NOW ALIENISTS WILL NOT AGREE.

The Barberi Murder Case Has Reached the Stage of Experts.

Matrons Who Spoke to the Boasting Betrayer of His Duty.

Suppression-of-Vice Anthony Comstock Appears as a Witness in Maria's Behalf.

HE BELIEVED HER IRRATIONAL.

The Girl Has Recovered from the Agitation Caused by McIntyre's Questions and Yesterday Paid Little Attention to the Witnesses.

Maria Barberi's attorneys expect to put their medicine men on the witness stand to-day, and ask them a question that will occupy an hour or an hour and a half in the reading.

This is the hypothetical question which now figures in every trial in which insanity experts figure. The question, of course, will embrace every material fact brought out in the evidence that tends to establish the defence's hypothesis that Maria Barberi was not responsible for her action when she cut her lover's throat after his last insulting refusal to marry her.

That the experts called by the defence will answer the long question in the way the defence wants it answered is a foregone conclusion. Technically, experts are supposed to use their brains and knowledge, and reply regardless of the effect their decision may have upon the trial, but in practice they prove to be like Presidential electors, who would not be selected if the manner of their votes was not known in advance.

By and by a similar question will be asked the experts for the prosecution, and, unless all precedent is disregarded, they will answer that in their opinion the facts indicated by the evidence show that Maria Barberi was capable of distinguishing right from wrong when she killed Cataldo.

If experts did not disagree a very exciting part of court law practice would be lost. The jury of laymen will take the opinion that most closely coincides with their own judgments, so the experts could be omitted and no harm done, but this would not be in accordance with the rules of the game, the stake of which is Maria Barberi's life, or, at least, her liberty.

There is something almost grotesque about all the legal machinery, with big names for cogs, that is grinding out this grist of a verdict when the centre of all this agitation is considered.

Maria's New Importance.

Maria Barberi to-day is holding the attention of millions of people; her dress is described, her actions noted, and ponderous interest hangs upon her words. If she smiles, or sobs, or winks, the fact is gravely noted. This happens because she killed a man. To be sure the man's life was not as important as that of a jack rabbit, for a jack rabbit does no particular harm while he is alive and is good to eat after death. Cataldo was worthless himself, and was a mischief doer in life.

If Maria Barberi had not killed him she would be of no interest whatever. She is squalid, stupid, unhandsome, hardly a calculable factor for good or evil. A thousand of her kind might have been victimized by a thousand Cataldos, might have been beaten, and might have cried or fought back, and New York would neither have known nor cared, but when this least important of the two million atoms hereabouts killed another more pernicious, but not more important, she became a personage, and years of energy, a great fortune and the best efforts of a lot of brilliant men are spent on her.

Here is the testimony of an Italian matron, Mrs. Paulina Deleda, who went with Maria's mother to see if they couldn't coax the bootblack to marry the girl.

All the character analyses ever written could not convey as clear an idea of this Baron Chevral of the sidewalks, who would not take the seamstress to wife:

"I asked Cataldo first why Maria always cried, and he answered that she cried because she wanted him to marry her. He said:

"'Many more beautiful women have passed through the same thing and I didn't marry them. I've had five and she is six, so I can't marry her.'

"'But she was a pure girl before?'

"'Oh, yes; she was pure as the mother of God when I took her to the hotel.'

"'Then, why don't you marry her?'

"'Oh, I never married any of them, and don't want her. But, because she was a pure girl, she can have the money I have in the bank, if she doesn't bother me any more. I wouldn't marry the nice ones—why should I marry you, who look like a monkey?' Cataldo said, turning to Maria.

Marriage, Not Money.

"'I don't want any money. You have taken m yhonor; now marry me,' said Maria.

"'Don't talk an ymore about marriage,' was Cataldo's answer. 'Take the money and go back to your mother. Here, look at these pictures.'

