## LOVERS OF SCANDAL

Of High and Low Degree. Throng to the Trial of the Gambling Case,

ALL LONDON INTERESTED.

The Prince-of Wales and His Titled Friends Inside, With an Immense Mob at the Door.

HOW ROYALTY RULED-THE BANK

Sir William-Gordon-Cumming Gives a De tailed Account of that Notorious

SHOCKED WHEN ACCUSED OF CHEATING

The Plaintiff-Bravely Struggles Through-a Search Cross-Emmination by the Acate Siz Charles Bussell.

FURTHER SENSATIONS PROMISED FOR TO-DAY

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.)

LONDON June 1 .- The busy Strand with its almost never-ending stream of vehicles of all sorts and crowds of pedestrians, presented an even more than usually animated appearance as the hands of the clock of the law courts slowly marked the passing prinutes between 10 and 11-o'clock this morn-

At this time handsome equipages with monograms and crests, private hansoms and sughams were constantly arriving at the pile on the north side of the thoroughfare ander the shadow of the hideous griffin which marks the site of Temple Bar, and depositing the lucky possessors of tickets signed by the Lord Chief Justice of England, which would admit them within the precincts of the court in which the most sensational trial of the day was to occur, and in which a Baronet, who is also an officer wearing the uniform of the Queen, is fighting for his honor and his good name.

As is usual on occasions when members of the aristocracy are expected to congregate at any given time there was a goodly crowd of onlookers who had assembled to gaze on the arrivals, and the scene resembled a first night at the Lyceum, when some long expected play is about to be produced rather than the staid and diguified entrance to a

Interest in the Titled Spectators. As at the theater the man who knew the

celebrities by sight was in great demand and was highly respected as he was able to point out and give the names of the aristocrats who alighted from the carriages. From the bustle of the street to the scene of the liceman stood at the door and in spite of the attempts of a few of the 18,000 people who had applied for permission-to occupy the 250 or 300 seats the court afforded, allowed no one without the necessary permit bearing the autograph of Lord Coleridge to

As the hour drew near for the commence ment of the proceedings this roon, which is usually deserted save for the presence of a few loiterers, law students and the counsel engaged on both sides, seemed the resort of fashion, for it was crammed to its utmost capacity with as magnificently attired crowd as can be seen anywhere, and it might have been a church parade in Hyde Park, as far as the daintiness of the ladies' costumes was concerned. There was a-buzz of conversation throughout the room as friends saluted each other, while those out of speaking distance nodded their recognition of friends, or smiled complacently as they settled down into a convenient place.

Entrance of Wales and Cumming. Interest increased when the plaintiff, Sir William Gordon-Cumming, made his appearance, and it redoubled when shortly after 11 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales entered, attended by his private secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, K. C. M. G., and took his place on the beach. Then the counsel engaged, an array of the best legal talent the country affords, came in for its meed of attention. It certainly deserves to be recorded here. For the plaintiff, Sir Edward Clark, Solicitor General, and Mr. Gill; and for the defendants, who are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green, and Mr. Berkeley Levitt, Sir Charles

The Witness Upon the Rack. Green, and Mr. Berkeley Levitt, Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., M. P., Mr. Asquith, Q. C., and

Mr. Arthur Russell, The jury was then sworn in and at a few minutes after 11 the Lord Chief Justice took his seat on the bench and everybody settled down to the business of the day. A short discussion took place between Lord Coleridge and Mr. Edward Clark with the to the attendance of the Prince being curtailed as much as possible. In reply to the Judge the Solicitor said he would most certainly consult the convenience of His Royal Highness to the ctmest of his power, The Lord Chief Justice then said: "I wish to be understood that His Royal-Highness does not attend in court as a spectator, but on a summons from the parties to the suit."

The Question to Be Decided.

Mr. Gill having opened the case for the plaintiff, Sir Edward Clark began his address on behalf of Sir William. The case, he said, on behalf of Sir William. The case, he said, might be reduced to this question: Did Sir William Gordon-Comming cheatat cards, or did he note Continuing, he observed that the question was a most serious one, involv. ing as it did the honor and the reputation, and, in fact, the whole career in the future of a man who had a distinguished literary career, who was now a Lieutenant Colonei in the Scots' Guards, and for a period of many years had enjoyed the friendship not only of the Prince of Wales, but of many denly, almost without any warning, he was brought face to face with a charge of cheating at cards, which was made by one or two

ing at cards, which was made by one or two
of his oldest friends.

