

### MORE STATE MONEY

Tied Up by the Suspension of  
the Keystone Bank, of  
Philadelphia,

TO THE TUNE OF \$150,000.

The Quaker City Treasury is Also  
Involved to the Amount of  
More Than \$300,000.

CLOSED UP BY THE CONTROLLER.

After the Inspection of the Bank Examiner,  
Because of the Continued Absence  
of Legal Reserves.

DEPOSITORS NOT EXPECTED TO LOSE.

The Present Galling of the Strangeness of  
Last December, When Disaster Was  
Narrowly Averted.

ONLY A BRIEF OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED

**SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.**  
PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The Keystone National Bank, at Juniper and Chestnut streets, is in the hands of United States Bank Examiner William C. Drew, who this morning ordered a suspension of business. Accordingly, shortly after 10 o'clock, this notice was posted on the big closed doors: "This bank is closed by order of the Controller. WILLIAM C. DREW, Examiner."

Although there have been forebodings of trouble with the Keystone Bank since last fall, the announcement that its doors were closed this morning was something of a surprise, except to those thoroughly conversant with its affairs. At the usual time for beginning banking business, depositors made their way to the institution, but they were met by the announcement of suspension, which probably means small losses to some, and, perhaps, financial ruin to others.

Police Prevent Any Demonstration.  
Word of the action of the Government authorities was immediately sent to police headquarters and Director Stokely detailed three stalwart reserves to stand guard at the Chestnut street entrance. Their services, however, were needed only to keep the sidewalk clear for a short time, as those who congregated about the sidewalk were very orderly and unobtrusive. Of course there were a number of depositors and others having business with the bank who made ineffectual efforts to gain admission, but the greater number of people who congregated about the place were passersby, who seeing the reserves in the crowd entered the cause and stopped to make inquiries. Their attempts to gain knowledge were as fruitless as the attempts made by the depositors to gain entrance, as the only information which they received was contained in the small notice posted on the doors.

**A Deposit of \$50,000 Just Made.**  
He knew nothing of the closing until about 11 o'clock this morning. A deposit amounting to about \$50,000 was made yesterday. Mr. Bardeley was the first to know that it would not increase the total balance to any extent, checks having been drawn to about that amount.

As it is now known that this is not the first time the Keystone Bank has experienced trouble. In the early part of December last, during the pressure of the then existing panic, the bank was closed for several days. It was then without causing the institution to suspend.

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On Saturday, November 29, President Marsh and the directors of the bank received information that a run might be expected on the following Monday. The heavy demands on the bank were met by market loan to the amount of \$100,000. On Sunday, November 30, the bank was closed for several days.

**Preparing a Statement of Affairs.**  
Others formed small groups and talked over the situation, discussing the probability of a resumption of business or expressing hopes of at least a fair settlement. No one knew the standing of the bank and no one was admitted to the building. All the doors were closed and barred and no attention was given to the numerous rap or requests for admission. It was generally understood that within the bank directors, cashier, tellers and bookkeeper were busily engaged with Bank Examiner Drew and his assistant preparing a statement of the bank's affairs.

Whether or not this was true, and if it were how long the conference would last, were matters of conjecture. Visits to the offices of some of the directors were fruitless, as those gentlemen were all out, presumably at the bank.

**Not a Sudden Move at All.**  
About a month ago, it is said, Bank Examiner Drew commenced an investigation of the bank's affairs, placing his assistant in charge of one of the ledgers and taking care of the rest of the work himself. This labor, it is said, was finished a very short time ago, and the facts were placed in the hands of the United States Controller at Washington yesterday.

These reports, it was learned, disclosed facts so far from satisfactory to the official that he immediately notified Examiner Drew to close the bank. This order was transmitted to the institution's officials, and this morning came the suspension of business.

There has not as yet been made public any statement giving the direct cause of the action of the Government officials, and any attempt to assign a cause would be mere guess work. That the Keystone Bank has for some time been considered by other financial institutions to be "shaky," there is no doubt, and there was but little surprise when the officials of other banks learned of the suspension.

**The Amount of Money on Deposit.**  
Every three months it is necessary for national banks to make a statement of their standing, and when the last statement was made on February 26, the Keystone Bank was set down as having a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$100,000, the latter being the same as on December 19. On October 2, of last year, the bank's statement to the Controller of the Currency showed the resources to be \$1,256,664.80, and the liabilities included a surplus of \$100,000 and individual deposits of \$1,157,764.14.

