be sold, for which they gave their receipt to the bank, which I duly turned over to the cashier. fraternal love. A FAIR VISION. "And then I saw going out from the ranks Subsequently 201 of these bonds were re-turned, \$50,000 in cash was paid, and for the balof the white race a fair young virgin. Approaching midway between the contending lines, she knelt before an illumined altar of ance Pell, Wallack & Co. gave checks, mostly God of all races and of all men, and offered her great fortune, her life, her love, her hopes, her ambitions for the Indians and colored people. She seemed the prophetess

certified, to the bank on last Tuesday, January 2s; but the bank examiner, as well as the Clearing House Committee, declined to accept these checks as payment. About \$300,000 of these checks were certified by the banks upon which they were drawn.

It subsequently developed that they had been sent to the Clearing House and in the usual course and order of business they would have been paid. It will, therefore, readily appear that I had no proceeds from these bonds that I did not account for, and the checks thus far not covered by Pell, Wallack & Co. are still due to the Sixth National Bank.

It will also be seen that the bank's assets were not used to purchase the stock. I further desire to say that I am not a director nor Vice President of the Equitable Bank, nor am I such of reparation and conciliation between the 'Silently she offered her young heart to God, and prayed that he would accept her sacrifice, and that until the grave shall receive her all she possesses now or shall possess in the future may belong to God and the Indians and colored people. She hopes that other fair young Christian maidens may unite with her, and thus inaugurate President of the Equitable Bank, nor am I such in the Lenox Hill Bank, P. J. CLAASSEN, President Sixth National Bank. the great work of reparation and help to render it perpetual.'

HER ALL FOR CHARITY.

On being asked if he thought Miss Drexel would found an institution in this city, the archbishop said: "Yes; not only in this city, but in different parts of the United States. Miss Drexel, when she has completed her novitiate, will devote her time and fortune to the founding of institutions for the Miss Drexel, or gow Sister Katharine, is at present passing through her novitiate in Pittsburg, and is said to be the most fervent

ruary 4. The particular business of the meeting will be discussion of projects for and exemplary novice in the institution. ROBBED OF HER GOLDEN LOCKS.

Young Ludy's Hair Cut From Her Head on the Street. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

BUBLINGTON, IA., January 31 .- While | was at work on the gallows on the third Mrs. Schumann, a handsome young lady of this city, was passing down a side street today, returning home from an errand downtown, she was assaulted by a stranger, who stepped up behind her and grabbed her about the body with one arm, while with the other he whipped out a long, ngly-lookdressed. That the man committed suicide ing butcher knife or shoe knife, and rapidly cut the young lady's hair from her head. Thrusting the mass of golden locks into a

lay by his side, and a bullet hole in the head told the tale.

The firm for which Doehme worked say that so far as known the accounts were all right. Doehme was a steady man, and had bag, he quickly disappeared.

The young lady, although rather strong and healthy, was so paralyzed by the sudden and bold action of the hair thief that

TO FIGHT A DUS

Two Young St. Louis Society Men P of the Necessary Arrangemi Their Fathers Interfere and

Prevent the Encounter.

St. Louis, January 31.—St. Louis 27. DR. JOHN HALL AGAINST IT. ciety circles are greatly excited over ciety circles are greatly excited over the Reason and Judge the Reason and Judge circles are greatly excited over the Reason and Greatly e Edmunds is a brother of the well-known He Appeals Only to the Reason and Judg-Henry Edmunds, and is clerk in the Mechanics Bank. He prides himself on being an "F. F. V." and is a devoted beau, as is also Louis Hough, who is a son of ex-Judge Warwick Hough, of the State Supreme Court, and is an embryotic disciple of Æsculspius. The difficulty arose over the alleged action of young Edmunds in stating that Hough had wooed and won a popular society belle, the daughter of the wealthy President of a transportation company, and that they had plighted their troth.

The other day as Edmunds was passing through Vandevanter Place one of the most

through Vandeventer Place, one of the most fashionable quarters of the West End, he was confronted by young Hough and the young lady involved: Hough halted Edmunds and said: "I understand you have A vote will be taken Monday. stated that this young lady and myself are engaged to be married."
"I morely repeated what I had heard"

"I merely repeated what I had heard," coolly responded Edmunds, passing on his

Yesterday Hough went to the Mechanics Bank and demanded that Edmunds should This Ed. apologize to the young lady. This Ed-munds declined to do, whereupon Hough declared that if Edmunds would step out-side the counter he would wipe up the bank floor with him. To this Edmunds responded that fist fighting was vulgar and he pre-ferred pistols. Arrangements were per-fected for a meeting on the field of honor, two well-known society youths agreeing to act as seconds, and the battle ground chosen was Normandy Heights, one of the western suburbs of the city, the hour being 3:30 this afternoon. The principals did not put in an appearance at the hour designated, and to-night it is stated that the fathers of the

TIRED OF HIS FATE.

