

FINANCIERS ARE CRATHING EASIER

But That a Threatened Bad
Situation Has Been Success-
fully Combated.

NOT EVEN ACTUAL MONEY.

James Stillman Says Action of
Treasury, Assisted by J. P.
Morgan, Saved the Day.

Action of Savings Banks in Demanding
Notice of Withdrawals Saved
Banks on the National.

New York, Oct. 26.—The stock ex-
change and the banks closed at noon
today without any further failures of
importance, with considerable im-
provement in the stock market and
with several important remedial mea-
sures taken or agreed upon to strength-
en the financial situation. The only
feature of the day was the suspension
of the Terminal bank a new and small
institution without any importance in
the general financial world.

There is now a breathing spell until
Monday morning and a distinct sense
of relief is apparent everywhere. Al-
ready arrangements for the importa-
tion of gold are well under way, and
it is hoped these will furnish the relief
needed. It is understood that the treas-
ury department will, as heretofore, ad-
vance the gold for immediate use so
as to save the time occupied in transit
from Europe.

Meanwhile as a precautionary mea-
sure, although not regarded vitally es-
sential, the clearinghouse today au-
thorized the issuance of loan cer-
tificates. This means that the clearing-
house banks are to present a united
front in this emergency, and that the
aggregate resources of all of them
are to be pledged for the maintenance
of each.

The runs upon the Trust Company of
America and the Lincoln Trust com-
pany continued in very much abated
form, but both institutions met all de-
mands.

The drafts of country banks in their
New York reserves were heavy but not
alarming, since at this period of the
year such drafts are to be expected for
the purpose of moving the crops.

The imposition of the 30-day rule in
Rhode Island stopped runs there, and
runners assumed a normal phase.

The stock market opened at an ad-
vance on yesterday and showed little
symptoms of serious agitation. London
and other foreign points also gave re-
assuring advices. The rate of exchange
was such as to facilitate the gold im-
ports, and confidence abroad was evi-
denced by the improved tone of all for-
eign business, the only weakness ap-
parent being the result of a failure in
Constantinople, and the financial crisis
in Chile. On the whole the power of
resistance of the banks in New York
and the stability reported from all out-
side points brought the week to a close
with a feeling that the general posi-
tion was greatly improved.

The captains of finance, who
with the secretary of the treasury,
have been battling night
and day to preserve order in the banking
world, held no conference last night,
but went to bed early, and the public
believer that a threatened situation had
been successfully combated and that
from now on the restoration of public
confidence and tranquility would be
easily accomplished. The principle
difficulty throughout the week's excite-
ment has been lack of currency. There
was not enough actual money in the
bank to stand the tremendous drain
without cutting down loans. The small
banking institutions that closed this
week have good supplies of gilt-edged
securities in their vaults, but they
could neither sell them nor borrow
money on them this week simply be-
cause of the scarcity of actual paper,
gold and silver money.

NO APPREHENSION FELT.

No apprehension was felt this morn-
ing as to the result of today's financial
transactions. The stock exchange and
the banks will be open for business for
only two hours and the stock ex-
change will not be troubled by the money
situation, as all the loans made yesterday
carry over until Monday under the or-
dinary rules of the exchange. The prin-
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excitement has been lack of currency.

There were small lines of depositors
in front of the Trust Company of Amer-
ica and the Lincoln Trust company, but
their number was not so great as
at the same hour yesterday.

The direction which remedial efforts
will take has been the subject of earnest
consideration and some difference
of opinion even among the principal
bankers of the city. The difficulties
are admittedly in large measure local.
It is felt that the sudden lack
of currency is not very widespread
throughout the country. The situation
at Pittsburgh and Providence is ex-
pected to right itself. Under these cir-
cumstances it was suggested that an
effort be made to relieve the tension
in New York by gold imports, and
something in that line is being done.
Whether the rate of exchange and the
flow of American securities will reach
a level to enable gold imports on a
sufficiently large scale to be effective
remains to be seen. It is felt, as Jacob
Viney put it yesterday, that any ef-
fort to bring the matter to a head
by meeting with obstructive measures
in London.

MONEY FROM WASHINGTON.

The sub-treasury received \$10,000,000
in small bills from Washington today.
The Trust Company of America,
Federal Reserve Bank, at 10 o'clock
today, there were less than 100 de-
positors in line and the company's of-
ficials declare that the run is over.
Leading bankers said today that con-
ditions were such that they would
probably be able to import gold from
London on Monday to the extent of
about \$10,000,000.