**The Failure of the Keystone Does not Affect Any of the Local Banks.**  
The failure of the Keystone Bank does not affect any of the banks in Pittsburgh. After the run upon that establishment last December, it has been watched carefully, and, in fact, it is thought that this watchfulness caused the bank to come right down to hard pan, and reveal just where it stood.

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surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$100,000.  
At last the reporters gained admission to the bank and were ushered into the office of President Marsh, where were present the officers and other officials connected with the institution. All information regarding the closing of the bank was withheld beyond that contained in the following letter signed by the President, and to queries as to the reasons for the action, the silence required by law a strict silence was maintained.

**Official Statement of the President.**  
Following is the letter issued by Mr. Marsh:

"The bank has been closed by the Controller of the Currency at Washington. The bank has been closed from the effect of the run on it last December and the repayment to the Clearing House of a very large amount of the loan certificates has kept the legal reserve of cash below the average of cash required by law since that time. An earnest effort to fully restore the bank will be made immediately.

In banking and financial circles the action of the Controller of the Currency in closing the Keystone Bank has occasioned but very little surprise. It had been known for some time that the institution had been investing its deficit fund far in excess of the amount allowed by law. The President and directors are said to have been frequently notified by the Treasury Department within the past three months that the reserve fund was being expended and that the bank was required, but the management of the bank is stated to have been unable to remedy this illegal condition of affairs.

**The Real Point of Trouble.**  
The investments of deposited money exceeded the splendid line of discounts held by the bank. It is believed to have been insufficient to swell the reserve fund to the required 25 per cent.

These facts were reported to the Controller of the Currency by Bank Examiner Drew yesterday, and the former promptly ordered that the bank should close.  
One of the depositors in the Keystone Bank, said today: "I don't think that depositors need worry any because the bank has been closed. The bank has invested beyond its legal authority, and that is the cause of all the trouble. The investments, however, are believed to have been made in a very safe and thoroughly protected. There is no question about the bank's solvency, and I know that checks drawn upon it have been honored on the streets today. I suppose the bank will wind up its affairs, pay its obligations, settle with its shareholders and go out of existence."

**Both State and City Caught.**  
It is said that the Keystone Bank has \$100,000 of the State on deposit in addition to the active account of the city, which, as stated, amounts to \$350,000. It is said that Mayor Eiler wanted Treasurer Bardeley to draw out the city money at the time of the run in December, but Mr. Bardeley stated that this policy would break the bank at once, and that the State plan would be to let the money remain.

As the total line of deposits then was something over \$600,000, and of this nearly \$200,000 was the money of the State, the argument can be seen. Mr. Bardeley had no intimation of the present trouble. He said this afternoon that he acted for the city in the matter of the deposit, and that he was not aware of the trouble. In explaining further his reasons for not having withdrawn the active account of the city, he said that it was impossible for him to do so without causing the institution to suspend.

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### CHARLIE ROSS AT 58. A Wealthy Detroit Bachelor of Nearly Three Score Years

ABDUCTED AND HELD FOR RANSOM

Easily Deceived Away in a Cab at Night  
by a Bogus Message.

**LAWRENCE BARRETT DEAD.**  
THE END OF ALL FOR THE WELL-KNOWN  
ACTOR COMES SUDDENLY.

**A Rapid Change for the Worse Last Evening—The Doctor's Story of the Last Days—A Brief Sketch of His Career.**

**NEW YORK, March 20.—Lawrence Barrett, the actor, died to-night at 10:45 o'clock at the Windsor Hotel.**

The demise was due to heart failure. The actor was unconscious but a short time before he died.

His wife and Dr. Chambers, of this city, were with him when he died.

Mr. Barrett when he was obliged to leave the theater was engaged in a play. It was said at that time that he was merely suffering from a severe cold and would be out in a few days, and the same report was made the following day. Even yesterday the report from the sick chamber were very favorable.

The story of the tragedian's last days as told by Dr. Chambers is as follows: "On Wednesday evening he was called to the theater. Mr. Barrett when he had a cold and didn't know whether to go to the theater or not. That night when he came home from the theater he had a severe cold. This was the beginning of the last sickness. Dr. Chambers was again sent for at 11 P. M. When the doctor returned he found the patient suffering from a high fever and having a rapid pulse. There were at that time, however, no symptoms of pneumonia, but at that time he was very nervous and would not let me see him. On Thursday morning the much-feared symptoms of pneumonia appeared.