Saicide of a Soldier in the Columbus Barracks-Supposed to be a Rich Man's Son Enlisted Under a False Name.

PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. COLUMBUS, O., January 31.-Private Thomas Mulrooney suicided at the Columbus barracks this morning by shooting him-self through the heart. "Mulrooney" is believed to be an assumed name, as the victim enlisted at Milwaukee November 1, 1889, with Edward J. Drexel, a nephew of the Philadelphia banker, who was assigned to infantry. They were intimate friends before they enlisted, and the suicide's proper name is supposed to be Hanns, and he is believed to be a son of the Chicago drygoods merchant. He was 31 years old, had light blue eyes, light brown hair, fair complexion and

was 5 feet 9 inches tall. The suicide is attributed to despondency, which indicates that he may have seen better days. Mulrooney was at the barracks three months, employed as a clerk at headquarters and was popular. The following letter was found on his person:

CAMP SHERIDAN, WYO. T., January 2, 1890. DEAR MULROONEY—I am sorry you are not happy, but the army, as you know, is not a soft job. I am charmingly situated, and have very nice quarters. I am teaching the commanding officer's sons and the post to shoot. The press criticised my action of enlisting, and I suppose you have read some of them. I hope you will get along well, and regain your courage. I will try and help you cut when my banker remits

EDWARD J. DREXEL. AFTER CHEAPER PREIGHT RATES.

Conference of Pittsburg Coal Men With

Railroad Officials in New York. INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, January 31 .- W. P. De Armitt, A. A. Andrews, A. Dempster, D. M. Anderson, N. E. Sanford, J. M. Hall, J. C. Dysart and F. L. Robbins, all of Pittsburg, are at the Brunswick. The above gentlemen are all representatives of different coal companies, and are extensive shippers by rail and lake navigation into the West, Their mission here is to meet some of the principal railroad men upon whose roads coal is shipped and to arrange a schedule of rates for the ensuing year. The meeting will be held at the Clarendon, and it is thought a lower scale of prices will be agreed upon by both railroads and shippers. The freight traffic from Pittsburg west has

become large, and this meeting is to effect a lower rate if possible.

Mr. De Armitt, of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, says the coal outlook is good, and that the companies are all busy. Mr. Andrews argues that the natural gas will give out in a short matter of time, and the manufacturing interests will return to coal, which will jump up in price | Ont., has a gigantic scheme that is little like the mercury in midsummer.

MR. BLAINE SORELY AFFLICTED. His Daughter New Lying at the Point of Death at His House.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, January 31 .- Mrs. Coppinger, wife of Lieutenant Coppinger, of the army, and the eldest daughter of Secretary Blaine, is lying at the point of death with influenza, at the residence of her father, in the old Seward house, and her apparently fatal illness gives new color to the prediction of the superstitions that only evil would come to the occupant of that

fatal historical spot.

If Mrs. Coppinger dies, hers will be the fourth death in the family of the Secretary and Mrs. Blaine within a few weeks. First a sister of Mrs. Blaine died, then a brother of the Secretary, and then Walker Blaine. At 11:15 P. M. Mrs. Coppinger's physicians,

after consultation, gave out the following There has been a marked improvement, and Incre has been a marked improvement, and an ameiloration of the dangerous symptoms noticed during the earlier part of the day in Mrs. Coppinger's case. While still in a very critical condition, much encouragement is felt to-night by her physicians, who cannot, however, as yet say what the result may be.

LOCKED IN THE JAILOR.

Who Was Working on His Gallows, and Then Made His Escape.

GREENSBORO, N. C., January 31,-Lige Moore (colored), who was to have been hanged here next Friday for the murder of Laura Hiatt, escaped from jail to-day. He procured an iron bar, with which he ope his cell and then fastened in the jailor, who

The jailor raised an alarm, but did not attract attention until Moore had made good

SIX PEET OF SIGNATURES.

A Formidable Document Filed by the Coming Postmaster at Eric. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, January 31 .- Mr. Frank H. Button, one of the candidates for the Corry, Eric county, postoffice, has just filed at the Postoffice Department a huge six-foot document, covered with a double row of sne could do nothing, and did not even scream or struggle. No trace can be found of her assailant, and it is supposed he is of a gang of heir thieves going about the country in the business of stealing her.

HEAT AND RHETORIC.

THREE CENTS

Closing Arguments for and Against

ment of His Hearers.

Argument Yesterday was the last day of debate on

the proposed revision of the Westminster Confession of the New York Presbytery. Rev. Dr. John Hall closed the arguments for the anti-revisionists, and several strong speakers on the side of revision were heard.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. I

have been doing the past 16 years."

The Rev. J. H. Hoadley said that the committee's report proposed to scrape off the barnacles that have fastened themselves on the good ship of Zion and impede its progress. Speaking of the objectionable doctwo chivalrous young men have taken a hand in the quarrel and prevented any bloodshed.