"He took some women's portraits from a trunk and showed them. 'They are mother and daughter,' he said. 'Both were mine. The mother wanted me to marry the daughter, so I left them both. I wouldn't marry this nice girl. I don't want to marry anybody.'

"'My dear sir,' concluded the matron, 'you are not a great man or a gentleman. This is a decently brought up girl. Why wont you marry her?'"

Then Cataldo told her in sidewalk Italian to get out of his house, and the matron, with a consciousness of having done her duty, went.

The next day Maria cut Cataldo's throat.

There was another matron on the witness stand yesterday—a stout Italian woman who wore a velvet skirt. She was in charge of the saloon when the killing was done and described it graphically. Her evidence ran in this way:

"When Cataldo saw the mother of Maria come in, shedding tears, he said: 'Even here you come to bother me.'

"'No,' she said, 'I don't intend to molest you. I only come to pray you to marry this girl.'

"I cannot give all the words," continued Signora Mentuso, "but what they were talking about, as I have said. Then Maria came down and all three began to talk about marriage. I did not pay much attention. I heard a mention of $200 and a silk dress, but I don't know just how the conversation was. This was the opening day of the bar and I had my own business to attend to.

"While they were all crying Maria said, 'Don't cry, dear mother, maybe Cataldo will marry me.'

"I felt afflicted," said the Signora, eralizing what was expected of her, "but nevertheless I said to the mother, 'My dear lady, do not, please, make so much fuss in my place. It is a respectable place. Let the young people settle it themselves.'

"Which would have been comfortable and would have saved the new saloon management much trouble.

"Maria said something else when Cataldo said 'hogs may marry.'

"I saw her excited, her eyes inflamed, and she rushed toward Cataldo, but I didn't see what she did," said the witness.

"Then she rushed away and fell down. Cataldo was losing blood. I didn't go near them."

Couldn't Supply Details.

They tried in the cross-examination to get the details of the conversation, but she repeated the business of the silk dress and the $200 which Mrs. Barberi was too poor to give, and that was about all.

The matron smoothed her velvet skirt, and calmly faced Mr. McIntyre. She admitted that she might have seen Mr. McIntyre and been questioned about the case, but she had not burdened her complacent mind with what had occurred at the interview.

"Did he not ask you," questioned Mr. McIntyre's assistant, "if you could tell him the conversation that occurred in that barroom, and did you not say it occurred so long ago you could not remember anything about it?"

She could not quite recall.

"Then your memory is better to-day than it was the day you were in my office?" said the lawyer, trying a little sarcasm.

"No; but I have thought about it. My memory was reawakened by your question."

"Did you not tell Mr. McIntyre that you didn't know anything about the case at the last trial?"

"No; I didn't talk to him that I remember."

She shook out the velvet skirt and left the stand, satisfied that she had come through the ordeal with the dignity becoming her position.

Among the other witnesses were Anthony Comstock, who said he was in Jefferson Market Police Court on the morning of April 26, when Maria Barberi was arraigned. He added:

"My attention was called to her, and I took especial notice of her."

"And what was her appearance?"

"Her head was bent forward, and she had a vacant sort of stare, as though her thoughts were far away. Her eyes were fixed and she seemed dazed."

"What was her manner when asked a question?" asked Mr. House.

"Well, she paid no apparent attention until the question was repeated several times. In fact, she seemed totally unconscious of all that was going on. In answering she hesitated and halted, and then relapsed into silence once more."

Believed Her Insane.

"And from what you saw, would you say that the girl was rational, or not?"

"Irrational," promptly replied Mr. Comstock.

"That's all," said Mr. House.

On cross examination, Mr. Comstock said he had seen and studied criminals and their actions. He had noted the different phases of criminal life.

"Were your services invoked in this case by Mrs. Foster?" queried Mr. McIntyre.

"No, sir, decidedly not," was the smiling reply. "I was not subpoenaed at the previous trial, or I should have given the same testimony as I do now."

