

NO OCCASION FOR WORRY.

William Lidderdale, the Eminent British Financier, Views the Situation Calmly.

LONDON, May 20.—William Lidderdale, governor of the Bank of England last year and still a director in that institution, an eminent financial authority, said yesterday concerning the financial status: "What America does concerns us just as much as, or even more than these Australian bank failures. We are all watching her. When the United States begins to pull gold from us in the autumn we shall have to be careful."

"Then you believe America will begin to do what you call 'pull gold' later on?"

"Yes; she is almost certain to do so. This long outflow of gold from America will begin slowly to return there in the autumn and England is at present the only country that has any free gold, so we may suffer. We have been getting gold right along from America and have kept most of it. Italy, France and Germany have not allowed gold to leave their boundaries. Holland has lost a little and is the only country except America which has exported gold. But the large bulk of the metal has come from America. Nearly all the African gold comes to us also. Looking at the American situation from this distance it seems that America has to face a very serious financial problem, which also closely affects us. What the solution is I cannot say. The repeal of the Sherman silver law will not cure all the ills, which seem to be growing greater. The increase in population and commerce has been so rapid and so great that the output of properly guarded legal tenders has not been sufficient to keep pace with the demands of the country. Besides the national banking principle is a bad one—that of issuing ninety cents' worth of certificates for every 100 cents deposited. Yes, the American financial problem is far from a healthy solution."

"How about the situation here?"

"The feeling to-day is very much better, almost normal in tone. The Australian failures have naturally caused a certain amount of distrust, but there is no reason to suppose that a serious crisis will occur. There is absolutely no occasion, looking over the whole world, to believe that any large disturbance is at hand. I feel sure we have seen the worst of the distress. The money invested in Australian banks was private money and its loss will cause hardship to a large class of people, but that will not seriously affect the financial world. I believe the Australians have seen the worst of their crisis, although they will have to pass through a hard time yet. Of one thing that I feel fairly confident—the remaining banks will not fail. On the contrary, they will be strengthened by the old depositors."

"What about the rumors of impending failures?"

"I don't look for any failures. There was a little one to-day, an Indian house, King & Co., but that is not significant. The situation has been greatly exaggerated and I do not apprehend further trouble. The worst is past. As for ourselves, we have gold enough to meet every demand now and in the autumn. I have spoken more freely than I intended to do, but I do want to impress you freely and unmistakably that there is absolutely no reason to fear serious consequences, and absolutely no indication of failures of importance."

NEW YORK, May 20.—Engagements were made at the sub-treasury yesterday for the shipment to-day of 2 million dollars in gold. Of this amount, Lazard Freres took 1 1/2 million.

RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The Presbyterian General Assembly Delegates Welcomed—The Briggs Matter.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Yesterday afternoon the delegates to the Presbyterian general assembly went in a body to the White house. President and Mrs. Cleveland received them in the East room. Moderator Craig made a felicitous little speech in which he referred to Mr. Cleveland's Presbyterian ancestry. The President replied as follows:

Mr. Moderator and gentlemen and ladies: I assure you it affords me much personal gratification to meet on this occasion the representatives of that great religious denomination which has done so much to make our people better and happier and which is associated with so many tender and pleasing incidents of my individual experience. The thought is also in my mind that, in the light of my public duties and responsibilities, there is a propriety in extending to you a welcome to this home of the nation's chief executive.

We still profess to be a Christian people. This means that no public officer of high or low degree should be unmindful of the restraints of religious sentiment. It means that the religious teaching of our people should lead them to exact from those who make and execute their laws a recognition of these restraints. It means that rules which a popular religious sense approves should underlie the performance of every public duty, and it means that those who assume to be religious teachers in this land, where the people are related in responsibility to those in public station, must be true to those teachings.

You, therefore, will, I hope, permit me to say that though you do well to insist upon the conscientious discharge of official obligations, and though you ought never to shrink from the exposure of official shortcomings, the contribution you owe toward accomplishing good government will not be fully made unless you teach the people by precept and example that they will find their safety and welfare in enforcing upon their public servants the observance of the mandates of Christianity and morality. There ought to be inspiration in the thought that our country's destiny is in our own hands, and it ought to dignify our Americanism to feel and to know those who teach and those who govern, and those in every walk of citizenship, have a share in our preservation as a Christian people, and in the guarantee this affords of grand national achievements.

The visitors were then presented by name to the President by Dr. Bartlett and to Mrs. Cleveland by Colonel J. M. Wilson, superintendent of buildings and grounds, who was in full dress uniform. They then strolled through the parlors and conservatory.