The bankers' pool, which has been
supporting stock exchange houses, gave
further assurance today that money
would be provided for call loans when
needed.

The Terminal Bank of Brooklyn, a
small state institution, with a capital
of \$1,000,000 and deposits of about \$250,000,
suspended payment today.
The closing of the Terminal bank of
Brooklyn was due to the fact that its
depository, the Williamsburg Trust

TWO NOTABLE BIRTHDAYS OCCUR TOMORROW



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Who Tomorrow Enters Upon His Fiftieth Year and Who is Apparently
Stronger and More Vigorous Than Ever.

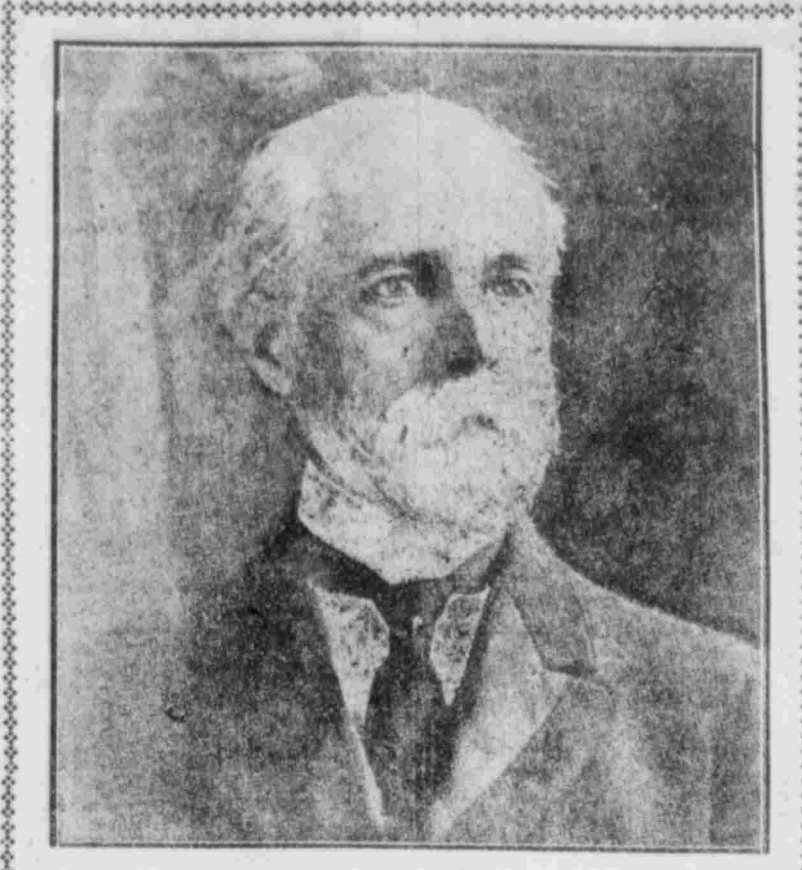
1858—Theodore Roosevelt born in New York, Oct. 27, son of Theodore and
Martha Bullock Roosevelt.
1880—Graduated at Harvard university.
1882—Began political career as member of New York legislature.
1883—Married (first wife) Alice Lee, who died in the following year, leav-
ing one child, Alice Lee Roosevelt, now Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.
1884—Delegate to the Republican national convention.
1884-6—Resided on ranch in North Dakota.
1885—Married Edith Kermit Carow, now the first lady of the land.
1886—Unsuccessful Republican candidate for mayor of New York.
1889—Received degree of LL.D. from Columbia university.
1889-95—National civil service commissioner.
1895-7—President of New York police board.
1897-8—Assistant secretary of the United States navy.
1898—Organized First United States cavalry volunteers, popularly known
as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and was promoted colonel for gallantry
at Las Guasimas.
1898—Mustered out of Cuban volunteers in September.
1899—Became governor of New York state on Jan. 1, a position which he
held until Dec. 31, 1900.
1900—Elected vice president of the United States, Nov. 4.
1901—Succeeded to the presidency of the United States on death of William
McKinley, Sept. 14.
1904—Elected president of the United States to succeed himself Nov. 8.
1904—Inaugurated notable warfare on illegal combinations and trusts.
1907—Announced that he would not become a candidate for the presidency,
and that he favored Secy. of War William H. Taft as his successor.
1907—Made notable steam trip down the Mississippi, beginning Oct. 1,
during which he was received with great enthusiasm by the people of
the south.

