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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

BIG BANK FAILURE IN PITTSBURG, PA.

The Federal National is Closed by Authority of the Comptroller of the Currency.

IT IS A U. S. DEPOSITORY.

During the Week Its Stock Was Cause of Much Talk and Adverse Criticism.

ALL REPORTS PROMPTLY DENIED

Cause of the Downfall Has Not Yet Been Made Public, but May Be Soon.

Pittsburg, Oct. 21.—The Federal National bank was not opened for business this morning. The following notice was posted in explanation:

"Closed by authority of the comptroller of the currency.

"JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Receiver."

Such action as this has been within the possibilities for the past two days, forecasted by the determined raid made upon the institution's stock on the Pittsburgh stock exchange. The positive statements, however, of the president, J. A. Langfitt, to the effect that the bank was not in need of money, and that its losses would not affect its capital or surplus did much toward allaying distrust on the part of its depositors, thus preventing a run.

The closing of the bank was decided upon at a meeting of the directors last night which did not break up until 2 o'clock this morning. At that hour one of the officials would make a statement and locally the outcome of the meeting was not generally known until the receiver's notice was posted at 8 o'clock.

The bank is a United States depository and reported on hand Sept. 3, \$70,000 of United States deposits.

The stock of the company has been subjected to sharp declines on the Pittsburgh stock exchange this week. On Monday the stock sold down from 115 to 85, but was forced up again to 101. All day yesterday it sagged and the closing quotations were 80 bid and 85 asked, a number of transactions having been made at 80.

The course of the stock has attracted much attention and numerous adverse reports were in circulation, but they were promptly and vigorously denied by President Langfitt. He stated yesterday evening that the bank had suffered only one possible loss, that of \$10,000, for which it had notes of the Eastern Tube company of Zanesville, Ohio. That company is in the hands of a receiver and a plan of re-organization is being worked out, he said, and the bank's loss on that account may be small.

The closing of the Federal National bank had apparently but little effect on the local stock exchange. Trading was light but firm at about yesterday's closing quotations. No dealings in any of the local bank stocks were recorded during the first hour's trading, and no unusual action is looked for today.

In a general way banking officials of the city feel confident that the Federal National bank's failure will be confined to itself and will not disturb any other financial institution.

Receiver Cunningham thinks it may take a statement of the bank's condition. A statement as to the cause of the failure has not yet been made public.

Robert S. Smith, president of the Union National bank and president of the Pittsburgh Clearing House association said today:

"I was assured last night by President Langfitt that the Federal National would get every dollar due. It is possible that some small country banks, doing business through the Federal National bank, will be temporarily embarrassed, but even at that it will be only temporary.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The active comptroller of the currency was advised last night that the Federal National bank of Pittsburgh had closed its business this morning. He appointed National Bank Examiner John B. Cunningham receiver. No details are known as to the cause of the failure or the amount of the loss.

The bank was chartered Nov. 16, 1901, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. Joseph Langfitt is president and Geo. V. Ellis is vice president.

The following is a statement of the bank's resources and liabilities as shown by the last report to the comptroller:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$5,036,072
Over drafts	403
United States bonds	805,852
Stocks and securities, etc.	17,500
Real estate	26,819
Due from banks and bankers	1,130,582
Cash and cash items	675,602
Total	7,693,382
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$2,000,000
Surplus and undivided profits	580,669
Circulation	700,000
Due to banks and bankers	2,375,552
Unpaid dividends	5,448
Deposits	1,232,191
Bills payable	100,000
Total	7,693,382

AM. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Chief Feature of Meeting Was Report on Alaskan Missions.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 21.—The chief feature of today's session of the American Missionary society was the report on Indian and Alaskan missions, presented by the Rev. Robert W. McLaughlin of Grand Rapids, Mich. He emphasized the fact that the Indians are relatively few in number. Gather all the Indians he said, from the Gulf to the Canadian line and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and you will find that the negro question numerically is 40 times as great as the Indian question. The Indian reservations today, the

speaker continued, cover an area equal to all the New England states, New York, New Jersey and half of Pennsylvania. The Indian has in the vaults of the United States government, \$240,000,000. If this money could be divided equally among them and the 250,000 receiving it should go upon their separate reserves as a nation, they would constitute the wealthiest people upon the face of the earth. The Indian possesses the most elaborate and extensive school system ever established by a nation for its dependent children. He has more school houses than he knows what to do with. Viewed from the standpoint of governmental administration, the problem today is really how wisely to do less for him, and how to give him an appreciation of his possessions based upon character. It is here, declared Mr. McLaughlin, that the United States government has failed. It has never found the real Indian. The Christian church can do for the Indian that which the civil government cannot do.