That was all they wanted of the suppression-of-vice man.

Some more clear light on the sort of fellow Cataldo was was shed by the "excluded" testimony of an Italian barber, Francisco Cronelli.

"Six days before Cataldo died I talked with him," said the barber.

"And the nature of your conversation?" queried Mr. Hymes.

Mr. McIntyre was on his feet in a moment with a storm of objections, and then followed a long argument, in which Judge and lawyers all took a hand.

Mr. Hymes said he wished to have the witness corroborate Maria Barberi's testimony regarding her betrayal. According to the lawyer, during the conversation between the witness and Cataldo, the latter had confessed to the former as to his relations with Maria. More than that, he had boasted not only of having betrayed Maria, but others.

Miss Barberi's lawyers produced numerous decisions in behalf of their argument to have the evidence admitted, but Justice Gildersleeve held that Maria's testimony did not need corroboration, and that, as the conversation did not take place in the presence of the defendant, it was not admissible. After half an hour's legal squabbling the witness was allowed to depart.

He had not given his testimony, but it had all come out in the argument, and not much was lost by the defence.

Saloon Keeper Testifies.

Vincenzo Moncuso, in whose saloon the killing took place, was next called. He testified as to his acquaintance with Cataldo, and said that the day previous to the murder Cataldo was in his place. They had a long conversation. Mr. Hymes then tried to introduce the same line of testimony as with the previous witness, but it was excluded. On the day previous to the killing, however, Cataldo had taken the witness up to his rooms.

"I want you to meet a girl from your town," said Cataldo to the witness. "She is from Ferrandina, and I think you will like her."

"You went?" asked Mr. Hymes.

"Yes, I went, and was there introduced to Maria Barberi."

Leonardo Privitera, an Italian butcher, called on some neighbors of Cataldo and Maria Barberi about ten days before the throat-cutting, and was present when these neighbors picked Maria up in the hall, where she had fallen in a sort of epileptic fit.

Mr. McIntyre's cross-examination principally disclosed that Privitera was mistaken about the address, and that Maria Barberi and Cataldo lived at No. 424 East Thirteenth street, and not at No. 426.

Mr. McIntyre started in on the evident theory that the witness was not telling the truth. He made him describe Cataldo and Maria and the premises and the occurrence.

"When you carried her into the room, was her body stiff?" asked Mr. McIntyre, coached by Dr. Hammond.

"It was; her body could not be bent?"

"Did she struggle?"

"She did not."

"Did she throw her ams and legs about?"

"Yes, a good deal."

The butcher had the symptoms of epilepsy pat.

"You've only forgotten one thing," said McIntyre; "you haven't said anything about the pain in her head." Then he asked:

"Did she fall?"

"Yes, sir."

"Didn't you tell me a little while ago that you did not hear her fall?"

"Yes, I see her fall through the door."

Really, the cross-examination brought out very little, but McIntyre was soothed.

Through it all Maria Barberi sat like a spectator. She probably did not hear half of what was said. She was chatting with Mrs. Foster, the Tombs Angel, most of the day, and she even laughed a little—which is contrary to her pose maintained up to yesterday.

EASY WAY OUT OF IT.

Man Charged with Abandonment and Bigamy Dismissed Because He Had No Money.

Thomas E. Sexton, thirty-two years old, and well dressed, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of abandonment. The complainant was a girl sixteen years old, Adelia Neuer, who is now living with her mother at No. 350 East One Hundred and Ninth street. Her story, told to the Magistrate, was that in May last she was employed as a waitress at Murphy's restaurant, No. 6 South street. There she met Sexton, who said he was the owner of the Whitehall Hotel on Whitehall street; that he was well to do, and if she would marry him he would provide liberally for her. The girl's mother had married a second time, and she did not wish to live with her stepfather. She told Sexton that if her mother would agree she would marry him. He called at her mother's house, and her parents consented to the marriage. They were married on July 2, at the Carmel Priory.