Congratulations Make Telegraph Wires Hum Tonight

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT tomorrow will
pass his forty-ninth birthday
and Whitelaw Reid, United States
ambassador to Great Britain and
America's leading diplomat, will to-
morrow reach the Biblical allotment
of three score years and ten. Con-
gratulatory telegrams and celebra-
tions are beginning to arrive at
the White House today from all
parts of the world in anticipation
of the president's birthday. Kings,
queens and emperors, ambassadors
and diplomats, government officials
and governors of states, and hun-
dreds of private citizens are join-
ing in the flood of well wishes. It is
in order that the president will spend
the day quietly, attending church
with his family, as usual, and there
will be little beyond the customary
routine to indicate that the chief ex-
ecutive of the nation has reached
another milestone in his strenuous life.

President Roosevelt was born in
New York and commenced his polit-
ical career in 1882, when he was
elected as a member of the New
York legislature, two years after he
graduated from Harvard university.
It was in 1884 that Mr. Roosevelt
came west and during the following
two years he spent a great deal of
his time in the saddle on a ranch
in North Dakota. This experience
was invaluable to him in later years
when it came to grasping the needs
of the west. In 1888 when he organ-
ized the Roosevelt Rough Riders,
a number of his old-time range-riding
friends enlisted. Since that time
the eyes of the nation have been fo-
cused on Mr. Roosevelt.

Whitelaw Reid, still hale and
hearty, with his intellectual vigor
apparently unimpaired, serves as
living proof of the folly of Osele-
man. Few men are more popular
in the diplomatic, official and news-
paper circles of the national capital
than the aged ambassador, as is evi-
denced by the number of messages
of congratulation that are being sent
from Washington. Among these are
a hearty message of good will sent
by the president, who will himself
celebrate his birthday tomorrow.
Ambassador Reid is only one of
a large number of distinguished
Americans who have reached or will
reach the Biblical allotment of
three score years and ten. Among
these are Grover Cleveland,
John Burroughs, J. Pierpont Mor-
gan, and Justice David J. Brewer,
who have recently passed the sev-
enty-fifth milestone. Andrew Carnegie
will be 70 on the 25th of next month,
and on Dec. 26 Admiral George
Dewey will join the ranks of those
who have reached the mature age
of three score years and ten.



WHITELAW REID.
One of a Large Number of Distinguished Americans Who Reach the Scrip-
tural Allotment of Three Score and Ten This Year.

1837—Born in Xenia, O., Oct. 27, son of Robert Charlton and Marian Ron-
alds Reid.
1856—Graduated from Miami university, Oxford, O.
1856-5—Taught school and took post-graduate course at Miami university,
receiving degree of A.M.
1858—Began career as a journalist as editor of Xenia News, becoming leg-
islative correspondent, 1869, and war correspondent, 1861, of Cincin-
nati Gazette.
1862-3—Clerk of military committee of Thirty-seventh Congress.
1863-4—Librarian of the house of representatives.
1866-7—Became a cotton planter in Concordia parish, Louisiana.
1868—Joined editorial staff of New York Tribune, becoming managing edi-
tor in following year.
1872—Became editor-in-chief and principal proprietor of New York Tri-
bune.
1872—Received degree of A.M. from University of City of New York and
Dartmouth college.
1877—Declined appointment as United States minister to Germany.
1878—Became member of board of regents, and later vice chancellor and
chancellor of the University of the State of New York.
1881—Married Elizabeth, daughter of D. O. Mills, April 26.
1883-92—United States minister to France, his first diplomatic post.
1892—Republican nominee for vice president of the United States.
1897—Special ambassador of the United States to Queen Victoria's jubilee.
1898—Became a member of the peace commission to Paris.
1899—Granted degree of LL.D. by Princeton university.
1901—Granted degree of LL.D. by Yale university.
1902—Special ambassador of the United States to England for the coronation
of Edward VII.
1902—Granted degree of LL.D. by Cambridge university.
1905—Appointed ambassador to the court of St. James.

PROTEST FILED AGAINST FUSION

"American" Party Inner Circle
Thinks It Can Block Latest
Political Move.

J. B. MORETON IS THEIR TOOL.

He is Scheduled to Exercise the
Powers Bestowed on the
City Recorder.

It Goes Without Saying J. B. Wil-
son Jump When His Bosses
Pull the String.