The financial report commended the entire financial administration of the association.

Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve university, Cleveland, presented a report on educational work in the south.

The secretarial papers were presented by Secy. A. F. Beard of New York.

Americans Returning.

London, Oct. 21.—Senators Lodge and Turner and Mr. Turner left London this morning for Liverpool, where they will board the White Star line steamer Cedric, which is to sail today for New York. Lord Strathcona, Secy. White, of the United States embassy, John Foster and several other friends were present at Euston station to bid farewell to the American commissioners.

The Canadian government, and one of the assistant secretaries of the Alaskan tribunal, left on the same train, which also took Joseph Pulitzer and party.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie will join the Cedric at Queenstown.

U. S. MARSHAL FIELD'S CASE

Attorney General Advises President Against Reopening It.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Atty.-Gen. Knox today decided to advise the president not to reopen the case of United States Marshal Field of Vermont, recently dismissed for neglect of duty in connection with libelous charges against the Utah Savings & Trust company.

The decision was reached after a hearing was given the Vermont delegation in Congress who urged re-consideration of the case.

DECISION IS HONORABLE.

Such Comment of London Papers On Alaskan Decision.

London, Oct. 21.—The comment of the afternoon newspapers here on the Alaskan boundary decision is similar to that of the morning papers. "Regrettable but honorable" sums up the general tenor. The St. James Canadian commission, who signed the award to be proof of the correctness thereof and adds:

"We have the fullest confidence, therefore, that the decision is just and was absolutely required by the justice of the case."

The St. James Gazette, however, registered a criticism of the position, appearing to cast a reflection on their colleagues, and the Pall Mall Gazette comments on the lack of dignity and self-possession shown by the Canadian commissioners in declining to sign the decision and in declaring the finding to be an "unjudicial one."

Hard to Suppress Gambling.

New York, Oct. 21.—In view of the court of appeals' decision, sustaining the appellate division of the supreme court in its reversal of the decision of Justice Scott, which in effect said that witnesses such as Jesse Lewisohn must testify in the trial of Richard Canfield and David Bucklin on charges of maintaining a gambling house, it will now be next to impossible for Dist. Atty. Jerome to have any except willing witnesses appear against Canfield and Bucklin at the same time and place.

Regional C. Vanderbilt and others for whom subpoenas were issued, but which were never served, may now treat the existence of the subpoena as an indictment.

REEL FROM THIRD STORY.

Editor Mors of Indianapolis Sentinel Accidentally Killed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 21.—Samuel M. Mors, editor and proprietor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, fell from the third story of the Sentinel building today and lived but 15 minutes. The window from which he fell was in his private office. No one was with him at the time, though several persons were waiting in the ante-room to see him. Mr. Mors had been in and out of the office for some time, and it was announced by his private secretary that he had probably opened the window for air and was overcome by heart trouble. Principal troubles have been worrying him recently. He left a widow and one daughter.

Samuel M. Mors was born in Port Wayne, Ind., Dec. 15, 1852. In 1875-76 he was a member of the editorial staff and editor-in-chief of the Kansas City Star. After returning from a European trip from 1883 to 1888 he was Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times. In 1882 he was chairman of the Indiana delegation to the local Democratic convention and a member of the committee on resolutions. From 1893 to 1897 he was United States consul at Paris.

Decision on Duitable Value.

New York, Oct. 21.—Counsel for the government has announced that in order to definitely settle the question, the treasury department will appeal a decision handed down by General Appraiser Somerville against the decision of the collector of the port to include in the dutiable value of certain classes of goods imported from France the amount of municipal taxes exacted by French cities.