They had lived together two weeks, when a woman called at the house who said that she was Sexton's wife, and that she had borne him four children. The young wife informed Sexton of the charge made, and he denied it.

Ex-City Marshal P. Krausz, of No. 167 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, interested himself in the case, and found that Sexton was maintaining the wife and four children, at the corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets.

To Magistrate Crane Sexton said that he had only 5 cents in his pocket; that he was no longer proprietor of the Whitehall Hotel, and had no employment.

Magistrate Crane told Mr. Krausz that no good could be accomplished by locking Sexton up, and advised him to go with the girl to the Supreme Court and have the marriage annulled.

Lady Scott's Trial Postponed.

London, Nov. 30.—The trial of Lady Selina Scott, mother of the Countess Russell, Frederick Kast, John Cockerton and William Aylott, for criminally libelling Earl Russell, which was adjourned on Friday until this morning, has been further adjourned until next Monday, owing to the illness of Kast, who is suffering from pneumonia.

Cannot Get the Rebate.

William Steele Gray, receiver of David Donnelly, against whom there is a judgment for $228, has been trying for some time to get the rebate on a liquor tax certificate which was issued to Donnelly on May 20. If the certificate had been surrendered prior to August 2, the person surrendering it would be entitled to a rebate of $900. Mr. Donnelly disappeared and his creditors could not find the certificate. Justice Beekman decided yesterday that the rebate money should not be paid until the certificate was surrendered.

"FOUR HUNDRED" AT MRS. WHITNEY'S

Mrs. Astor Arrives Early in the Afternoon to Drink the Bride's Tea.

Under Her Leadership Society Cordially Welcomes the Ex-Secretary's Wife.

Grand Salon of the Whitney Mansion a Garden of Palms and Rare Blossoms.

MUSIC OF BEETHOVEN AND CHOPIN.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Markoe, Mrs. William P. Douglas and Mrs. Charles T. Barney Assist the Hostess in Her First "At Home."

William C. Whitney's bride has been received into the bosom of the "Four Hundred." Mrs. Astor, the mother of millionaires, and the female Nestor of New York society, drank tea with her yesterday afternoon in the presence of a polite crush.

The occasion was as brilliant as snug broughams, steaming high-steppers, bejewelled women, well-groomed men, attentive lackeys, lights, flowers and music could make it. But all these "properties" were nothing more than the stage setting for an act of real society drama. The new Mrs. Whitney's guests were almost supernumeraries on the scene themselves, for the limelight was centred upon a gentle little woman in black, whom all treated with something more than the deference due to age.

She was a frail little woman, with a rather careworn look, and a quiet, graciousness of manner which betokened the habit of authority. Her dress was rich, but sombre—the demi-mourning which becomes a widow, who is also a grandmother—and her sole ornaments were two large and wondrous sapphires, set with brilliants, and fashioned into earrings. This little woman was Mrs. Astor.

Mrs. Whitney's First "At Home."

Since her marriage in September, Mrs. William C. Whitney had not bidden society to her home—the grand house at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, made historic by memories of the entertainments given by the first Mrs. Whitney. Yesterday's affair was described on the invitations as informal. Nearly four hundred cards for the bride's first "at home" were issued, and the absentees were insignificant in number. Fifty-third street became blocked with the equipages of the elect soon after 4:30, which was the hour set for the beginning of what was ostensibly an informal gathering.

Included in the list of those who were invited were: Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. J. Hobart Warren, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Reginald, H. Jaffray, Mrs. J. Beaver-Webb, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Belle Neilson, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Elsie Clews, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Hamilton Wilks Cary, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Miss Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. George Eustis, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Creighton Webb, and Center Hitchcock.

Mrs. Astor Came Early.