In the opening of the case said Sir Edward, he wished as far as it was possible for
him to do so to avoid making any comment upon those who were concerned in the charge, but if he should find it necessary he would make such comments as he deemed fit at a later stage in the proceedings.

erster race meeting in september, 1900, and next explained for the benefit of the jury how the game of baccarat is played. He said that the baccarat bank at Tranby Croft was limiteduo £200, and that when that sum had been lost the game was at an end. There was no baccarat table at Mr. Wilson's, and so

aree card tables were placed close togeth or the purposes of the game.

THE COURSE IN POSSIBLE OF STREET

What the Prince Must Prove What the Prince Must Prove.

It would be his duty to put the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams into the witness box and they would satisfy the jury that they saw nothing wrong in the play of Sir William Gordon-Cumming. The system was to double his stakes if he lost until he had recovered his losses and then to revert

to his original stakes. Baccarat, said Sir Edward, had been played Baccarat, said Sir Edward, had been played, for two evenings at Tranby Croft and it was not until the third day that any suspicion was breathed of crocked play and then the plaintiff gave Lord Coventry an absolute and unqualified denial of the charge. On the Wednesday evening in question Sir William was allowed to see the Prince of Wales in the presence of both Lord Coventry and General Oven Williams, and he again positively cral Owen Williams, and he again positively denied the allegation made aminst him. Sir Edward then read the document which was signed by Sir Gordon-Cumming after the charge had been made against him and which runs as follows:

which runs as follows:

"In consideration of the promise made by
the gentlemen who have signed this paper
to preserve silence in regard to my conduct
at baccarat at Tranby Croft, I on my part
hereby solemnly undertake never to play
cards again as long as I live." The document was signed by the plaintiff, Albert Edward, Coventry, Arthur Somerset, Edward
Somerset, Lycett Green, Barkeley Levett
and Reuben Sason.

A Mistake of the Plaintiff.

The counsel did not suggest that General Williams or Lord Coventry had anything to do with making the document public, but it might come out in the course of the case who did publish it. The plaintiff had made a great mistake in signing the document, but he allowed himself to be persuaded by old friends like General Williams and Lord Coventry in the hope that thereby he would avoid a scandal which his friends seemed to dread. The plaintiff and Lord Coventry and General Williams were all members of the Turf and the Mariborough clubs, and they would not have allowed the plaintiff to remain a member of these institutions if they believed there was any truth in the

charge made against him.

He then made a passionate appeal to the jury on behalf of his client, who, he claimed,

jury on behalf of his client, who, he claimed, was merely a victim of circumstances. In reply to a question of Sir Charles Russell, Sir Edward said he did not propose to call Lord Hartington to testify in the case, as General Owen Williams would be sufficient to prove the facts to which that nobleman could speak.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming was then put into the witness bex and duly sworn. He testified that he was a member of the Carleton, Mariborough, Turf and Guards Clubs, and had been for 23 years in the army. He had served in the battles of Ulundi, Telel-Kebir and Gribat, and had also been with the Guards' Camel Corps. He wore medals and clasps and had been honored with the acquaintance of the Prince for the past 20 years. The witness then gave his version of the card playing at Tranby Croft. There was no proper baccarat table and three whist tables were put together for the game. The Prince of Wales held the bank and General Williams was the oxcupter.

Royalty Was Running the Bank.

His attention was not called to any com-

His attention was not called to any com-plaint the first evening. On the second evening they played baccarat again in a dif-ferent room and the Prince of Wales was again the banker. On this occasion Mn. Stanley Wilson won five coups running, which witness thought was a good run of luck for a novice. Nothing was said by any-body about the witness' play, but at the end-of the game the Prince of Wales said laugh-ingly to the witness:

ingly to the witness:
"How did you come to win so much

"How did you come to win so much money?"

"I had won £225 on two nights. I replied: 'How could I help winning with such tableaux, sir?' At the same time I showed the Prince my tableaux.

"On the following evening," said the witness, "Lord Coventry and General Williams came to me, and that was the first indication I had that anything impleasant existed, Lord Coventry said: 'Something very disagreeable has occurred. Some people staying here object to your manner of playing baccarat.' To this I replied: 'Why, what do you mean?' Lord Coventry then explained that people had said that I resorted to foul that people had said that I resorted to foul play. I said: 'This is a foul and abominable charge—a deliberate falsehood,' and then turning to them both, I asked: 'What am I to do?' You are both two old friends of mine. For goodness sake, say what is to be done. I place the matter entirely in your hands. Do what you think best.'
"I asked for an interview with the Prince."

hands. Do what you think best.'
"I asked for an interview with the Prince and they promised to arrange it and shook bands with me. I saw the Prince the same night and told him emphatically that the charge of my cheating was false, and that 'Your Royal Highness will see what a terrible thing this is for one who has lived for 25 years the life of an officer and a gentleman.' The Prince said: 'What can you do? There are five accusers against yon.' I replied: 'I shall publicly insult those five man.' The Prince said: 'What can yo There are five accesers against you replied: 'I shall publicly insult thos

The Odds Were Too Big. "The Price said, 'What is the use of that? There are five to-one.' Then what am I to-do,' I asked. Lord Coventry asked me to leave them alone for five minutes, and a quarter of an hour later I was resummened

to the room and told the only way to avoid a horrible scandal was to sign the docu-

a horrible scandal was to sign the document."