**The Critical Condition Discovers.**  
The physician then realized Mr. Barrett's critical condition and asked for a consultation. Dr. P. Walker was accordingly called in. Mr. Barrett was at that time in Boston and a dispatch was at once sent telling her of the serious condition of her husband. She arrived in New York Thursday evening and went immediately to the Windsor Hotel.

Dr. J. P. Oliver, of Boston, who has been Mr. Barrett's family physician for a long time, was sent for and came at once to take part in the consultation at the actor's bedside. At the consultation the case was discussed and it was decided that Mr. Barrett had pneumonia, but at the time it was believed that if there were no other complications the sick man might yet recover. But the unfortunate fact was that the pneumonia was of the chronic type. Mr. Barrett has been a sufferer from throat disease.

To-day the unfavorable symptoms were more pronounced. His temperature was 103.5 and pulse 120 per minute. As of to-day there was a consultation of the physicians in charge of the case. There was no noticeable change. It was, however, decided that Mr. Barrett should be put to rest. At 10 o'clock this evening, between 5 and 10 P. M. there was a rapid change for the worse. When the time came for the last rites, Mr. Barrett was in a semi-conscious condition, and would lapse back again into unconsciousness. He was unconscious for 15 to 20 minutes before he died at 10:45 o'clock.

**A Brief Sketch of His Career.**  
The deceased tragedian was born in Paterson, N. J., April 4, 1833. His first appearance on the stage was in Detroit in 1853 as *Marion* in "The French Spy." After a year's experience in playing minor parts, he came to Pittsburgh, where he remained a short time. He then acted in St. Louis, Chicago and elsewhere until December 1856, when he came to New York. He appeared as *Mr. Thomas* in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," and as *Mr. Brown* in "The Merchant of Venice." He was very successful in his management for nearly two years, but was dismissed by Edwin Booth and other prominent actors. In 1858 he was engaged for leading parts at the New York and Boston theaters. He played *Othello* to his (Booth's) *Iago* in 1854. Mr. Barrett made his first tour as a star actor, playing the leading character in "The Merchant of Venice" in New York, and in 1857 he was engaged to play *Macbeth* at the Grand Opera House in San Francisco. He was very successful in his management of the California theater in 1870. In this year he returned to New York and played opposite Edwin Booth and other prominent actors. In 1872 he managed the New Varieties Theater in New York, and in 1873 he played *Macbeth* to Booth's *Iago* in New York. Since then he has been in the management of the Grand Opera House in New York, and has been very successful in his management of the Grand Opera House in New York.

**Released in a Mysterious Manner.**  
A midnight dispatch from Detroit says: Joseph Perrien, the wealthy miller who was kidnaped and conducted from the room. The course seemed to lay over a plowed field, after passing which they entered a cab and another long, roundabout drive was commenced. At last Mr. Perrien was unloosed and thrust from the cab in a dazed condition, and before he recovered himself the cab had disappeared.

He finally located himself as being at the corner of Myrtle street and Thirteenth street. He boarded a Myrtle street car and was shortly home, when he recited the

### BIG GAME OF BLUFF

Now Being Played by the Leaders  
of Both the Irish Factions.

**PARNELL IN NO HURRY TO RESIGN.**  
The Special Election for Sligo is Now  
Absorbing His Energies.

**MICHAEL DAVITT'S STEADY LANGUAGE**  
BY DUBLIN'S CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, March 20.—The question of most interest in connection with Irish politics now is, will Mr. Parnell accept the challenge of Mr. Maurice Healy, resign his seat and appeal to his constituents for a re-election? It was stated in the lobby of the House of Commons last evening that Mr. Parnell would pursue this course and soon apply for the children's hundred, but this is doubted, especially in anti-Parnellite circles in Dublin, where the Parnell organ is saying that their leader's challenge was to the effect that Mr. Healy should resign his seat and seek re-election, but that he did not offer to put his own popularity to the same test.

This is incorrect. What Mr. Parnell actually said was: "I have always been willing from the first to submit myself to your judgment. I say today to those who talk glibly of driving me out of public life and out of Ireland, that I am willing to go to my constituents to-morrow and let them judge in the representation should do so."