The "American" party inner circle
has discovered a way by which its
members hope to prevent the appear-
ance of any Democrat's name on the
Republican ticket, as based on the
voting machines, and likewise the ap-
pearance of any Republican on the Dem-
ocratic ticket.

The inner circle is moving busily to-
day to accomplish its purpose, as the
hours are short in which legal action
may be taken. City Recorder J. B.
Moreton is the tool by which the circle
hopes to accomplish its purpose. To-
night at 7:30 o'clock Mr. Moreton will
exercise powers bestowed upon the city
recorder under the law, to pass upon
the validity of the appearance of the
name of George Smith, a Democrat filed
upon the Republican ticket through a
fusion agreement.

A protest was filed today against the
fusion by Dog-Catcher Morris. This
is the first of a series of protests
which the "American" party has ar-
ranged to have filed in every district,
where fusion candidates are named, as
part of the game to block any fusion
whatever.

MARIONETTE MORETON.

City Recorder Moreton, under the
law, may receive protests against can-
didates appearing on a ticket, within
three days after it is filed. He is ab-
solute authority at deciding whether
the protest is valid, and he must an-
nounce a decision on this matter with-
in forty-eight hours after the protest
is filed.

This morning a protest was filed, as
per schedule, against Geo. Smith, in
the Second ward. City Recorder
Moreton has announced a hearing for
7:30 o'clock this evening, and after this
hearing, he will announce his decision
on whether or not to allow the Demo-
crat's name to remain on the Repub-
lican ticket.

CIRCLE PULLS THE STRING.

All who looked into the case today,
and who knew of the origin of the
movement in the "American" party in-
ner circle, hold that J. B. Moreton is
absolutely passive, and that it is all
that this gang exercises over his fu-
ture, to enter a decision, except under
his instructions. That he will decide in
any way, except in favor of the val-
idity of the protest, is not expected, and
therefore lawyers in both Democratic
and Republican parties are looking for
relief through other sources.

MORETON'S BRAG.

One prominent Democrat today de-
clared that Moreton was biased, that he
before any protest was filed, that he
was going to prevent the appearance
of any Democrat on the Republican
ticket or any Republican on the Demo-
cratic ticket.

The ground on which the alleged Re-
publican voter files his protest is that
the Republican ward committee was
given no authority at the ward con-
vention to name a Democrat in the
case of resignation, and that therefore
the substitution of the name of Mr. Smith
for that of Mr. Davey was illegal.

LAST DAY TO FILE TICKETS.

The official tickets which will appear
on the voting machines should all be
known tonight, except in the event of
fugality by Recorder Moreton. The
Democratic ticket, the name of J. D.
Murdoch as a councilman candidate
in the First ward, to run with Oliver
Hodgson, Murdoch is a Republican
fusion candidate.

ONE WEEK LEFT.

After today there is just one good
week and a final Monday for political
arguments, except those made on the
voting machines. Today, and what will
be the complexion of the next city
council, in case any one particular
party wins, is a favorable theme for
discussion today. A straight Repub-
lican victory, over the entire city,
would give a council with four "Am-
ericans," six Republicans, and five
Democrats. The "Americans" would
be Percie Black, Martin and Carter,
all holdovers, while the Democrats
would be the four named on the Re-
publican ticket, and Holley, who is a
holdover in the Third.

A straight Democratic victory would
give a council of nine Democrats,
four "Americans," and two Republi-
cans, they being the fusion candi-
dates in the First and Second wards.
Should the "Americans" win every-
thing, they would have 14 inner-circle
servants and Holley would be the only
non-member of the party in office.

COUNCIL PROBABILITIES.

But it is conceded that the "Am-
ericans" cannot possibly win in the
Third, and that they cannot possi-
bly win in the First and Second, against
fusion candidates, so that with these
conditions prevailing the city is ab-
solutely guaranteed at present against
any "American" councilman majority.
Should they win in the Fifth, they will
have six councilmen in office, with
eight required to give majority.

Meetings of the ward committees
are being held at all party headquarters
tonight, preparing for next week's
campaigning.

PITTSBURGH EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 26.—There will be no
trading on the Pittsburgh stock exchange
today. If the situation improves the
exchange will probably reopen Monday
next.

CASUAL QUESTION SAVES MAN'S LIFE

Circumstantial Evidence Was So
Strong That Conviction Was
Almost Certain.

DOCTOR HAD FATAL BULLET.