The same question was fought out some time ago before the United States circuit court in Cincinnati in the Rheiston case, and decided adversely to the government, but the ruling was unsatisfactory to both appraisers and the department, so it has been decided to

MAURICE STEIFEL GIVEN THE LIMIT.

Adjudged Guilty of Contempt; Has Option of \$200 or as Many Days.

HE ELECTED TO PAY THE FINE.

Man Found Guilty of Attempting to Influence Jurors is Sharply Brought Up Standing.

Maurice Steifel was this morning adjudged in contempt of court by Judge Stewart, for his conduct in approaching three of the jurors in a case in which he was interested and attempting to give them some information in the case which was not in evidence, and was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of \$200 or serve a term of 20 days in the county jail in default of such fine. The seriousness of the offense in the eyes of the court is very evident from the fact that the sentence imposed is the maximum penalty which can be imposed for such an offense. Mr. Steifel will pay the fine this afternoon.

When the matter was called upon, the clerk read the affidavits of Jurors McCarrick, Hamilton and Knight, making the charges against Steifel, which have appeared heretofore in these columns.

STEIFEL'S VERSION.

Mr. Steifel was then called to the witness stand and examined by Attorney George L. Nye, who appeared in his behalf. He said that he was only at the trial of the case of Jane Kocou vs. the Utah Savings & Trust company, administrator of the estate of Daniel S. Davidson, deceased, in which case the matter arose, for a very few minutes on the morning of Oct. 15, and was there again about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and testified in behalf of defendant. He then walked up State street with Juror Hamilton and Knight and told them that he had been working on the books of Mr. Davidson and that if all the facts were brought out there would be nothing to plaintiff's claim.

DISPUTE STARTED IT.

That evening he said a dispute arose at his home in regard to the testimony of Mr. Jones, who was a witness in the case, and he decided to call at Mr. McCarrick's home and find out about the testimony. He admitted the conversation as set forth in Mr. McCarrick's affidavit, but denied that he turned when leaving the house and told Mr. McCarrick that he had seen other jurors about the case. He said further that he had no intention to attempt to influence the jurors' verdict and did not attempt to state facts which did not appear in evidence at the trial.

CLEMENCY ASKED.

Mr. McCarrick was then called to the witness stand and informed the court that he had no objection to the testimony of Mr. Steifel, who was a witness in the case, and he decided to call at Mr. McCarrick's home and find out about the testimony. He admitted the conversation as set forth in Mr. McCarrick's affidavit, but denied that he turned when leaving the house and told Mr. McCarrick that he had seen other jurors about the case. He said further that he had no intention to attempt to influence the jurors' verdict and did not attempt to state facts which did not appear in evidence at the trial.

Mr. Nye had City Treas. Morris, E. M. Friedman and I. N. Lewis examined as to Steifel's character and standing in the community. All testified that his reputation was good in every respect. Mr. Nye then appealed to the court to be lenient with the witness in view of his good character in the community and the fact that he had no intent to commit the offense and in view of the further fact that the lesson has already been a severe one to him.

JUDGE SUMS UP CASE.

Judge Stewart, after stating the matters in dispute, read the affidavits of the jurors, said that none of the material allegations had been denied by Mr. Steifel, and the fact that he went to the home of the juror and asked to speak to him about the case, after having already talked with the other two jurors, was conclusive to the court that he intended to influence him in his verdict. He, therefore, adjudged the witness to be in contempt of court. In passing sentence Judge Stewart said that it was regrettable that the young man was placed in such a position, but the offense was not one of negligence or personality of the court, but against the court itself and should be punished accordingly. He then passed sentence on Steifel as stated above.

"MORMONS" IN MEXICO.

Elder Ivins Says They Are Well Thought Of and Their Colonies are Growing.

Elder Anthony W. Ivins, president of the Juvenile state of Zion, which has jurisdiction over missionary work in the City of Mexico, reports Church matters there in satisfactory condition, a great many Mexicans having been brought into the fold by baptism within the past year or so. He says the Saints in Mexico are doing well and the colonies established by the Church are growing. The people, too, are much thought of by the Mexican government and everything possible is being done to encourage them to build up the country. President Ivins, who has been here since conference, expects to leave for the sunny southland tomorrow.