**A Good Deal of Bluff All Around.**  
The Dublin Evening Telegraph, a Parnell organ, in commenting on the subject said: "We have not the smallest doubt but that the senior member for the city of Cork will perfectly ready to abide by his expression of willingness to appear before his constituents, but for Mr. Parnell to take the initiative in this respect is to do so in the manner of business at Billingsgate, would be too great an indignity." There is probably a good deal of "bluff" being indulged in on both sides.

Mr. Michael Davitt, in an interview with a press correspondent to-day, contemptuously referred to what he classes as Mr. Parnell's "bluff." Mr. Davitt said that he did not intend to be a candidate in an election in the division of Cork City, which Mr. Parnell now represents. Mr. Davitt added that two reasons caused his decision. The first, "the first," said he, "is that Mr. Parnell will not resign, for he knows that

if he does resign he will be beaten should he come forward for re-election. The second reason is that I am not anxious to see the Liberal leaders in the position of the Parnellites. I am unwilling to bind myself to remain in this frame of mind for all time.

The Parnellites arranged a meeting at Cork for Saturday next, to be held according to custom, the temperance societies, Ancient Order of Foresters, the different trade societies, etc., marched in procession through the city, and Mr. Parnell, seeing the great stir, and contrasting his present reception with his past receptions, was induced to issue his challenge to Mr. Healy. He is now anxious to look out the Freeman's Journal is helping him to wiggle out of the difficulty. Mr. Parnell himself discouraged the idea of running a labor candidate in Cork, when asked for his opinion regarding the matter by a Parnellite. He said that with a labor candidate his party might lose the seat. I believe that Mr. Gladstone was perfectly truthful when he said that the Liberal leaders never discouraged labor candidates."

Referring to Mr. Parnell's delegation to the United States, Mr. Davitt said: "The gentleman composing the delegation to the United States estimate that 30 per cent of the Irish Americans are supporters of Mr. Parnell. This estimate is greatly exaggerated. I do not believe that \$4,500 was subscribed at the meeting in Cooper Union last night until I count the money myself. It is very easy to write up a meeting.

**Former Meeting in America.**  
"I have a recollection of my own experience of a meeting held in Cooper Union Hall which was said to have been attended by 3,000 persons when only 500 were present. By far the greatest number of Irishmen in England are in the ranks of the Parnellites. The Pall Mall Gazette to-day, under the heading 'Fire Escape Tactics—Mr. Parnell Climbs Down,' says: 'Mr. Parnell has made his first receding move. Consequently the Parnellites are greatly embarrassed and the patriots are jubilant. Now it is evident that the challenge to Mr. Healy was a mere bluff.'

**THE DEAD AT GIBRALTER.**  
The Captain of the Utopia is Remanded for  
Further Hearing.

GIBRALTER, March 20.—A sad scene, one of the sequences of the Utopia disaster, was witnessed here to-day. The bodies of 29 adults and three children were interred together in a trench which had been dug in ground specially blessed for the reception of the remains of the drowned passengers of the Anchor line steamer. All the clergy of Gibraltar, the town and garrison officials and the officers of the British Channel Squadron and of the Swedish man-of-war Freya, including her commander, together with crowds of people, were present at the interment.

During the course of the day the diver from the British war vessel recovered ten more bodies from the wreck of the Utopia. The bodies of many of the drowned were found so firmly clasped together, owing to the desperate fight for life, that it was difficult to separate them. Captain McKeaney, of the Utopia, who was arrested yesterday charged with wrongful acts, improper conduct and mismanagement, was formally charged with the murder of his passengers. He was remanded for further hearing.

**THE SHAH'S TREACHERY.**  
His Deposed Minister to England Points It  
in Dark Colors.

LONDON, March 20.—Malcolm Khan, the ex-Persian Ambassador here, who was recently deprived by the Shah of his title and honor, has written a letter to the Times, in which he declares that he has never received anything but the highest expressions of esteem, flattery and veneration from the Shah and his ministers.

Malcolm Khan then refers to the despotism of Persia, and says that it is a fact that the highest ministers of Persia, while believing that they possessed the confidence of their sovereign, often received audacious and ignominious. He further declares that when he publishes the correspondence which has taken place between himself and the

**COMMITTED FOR EXTRADITION.**  
The Toledo Alleged Forger in Manitoba  
Will Appeal.

WINNIPEG, March 20.—J. B. McCartney, of Toledo, was to-day committed for extradition on charges of having committed forgery of notes on M. J. Conroy, of Toledo.