The greatest interest in the assembly yesterday centered in the announcement of the names of the members of the judiciary committee which will pass on the appeal of the case of Dr. Briggs. Dr. George D. Baker, the man named as chairman, is classed among the conservatives as are also most of the members. This is regarded as making the committee anti-Briggs.

This was followed by the report by ex-Moderator Young of the committee upon the relation of the assembly and theological seminaries. It held that it was evidently the purpose of the church to maintain direct and complete control of the teachings as well as property of the theological seminaries but made no suggestions on the matter.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

Indian Territory Desperadoes Thwarted—The Outlaws Pursued by Military.

TOPERA, May 20.—Telegrams to Charles M. Frels, general claim agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, report an attempt to

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NEW YORK, May 20.—Engagements were made at the sub-treasury yesterday for the shipment to-day of 2 million dollars in gold. Of this amount Lazard Freres took 1½ millions and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. the rest. The sub-treasury received in exchange for the gold \$675,000 in greenbacks and the balance in United States Treasury notes. Information was received from Boston that the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. would export ½ million of gold from that city by the Cunard line to-day.

On all these shipments there has been a liberal market profit. Despite the partial easing off yesterday sterling demand rates stand a full cent on the pound above the point at which the session's heaviest shipments have been made. With short time loans in London commanding 4½ per cent, there is no inducement for keeping foreign credits here. Instead of drawing freely as heretofore on Sydney and Melbourne, London has had to ship its own money by the million to Australia. The heavy transfers of the week from here to London have consequently sent the American rate for cable orders to the highest figures in years—higher in fact by half a cent than the rate prevailing at the time of the importers' scare.

MOVEMENTS OF REAL ESTATE.

Many Transactions of More or Less Importance Recorded.

Lloyd S. Walter, of Bedford, Pa., sold to-day to Elmer A. Bess for \$12,000 a frame house on a forty foot lot on Eighteenth street near College avenue; a frame house on a fifty foot lot at the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Brooklyn avenue, and three brick dwellings on fifty feet at 617 and 619 Campbell street.

Franklin E. Smith of Iola, Kas., sold to-day to A. Coates of Steubenville, O., for \$8,000 the brick house at 241 West Third street.

Jesse N. Turner bought of the Home Building company for \$2,000 a frame house on twenty-five feet on Cypress avenue between Garner and Thompson avenues.

Henry T. Hovelman sold to Adolph Sutorious for \$8,500 a brick dwelling on twenty-nine feet at 1416 Tracy avenue. Mr. Sutorious turned in on the trade a frame house and a lot on the east side of Flora avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

E. M. Shields sold to John T. Price for \$5,500 100 feet on Main street, between Continental street and the Westport boulevard and a brick dwelling on a fifty-foot lot on Grand avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-third streets.

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TOPEKA, May 20.—Telegrams to Charles M. Foulks, general claim agent of the Atchafalaya Topeka & Santa Fe road, report an attempt to rob the Texas express at Ponca station, Indian territory, last night which failed. The plot had been not unexpected by the railroad officials, as they had been warned in advance that the robbers who infest the Cherokee strip were getting ready to hold up a train. C. V. Stockton, superintendent of the express company at Kansas City, was on last night's train as was also Hick Thomas, a famous deputy United States marshal in that section.

When the train reached Ponca at 8 o'clock last night the engineer came to a stop about a hundred yards from the station and brakeman was sent ahead to reconnoiter. While the train was waiting for him to return Superintendent Stockton and Marshal Thomas got off. The brakeman failing to return the engineer suspected that he had fallen into the hands of waiting robbers and, fearing an attack, put on steam and ran by the station at full speed. He was not informed that Stockton and Thomas had gotten off and they with the brakeman were left behind. As the train passed the station the robbers fired into it, ball passing through a door and another through a window. Fortunately no one was hit.

Mr. Foulks's messages do not say how Superintendent Stockton, Marshal Thomas and the brakeman fared at the hands of the bandits but he presumes that no harm came to them as a later telegram says the horses of the robbers were captured but the robbers escaped, stealing some cavalry horses belonging to the United States. This act provoked the officers in command of the troops to give pursuit as they followed quickly there is reason to believe that the bandits will be taken.

The fugitives took an easterly direction and telegrams have been sent to all stations on the Santa Fe, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island warn the officers of the law, the military authorities and the people generally to be on the lookout.

MORE WAGONS ARE NEEDED.

Mr. Skinner Finds Twenty Will Not Hold Away Kansas City's Garbage.

Garbage Contractor Skinner says to-day that twenty wagons will not be enough to collect the garbage of the city. He had hoped to have twenty wagons at work Monday, but thinks now that he can run only eighteen, the carpenters have been slower than he