POSTOFFICE ROBBED OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Superior, Wis., Oct. 21.—When the Superior postoffice was opened for business today the large vault was found to have been rifled of practically the entire supply of stamps, estimated at \$15,000. About \$100 in fractional silver was also secured.

The vault was forced without the use of explosives. The safe, located in the postmaster's private office, and containing a large amount in currency, was not molested. The only visible clue left by the burglars was an electric pocket lamp.

"BETTER LOVED YE CANNA BE."

Another address of welcome was made by James D. Philan on behalf of the San Francisco bankers.

President Hardy made a brief response to the messages of good will and hospitality and then the meeting settled down to the work for which it had assembled.

President Hardy in calling the convention to order said:

PRESIDENT HARDY'S ADDRESS.

"The unprecedented prosperity of the last few years brought us last fall to a climax in high prices for commodities and securities. The same sunshine which brings to its full fruition our rich harvests also fosters the tares. So among the substantial edifices of our prosperity have sprung up artificial commercial structures which have failed signally to stand the test of time. Over-sanguine people, some probably not over scrupulous, had been capitalizing and re-capitalizing schemes of all kinds and inducing people with paper profits to underwrite flotations which they were unable to carry. The boom has gone too far, the natural reaction set in and a general house-cleaning began where it was needed, in the sweeping out of over-capitalization and inflated securities.

"We have gone through a period of liquidation in speculative circles of the most drastic character, without results

RUSSO-JAPANESE CRISIS EXPECTED.

Ministerial Conferences, Naval Preparations and Other Events Indicate One is Here.

BUSY ON COREAN FRONTIER.

Important Newspapers of Japan Think Russia Will Not Fulfill Her Repeated Promises.

Yokohama, Oct. 21.—The ministerial conferences, naval preparations and notably the appointment of Vice Admiral Togo, known as a "fighting man," to command the standing squadron, have led to a renewal of the anxiety to give them some information in the case which was not in evidence, and was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of \$200 or serve a term of 20 days in the county jail in default of such fine. The seriousness of the offense in the eyes of the court is very evident from the fact that the sentence imposed is the maximum penalty which can be imposed for such an offense. Mr. Steifel will pay the fine this afternoon.

The steamship and railroad companies are reported to have been notified to be in readiness for emergencies.

ACTIVE ON KOREAN FRONTIER.

London, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Tokio says: "Russian military activity on the Korean frontier is unabated. The important newspapers of Japan think Russia will not fulfill her repeated promises and declarations, in which case it will be incumbent on Japan to take decisive action for the sake of her very existence. The Japanese gunboat Chokai was to have wintered at New Chwang, but this arrangement had been countermanded."

NEGOTIATIONS MAY CEASE.

London, Oct. 21.—A report was in circulation on the stock exchange today that the negotiations between Russia and Japan had been broken off, but the foreign officials here said they had not heard anything confirmatory of the rumor. This statement was made subsequent to the visit paid by the Baron Hayashi to Foreign Minister Lansdowne this afternoon. The officials of the foreign office added that the report was contrary to the general trend of its information.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostok under today's date, says: "The Japanese government has notified its consuls here that there is no reason why the Japanese should leave Vladivostok. This was in reply to a query of the consul on the subject."

TURKISH TROOPS TO BE DEMOBILIZED.

Constantinople, Oct. 21.—Orders have been issued to commence the demobilization of 20,000 Turkish troops in Anatolia in accordance with the Russian ultimatum. This was in reply to a query of the consul on the subject.

Archbp. Kain's Body Interred.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—Funeral services were held in the old cathedral today over the body of the late Archbishop John J. Kain of this diocese, who died last week in Baltimore. The ceremonies were attended by large assemblages. Cardinal Gibbons celebrated the high requiem mass and five archbishops and bishops performed the rite of absolution. Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, Ia., officiated and delivered the sermon. The body was interred in the crypts of the cathedral. At the conclusion of the mass, Archbishop J. J. Keane, who was a close friend of the deceased, dating back to the time when they were class mates at college, preached the funeral panegyric.