McCartney will appeal the case to a full court on Monday, May, but in the meantime must remain in jail.

**Snow Falling in Iowa.**  
MASHHALLTOWN, Ia., March 20.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season has prevailed here this afternoon and evening, though the snow melted rapidly. Telegraph business was nearly paralyzed.

**LIFE in the South Sea.**—An excellent poem, according to Robert Louis Stevenson, another of his charming letters in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

### STUCK TO THE TEXT.

New Appropriations Passed by  
Councils With Scarcely  
Any Change.

**PURCHASE OF PARK GROUND**  
Seriously Questioned by Mr. Ferguson,  
Who Says It is Illegal.

**CONTROLLER MORROW'S WARNING.**  
He Prophees a Deficit in City Funds at  
the Close of the Year.

**MEMBERS REGRET HASTY ACTION**  
Both branches of Pittsburgh Councils held special meetings yesterday afternoon and passed the appropriation ordinance recommended by the Finance Committee, with a few minor changes. As was anticipated, the meetings were not allowed to proceed without a good deal of oratorical cannonading, the guns being turned most frequently on Chief Bigelow's park and bridge clauses. In spite of opposition, however, the ordinance was passed, and the Finance Committee counted on curative legislation. Nobody challenged its ideas on this subject, although several members expressed themselves as strongly of the opinion that some measures should be taken to meet the city's liabilities, provided such legislation should fail.

Common Council took up the ordinance first. The meeting was called for 2 o'clock, but there was no quorum present until an hour later. When the members did arrive they were not in very excellent humor for work, as at least half of them were suffering with colds. President Holliday was so badly used up that he could only remain in the chair a short time.

The New Appropriation Ordinance. At the opening of the meeting W. A. Magee, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the appropriation ordinance as prepared by that body. After the first reading of the ordinance Mr. Bigham was called to the chair. The various items under the head of estimates and expenditures were then taken up separately.

Interest and tax on city loans, salaries, Department of Public Safety went through without comment. In the Department of Public Works the first objection came to the public lighting item of \$175,000, which is an increase of \$35,000. Mr. Ferguson asked what that was for. The Chair said the increase was for new light in the East End and Southside.

Mr. Ferguson—Mr. Chairman, I don't like this. The Pittsburg Gas Company, under its charter, is compelled to furnish the city with 12,000,000 feet of gas without charge. For ten years the city has ignored this entirely. I think the whole business is a fraud.

Mr. Ferguson made no motion, and the Chair went on with the ordinance. All the items were approved until that of \$338,801.40 was reached. Then Mr. Ferguson raised the point that the city had no right to spend the money. Mr. Metcalf moved the motion.

Mr. Ferguson—Unless I am very much mistaken, the city has no right to appropriate money for the purchase of park property. The act of May 18, 1871, expressly provides that this can only be done by a vote of the people, and I have hunted three months in vain for any act repealing that one. Councils are acting entirely too fast. God knows we are in the mire deep enough now without plunging headlong into another great error.

An Accusation of Inconsistency.  
Mr. McGonigle—You are not very consistent. You voted for the purchase of the park property which \$137,500 of this money is to go for.

Mr. McGonigle—If I see I have made a mistake, it is not right that I should try to remedy my error.

Mr. McGonigle—What vexes me is that when the purchase of the park property from Mr. Schenley was made, I plead with tears in my eyes to have the scheme defeated and Mr. Ferguson was one of the men who fought me.

Mr. Ferguson—It is common sense to correct an error. You have no argument at all. As for your being sorry, it would take a pretty heavy load to bring your sorrow to the surface.

Mr. O'Donnell—I opposed the purchase, as I thought then necessary. But the city has bought the land and it should be paid for. I think, though, that the appropriation of the money for the purchase of the park was a mistake. The city cannot afford to spend so much money, and Councils had been led to believe that no such large sum would be asked for.

Mr. Wright offered an amendment to reduce the park appropriation to \$200,000. Mr. Bigham ruled that Mr. Ferguson's motion must be acted on first. Mr. Ferguson allowed the amendment to be taken. Mr. Wright then renewed his \$300,000 motion. He wanted to know what the \$338,801