An ecclesiastical air was imparted to the festivity by Bishop Potter, who arrived at 5:30 and remained till 7 o'clock, when the last of the guests took their departure. Mrs. Astor called early, as is her wont, and was escorted to her carriage on the arm of her host at 5:30, after spending over half an hour chatting with Mrs. Whitney and listening to Sieveking's interpretation of two Chopin etudes.

Yellow and white chrysanthemums drooped their shaggy heads in the big square entrance hall, which is lined with antique tapestries. The arriving guests were ushered straight into the grand salon, which extends along the Fifth avenue side of the house. There, canopied with the fronds of palms and giant ferns, the new chatelaine of No. 2 West Fifty-seventh street received her guests.

Mrs. Whitney's superb figure was set off by a costume of seal brown velvet, with a front of blue satin covered with ecru lace and embellished with lapels delicately worked in jewelled traceries. Diamonds gleamed in her hair, at her throat and on her slender fingers.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who is soon going abroad with her husband, helped Mrs. Whitney to look after the comfort of her guests. So did Mrs. James W. Markoe. Mrs. William P. Douglas and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, the latter a relative of Mr. Whitney, also gave assistance to their hostess in her formidable undertaking of entertaining so many people.

Tea and trifling confections were served in the dining-room, a handsome apartment at the right of the entrance, upholstered in red brocaded satin and finished in carved oak. In the spacious, crescent shaped window recess bloomed long-stemmed American beauty roses and other flowers.

The music was of a character befitting the social importance of the occasion. Hubermann, the Little Lord Fauntleroy of musical prodigies, played his fiddle, and was duly raved over by the women. Here is the programme that was rendered:

PROGRAMME.

November Thirtieth.

Beethoven ..... Moonlight Sonata
M. Sieveking.

Wagner ..... Romance
Chopin ..... Nocturne No. 2
Bronislaw Huberman.

Chopin ..... { a Etude—E Major. b Ballade—G Flat Major.
M. Sieveking.

Bruch ..... Adagio
Zarzycki ..... Mazurka
Bronislaw Hubermann.

Sieveking ..... { a Angelus. b Waldklang.
M. Sieveking.

Brahms-Joachim ..... Hungarian Dances
Sarasate ..... Zigeunerweisen
Bronislaw Hubermann.
Mr. Carl Shumons, Accompanist.
2 West Fifty-seventh street.

The beautiful salon, finished in ivory and gold and upholstered with brocade, recalled to many of the guests the marriage of Miss Whitney to Almeric Hugh Paget a year ago. The young couple were not present at yesterday's reception, for Mrs. Paget is not yet recovered from her recent illness. Her husband, too, is in mourning for a relative in England.

MRS. WHITNEY'S FIRST "AT HOME" IN THE FIFTH AVENUE MANSION.

Society took the young bride of the former Secretary to its arms yesterday. There was a large representation of the Four Hundred present, led by Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Whitney, in a costume of seal brown velvet and with diamonds in her hair, received in the grand salon. Palms and ferns and flowers added a soft beauty to the room, and the guests were entertained with the music of Beethoven, Wagner and Chopin.

RARE COLLECTIONS ON VIEW.

Reception and Opening of the New Halls in the American Museum of Natural History.

A reception tendered by the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West, in commemoration of the opening of the new halls of Anthropology and Vertebrate Palaeontology, was held yesterday in the museum. About 1,000 guests of the trustees were present, and, while Lauder's orchestra discoursed sweet music, they viewed the new exhibits.

On the ground floor of the old building were some rare and valuable collections, illustrating the customs of the interior of British Columbia, also collections from the Exquimaux of Alaska.

In the east wing on the gallery floor were collections illustrating the life of the North American Indians of Guatemala; also collections from South America, Java and the Polynesian Islands.

DUTTON'S DEFENCE OPENS

Second Motion to Have His Sanity Inquired Into Denied and Witnesses Called.