Defendant's Attorney Chanced to Ask
About It—Was Found to Be 32 Cal-
iber Man's Pistol Being 38.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—A casual remark
of a witness in Judge Chetlain's court
yesterday saved a man from conviction
of murder on circumstantial evidence.
Indeed the state had presented such
seemingly conclusive proof, that Air-
gelo Serpico had killed Salvatore Ser-
pico, that conviction and a death pen-
alty were almost certainly expected.

The strong structure of proof built up
by the state collapsed like a bubble
when the case was about to go to the
jury.

A casual question asked of Dr. Warren
Hunter, coroner's physician, on cross-
examination, developed that Sal-
vatore Serpico was killed with a bullet
from a 32 caliber revolver. The
defendant's revolver was 38 caliber.
Prior to that important testimony
Asst. State's Atty. Fleming had pre-
sented a chain of evidence apparently
complete.

Against this array of evidence the
defendant was able to present only a
feeble defense. He took the stand and
denied the shooting. He admitted hav-
ing drawn a revolver, but was un-
able to explain the exploded cartridges.
On cross-examination by Mr. Fleming
when asked to account for Salvatore
Serpico's death, he said:

"Louis did it."
He could not tell who Louis was
except that he was an Italian, who
had been present in the saloon and
who had since fled.

Dr. Hunter was the last witness
called. He expressed the opinion that
death was due to shock and hemorrhage
caused by the bullet wound.

"By the way, Dr. Hunter," Atty.
Hanson, for the defendant, asked,
"have you the bullet that you found
in the body?"

"Certainly," Dr. Hunter replied, and
he handed the bullet to the lawyer.

"By this is a 32 caliber bullet,"
Atty. Hanson exclaimed.

The bullet was then placed in the
revolver owned by the defendant, and
it rattled in the empty cartridge.

After only a short deliberation the
jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

RACE PROBLEM.

Chaplain Allenworth Wants National
Convention to Consider It.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26.—Lieut-
Col. Allenworth, United States
army, retired, one of the most promi-
nent negroes of the west, has ad-
dressed a communication to the mem-
bers of the colored race in the United
States, asking for expressions regard-
ing the holding of a national conven-

INVESTIGATING THE ABATTOIRS

Some Salt Lake Slaughter Houses
Reported to be in Shock-
ing Condition.

SOME REVOLTING DETAILS.

However, Taken All in All, Things Are
Better Than They Were a
Year Ago.

A recent inspection of slaughter-
houses which market their products
in this city has been completed recently
and in many cases revolting conditions
were found. In some of these cases
these conditions were found in slaugh-
terhouses where warnings had been
given in previous visits of the food
commissioners. In such cases prosecu-
tions are very likely to follow. Under
the state law the state food and dairy
commissioner is empowered to make
rules governing such plants and to
force the operators to comply with
them. This has been done and ade-
quate notice given to slaughterers and
packing plant operators who were fur-
nished with copies of the rules.

In an old, dilapidated plant the in-
spectors found a building in use that
should have been condemned long ago
—not only because of its filthy con-
dition, but also because it is falling to
pieces. The draining is bad—
filth collecting in an ill-smelling pool
near the building instead of being car-
ried away from it. Filth is thick on
the floors and everything about the
place unsanitary and ill-smelling. Just
outside the killing shed, unborn calves
were found. They were large and
would indicate that the cows from
which they were taken after killing
were in a feverish condition and wholly
unfit to be used as food.

FLIES IN EVIDENCE.
In another slaughterhouse, in what
is known as the dripping room, open-
ings in the walls permitted blow
flies free access to the place. They
were thickly gathered on freshly killed
animals and the result could only be
harmful to those eating the meat. This,
however, was the only condition which
merited rebuke from the inspectors.

All sanitary conditions were compli-
catedly lacking in another place visited.
The killing room was found terribly
unclean—almost unrecognizable. Car-
casses were found to reach to the floor
when they were hung up to drip, and
the accumulated dripping of months,
perhaps years, contaminated the fresh-
ly killed animals with their germ-laden
filthiness. Absolutely no ice was in
use there and when meat is left in
places they seep well on the way to
decomposition. There was no protec-
tion against flies.

PATHS OF ABIES.
Another plant visited was found to be
in a condition almost as bad as the last
one mentioned. The walls were covered
with filth for eight feet from the floor.
The outside of the place was equally
bad, no drainage existing to carry the
liquids from the building. It was col-
lected in pools about the place every-

where. Paths had to be built with
ashes through them to permit work-
men to enter and leave the place. In
addition to this the building should
have been condemned years ago.

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