Before Archbishop Keane had concluded, absolution was pronounced over the body by Cardinal Gibbons, four archbishops and bishops, and opportunity was given those assembled to take the floating debt of the Claiton Steel company. The annual meeting of the Crucible Steel company will be held in Jersey City today.

To Reorganize Steel Co.

Pittsburg, Oct. 21.—Payment has been made into the Union Trust company of \$2,199,000, which is the capital necessary to perfect the plans of the re-organized United States Steel company of America and to provide for the floating debt of the Claiton Steel company. The annual meeting of the Crucible Steel company will be held in Jersey City today.

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT PACIFIC.

Remo, Oct. 21.—At a ministerial council today the cabinet unanimously decided to tender its resignation. This decision was taken after Premier Zanardi had announced that he had sent in his resignation to the king, in consequence of failing health.

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BANKERS GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Pres. Hardy Called Convention Together and Addressed it on Country's Prosperity.

A PERIOD OF LIQUIDATION.

Speculative Circles Have Gone Through One of the Most Drastic Character.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The actual business of the twenty-ninth convention of the American Bankers association began this morning when the delegates assembled in the California theater. The auditorium of the theater was comfortably filled when Pres. Caldwell Hardy said his gavel at 10.30 o'clock, and later persons other than delegates began to augment the numbers in attendance.

Both the theater and stage were handsomely decorated with flowers, evergreens and ferns.

Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of California, then invoked a divine blessing upon the gathering.

Following the roll call, Eugene E. Schmitt, mayor of San Francisco, made an address extending a hearty welcome to the distinguished visitors and he was followed by Gov. George C. Pardee.

GOV. PARDEE'S ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen of the Bankers' Convention: It is not often that the governor of California has an opportunity such as this. Whenever the governor has faced you, a single banker, the latter has listened only as long as he pleased. Today, however, the tables are turned. The governor must, out of sheer politeness, if for no other reason, be listened to as long as he wants to talk. And to think that he has not one, but such a multitude of bankers, even the assembled representatives of the whole American banking world, completely at his mercy, fills the governor's soul with a great and consuming joy. My 'paper' today, for once, must be 'accepted' without 'protest.' The 'drawer' has 'drawn' at a great disadvantage; no 'discount' will be allowed; it is a 'sight draft' with 'grace,' 'second and third' not only 'unpaid,' but even 'undisputed.' Gentlemen, there is but one thing for you to do, and that is to shelter yourself behind the customary 'no recourse,' for you had but one, and that I have removed by seeing to it that your doors were locked and carefully guarded.

"I suppose I ought to have begun this address of welcome by asking you the question with which it is said, every Californian greets those whom he, for the first time, meets, viz: 'How do you like California?' What we really mean by that question is really not 'How do you like California?' but 'How much do you like California?' So, as I look over your faces today, I am sure that you like California better, at least, than any other place on earth.

"But you do not enter by door to a Californian greets those whom he, for the first time, meets, viz: 'How do you like California?' What we really mean by that question is really not 'How do you like California?' but 'How much do you like California?' So, as I look over your faces today, I am sure that you like California better, at least, than any other place on earth.

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except to the few who have gotten too far beyond their depth. The process is not yet clear and the way is now strewn with crumbles and indigestible securities, but business conditions are sound.

"If there is any class of men more than others who should never take speculative risks it is those who are handling the earnings and savings of others, and the seeking of deposits at high rates of interest, which can only be earned by speculative investments, is a failure to sound banking. Savings depositors should carefully shun such institutions, of which there are, however, happily, but few.

The vast majority of us feel assured we have had, so far, all the currency we have needed and that an increase of it, just at this time, would lend a further undesirable stimulus to speculation. The enormous production of gold in the last few years has been either lost sight of, or if studied, will furnish food for thought. The advantages claimed for the bank and circulation of other countries over our bond-secured notes have much merit from a scientific standpoint and would have more from a practical standpoint if the element of risk could be eliminated which has brought disaster in some instances. The practical question is, could it be satisfactorily grafted on to our banking system, and if so, how? The idea of a 'central bank' or a