The case of the people against Stephen A. Dutton in Part I., General Sessions, was rested yesterday by Assistant District-Attorney Osborne. An argument by Attorney Stern for the defence on a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the indictment was defective was cut short by Judge Newburger. Several witnesses for the defence were examined and others are to be called to-day.

Lawyer Beckley, notwithstanding that a motion to appoint a commission to inquire into Dutton's mental condition was denied on Saturday, made a similar request of Judge Newburger yesterday. The Judge made a terse denial to the motion.

Edward B. Levy, president of the Scott Ice & Coal Company, was the principal witness for the defence. He identified the papers which were drawn up in February, 1896, by which the leasehold on all the property of the Scott Coal Company was transferred to his wife, Hannah Levy. The consideration in the transfer was $1. The very same day Mrs. Levy transferred the leasehold on the property to Stephen A. Dutton for a "valuable consideration." This valuable consideration also proved to have been $1. The leasehold ran for forty-one years. Mrs. Levy was to give security to the Cram estate for the annual payment of the rent, which amounted to $7,500. Dutton transferred one-third of the stock to Levy and the latter acted as president.

Herbert G. Andrews described the meeting of the Godfreys and Dutton on March 24 at Dutton's office, and told how he had drawn up the contract trading the lease for the Washington property. He said he inserted the clause making the Godfreys liable for the three judgments against the Scott property at the direction of Dutton in July. Andrews admitted he had not been admitted to the New York Bar.

It was discovered in the District-Attorney's office yesterday that the Duttons had on two occasions furnished bonds for persons under indictment. One was that of Philip McManus, indicted in August, 1895, charged with conspiracy. They represented then that they owned Attica mill property valued at about $250,000. Stephen A. Dutton also signed the bond of Elizabeth Delabar, arrested in August, 1895, charged with stealing diamonds to the value of $1,500. Both cases are still pending.

POLICEMAN HOEY'S TROUBLE.

Discharged from the Brooklyn Force, Appointed in New York, Now Found Out.

After serving four years on the Brooklyn police force, Patrick Hoey, of No. 121 Walcott street, in that city, made application for appointment on the force in New York. He was appointed on November 16, and was sent to the Mercer Street Station on probation. A few days later Commissioner Roosevelt received an anonymous letter saying that Hoey had been dismissed from the Brooklyn police on charges.

A detective learned that Hoey had been appointed on January 25, 1892, and was dismissed last June. In that time he had no less than twenty-five complaints lodged against him, and had been fined, in the aggregate, eighty days' pay.

In his application for appointment in this city he was asked if he had ever been in the service of the Government or of any State or county. His answer was, "No." Hoey admitted yesterday afternoon that he was the man who was dismissed in Brooklyn. He said that it had been done wrongfully.

No action will be taken until the Police Board's next meeting. This is the third man who has been dismissed from the Brooklyn force who has been appointed in this city. The others were dismissed.

Princess Elizabeth Is Dead.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—Princess Elizabeth, widow of Prince Leopold of Lippe, is dead at Detmold. She was born Princess of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and was sixty-three years of age.

KANSAS CITY BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS

Missouri National Suspend Business for the Second Time in Five Years.

Withdrawal of $50,000 by the Heim Brewing Company Caused the Failure.

Comptroller of the Currency, Represented by Bank Examiner Forman, Takes Charge.

CASH RESERVE BELOW DANGER LINE.

President Reiger Was in This City Last Week Making Strenuous Efforts to Borrow $100,000 from Local Institutions.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30.—The Missouri National Bank closed its doors at 11 o'clock this morning, by order of the Board of Directors, and the institution is in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency, with Bank Examiner H. A. Forman, of St. Louis, in charge. The officials of the bank declared to-night that they could not give a statement of assets and liabilities until to-morrow morning. The whole trouble has come on so suddenly, they said, that their books were not in shape for them to make a statement at once.