Speaking of the objectionable doctrines of the confession he said: "Ministers do not and cannot teach them. I never in my life heard a sermon setting forth one of these objectionable doctrines, and I doubt if any one in this church has. I never have preached and never can preach these

WOULD NOT HEAR HIM.

which would not stay to hear what is con-

The Rev. Dr. John Hall now took the The Rev. Dr. John Hall now took the floor against the adoption of the committee's report. He said: "I intend to appeal to the reason and judgment of my hearers. It is alleged, in favor of the revision of the conlession, that the conditions under which we live have changed, and that a missionary work confronts us is not recognized in it.

FAITH OR DUTY.

"Now, is it a confession of faith we are Now, is it a confession of faith we are talking about, or a confession of duty? If we want to make it one of duty, then let us insert in it a plank about prohibition, or one about hospital Sunday, and so on. But I believe it is a confession of faith, and not an ethical statement of the duties of the Church, and that, should we alter it, we would depart from the creeds of all the

Evangelical churches.
"The doctrine of Christ passing by has been represented as a stumbling block which nught to be removed. Now, we are not told in the Bible to modify doctrines lest they should be stumbling blocks; the stumbling blocks it speaks of are entirely differ

ing its professors. But I pass it by. and best-tempered he had ever known in this city, he said: "I wish I could see more in

Dr. Hall's address calling for reply; it is something to answer [laughter] beside heat

begin on Monday.

Plan of a Canadian Engineer to Enlarge the Dominion Canal System.

TORONTO, ONT., January 31 .- Henry K. Wicksteed, a civil engineer of Brantford, short of astounding. He proposes that the Dominion Government should enlarge the Canadian canal system at a cost of \$70,000,-000, so as to afford ocean-going vessels access to the great inland lakes. The object of the scheme, Wicksteed says, is to benefit the Northwest, and secure cheaper transportation of produce. Railways, he says, cannot afford to have freight at much less than one-half to one-third a cent per ton per mile, and they carry it at an average rate of 15 miles per hour. Ocean steamers, moving at two-thirds that rate, could carry and make money at one-twentieth a cent, or a little more. Hence, he maintains it is a foregone conclusion that if we could take ocean steamers from Montreal to Chicago, Milwankee Duluth and Port Arthur, would carry nine-tenths of the grain trade, at any rate. They would also get most of

routes.

Beside all this, Mr. Wicksteed sees another advantage in his scheme. He does not wish nor anticipate, he says, a quarrel with our consins over the way, but some people live with fear of such collision, apparently ever before their eyes, and to such the pos-sibility of half a dosen warships turning their guns upon Chicago three or four days after a declaration of war would be something worth to their millions of dollars of

He and His Half Sisters Win a Fortune in California Courts.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, January 31. - About 18 menths ago Lawyer H. D. McBurney, received a letter from a lawyer in Grass Valley, Cal., asking him to find the relatives of William Westerfield, who had just died there, leaving upward of \$40,000. Mr. Mo-Burney advertised, and found James C. Westerfield, of Passaic, formerly a police-man of this city, a brother of the dead man, and five half sisters, living in different parts

of the country.
While Mr. McBurney's inquiries were she has appealed.

DR. HASTINGS GETS VERY SARCASTIC. He Sees Nothing to Answer in Dr. Hall's Closing

New York, January 31 .- A larger audience than on any previous day listened today, to the New York Presbytery's debate

in the Scotch Church, on the revision of the Westminster confession. The Rev. Dr. Rossitur advocated the adoption of the committee's report, which leaves reprobation out of the confession and suggests other radical changes. In the course of his remarks he said: "If we deny revision, I am going to preach a doctrine of full salvation, as I

"I have preached to audiences before now

tained in the third chapter of the confession, and before getting out themselves, they would put me out. I would not blame them, for the man who preaches these things does not preach the gospel. They form no part of the message of salvation, which, in the angel's song is called good tidings of great joy.' Is it glad tidings to know that God from all eternity created men and intants that he might dawn them? A the cavalry, while Mulrooney went to the infantry. They were intimate friends before be kept out of the confession of faith."

ent. Hence, this argument has no weight in my mind."

Dr. Hastings, as a preface to his final argument for the support of his committee, said: "I am not here as a representative of the Union Theological Seminary, but as a representative of the committee, otherwise I might resent the discourtesy of a man get-ting the floor by privilege of the house, as Mr. Van Rensselaer did, and then slander-After referring to the debate as the ables

hard to answer anything unless there is Voting on the adoption of the report will

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

the traffic that now goes by American

peaceful commerce. AN EX-POLICEMAN IN LUCK.

pending, a Mrs. Westerfield, a widow living Grass Valley, claimed William Westerfield's estate, on the score of being his sister-in-law. Her claims have been proved unfounded in the California courts, and a decision has been rendered declaring the expolicemen and his balf sisters the true beirs.

SETTIMES of Florida; their history life, is the subject of an interesting article in To MORROW'S DISPATOR.