The suspension was a great surprise to the general public, but not to bankers who had known for a week or more that the institution was in a weakened condition. It is altogether unlikely that the bank will ever resume. This is its second failure since it started in 1891. The bank's last statement, made when all the banks were strengthening their cash, showed deposits of $1,561,613; $546,693 in cash and exchange on hand, and $200,000 in demand loans.

Cash Reserve Below Danger Line.

Assuming that all the cash was drawn out by depositors and the demand loans turned into cash, to meet the demand from depositors, there would remain about $800,000 on deposit. The total is considerably less than that. Vice-President Kumpf, the only one of the officers who will talk, said the immediate cause of the failure was the withdrawal this morning of $50,000 by the Heim Brewing Company. He said there had been nothing approaching a run, but that withdrawals had been very heavy just before election, and again within a week, which reduced the cash reserve below the danger line. He gave the most positive assurance that depositors would be paid in full.

On the outside various conjectures were offered as to the cause of the failure. One was that the bank had been unable to make satisfactory collections during the last three months, and that the Comptroller of the Treasury did not feel that the bank had sufficient cash on hand to satisfactorily continue business. Another story was to the effect that a disagreement among the directors had resulted in suspension for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the bank. No application was made to the Clearing House asking for assistance, although one or two other banks, it is said, were appealed to without result.

The bank was forced to close once before. On Saturday, July 15, 1893, the day after the failure of the National Bank, of Kansas City, a run began which compelled the bank to close up the next Monday. The suspension was only temporary, however, and the bank resumed business in a few months. Dividends have been paid regularly ever since.

Started with Few Depositors.

The bank first opened for business January 2, 1891, with thirty-eight depositors. The number of depositors on October 2, 1896, was 2,685.

The officers were: D. V. Rieger, president; Henry C. Kumpf, vice-president; R. D. Covington, cashier. The directors were Major Calvin Hood, C. J. Lantry, D. A. McKibben, Henry C. Kumpf, F. H. Kumpf, S. S. Seraf and D. V. Rieger.

That the failure of the Missouri National Bank can not involve even indirectly any member of the Kansas City Clearing House Association is the consensus of opinion among all the Clearing House members. At no time, it is claimed, has the cash reserve been held in all banks at such a high percentage of demand deposits.

all the Clearing House members. At no time, it is claimed, has the cash reserve been in all banks at such a high percentage of demand deposits.

"The failure of the Missouri National Bank cannot, I believe, affect members of the Clearing House even remotely," said President W. H. Winants, of the association.

The last statement of the national banks of Kansas City made the following showing:

AMERICAN LINE RAISES RATES.

An Increase of $15, Beginning with the Summer Season, April 1.

London, Nov. 30.—The American Line Steamship Company has issued a circular list of the revised rates of fare on the ships of that company. The Winter rates are not altered. The Summer season begins with the month of April instead of July, as heretofore, and extends to October.

The Summer saloon rates are increased from £17 to £20, children half fare, and the age limit is reduced from twelve to eight years. Reductions on return tickets are discontinued.

The other transatlantic companies will adopt the same rates and regulations.

Singleton Fully Exonerated.

J. Thomas Scharf, who has again, in a report to the Treasury Department, charged customs officials with assisting in the unlawful entry of Chinese into the country, not long ago preferred similar charges against Joseph M. Singleton, the Chinese interpreter at this port. The charges were disproved, and Mr. Singleton brought suit against Scharf for defamation of character. A letter has been received by Singleton from Scharf, dated October 22, 1896, in which Singleton is fully exonerated.

Ex-Letter Carrier Goes to the Island.

Magistrate Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, sent Geoffrey Sullivan to the Island for a month on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by his wife Margaret, a concert singer known as Florence Kelcey. Mrs. Sullivan testified that her husband, who was formerly a letter carrier, abandoned her on November 19, after taking her wardrobe and bank book. On Sunday night, she said, he called at her mother's house, where she is stopping, and assaulted her and their four-year-old daughter.