Witness here referred to the document which his counsel had read and which has been quoted above.

"I read the document and vainly pointed out that it was an admission of gulit which I strenuously denied. They admitted it was so, but strongly advised me to sign it, which I did afterward. I subsequently reverted to the clause forbidding me to play again which in itself would prevent the matter being kept secret, as it would stop my playing a 6-penny rubber of whist in harrack,"

In reply to a question from the Solicitor General, the witness formally and positively denied that he had ever been guilty of cheating either at Tranby Croft or elsewhere. Sir Charles Russell then commenced his cross-

Sir Charles Russell then commenced course of severe cross-examination, and asked the witness whether his first stake was not for £5, for which he received £15 in

payment. The witness replied he could not payment. The winess replied he could not recollect what he had received, but he was willing to swear he had not surreptitiously increased his stake by adding two counters to it of £5 each.

Sir Charles Russell—Was any observation addressed to you with regard to your playing?

sir Charles Russell—Was any observation addressed to you with regard to your playing?

Witness—No, but on the second evening the Prince said; "I wish people would put their stake where it can be seen."

Sir Charles Russell—Did you consider this remark addressed to you?

Witness—Not any more than to the others. In reply to further questions the witness said he had been in the habit of keeping some counters in his pocket. He added he had not asked to be confronted with his accusers. It was folly on his part perhaps not to do so, but a man in his position was not responsible for his actions. He had a platoi prosented at him in the form of a most horrible charge, and had less his head.

Sir Charles Russell asked whether General Williams had said: "The Duke of Cambridge will not be so lenient to you as these have been."

Witness—I cannot recollect if General Williams did so.

In reply to the counsel's next question, Sir William said that 24 hours after signing the document referred to he received a letter from General Williams and Layer and the letter from General Williams and Layer and the feet from General Williams and Layer and La

Sir William said that M hours after signing the document referred to he received a letter from General Williams and Lord Coventry, in which they said that in view of evidence before them they had no alternative but to believe the charge which had been made against him. Then witness added: "He had never ceased to regret signing the document, but he had burned the letter referred to hom General Williams and Lord Coventry."

claim any desire to be unnecessarily hard, but that, in the face of the overflowing evi-dence against him it was useless for him to dany the charge and so long as he had compiled with the conditions he had signed silence would be strictly maintained. Sin Charles said the witness had received a check for his winnings, but had never so-knowledged it.

check for his winnings, but had never achnowledged it.

At this stage in the proceedings the court adjourned until to-morrow for the further hearing. The Prince arose from his place and made his way to the street. He drove from the court in a one-horse coupe with only one attendant. An immense crowd had gathered in order to see His Royal Highness depart, and when he appeared the men all raised their hats in respectful salutation, and it was noticeable that in the whole crowd not a single sound of disapprobation was made. Then the spectators filed out, laughing and talking and discussing the interesting facts that had been elicited. They commented on Sir William's manly bearing and the way in which he had borne himself under the searching fire of the prince of cross-examiners, Sir Charles Russell. And with nods and goodbys they jumped into their carriages and drove off, amid the staring and the comments of the assembled spectators, to their usual afternoon turn in the park.

CAPRIVI SENDS RANSOM

O FREE GERMAN PRISONERS IN THE HANDS OF BANDITS.

Thirty Brigands Wreck a Train in Turkey, Plunder the Passengers and Hold Some of Them for \$40,000 Ransom - Kn trenched in Mountain Fastnesses.

CONSTANTINOFIE, June 1.—A party of brigands near Teberskei yesterday placed obstructions across the railroad track derailing the eastern express. When the brigands had thus brought the train to a standstill, they found that there were several German and English tourists among the passengers One of them was a banker of Berlin. The brigands have demanded \$40,000 as ransom for the captives, and Chancellor von-Caprivi

brigands have demanded \$40,000 as ransom for the captives, and Chancellor von-Caprivi has telegraphed to Her von Radwitz, the German Ambassador here, authorizing him to advance this amount. The remaining passengers were despotled of their belongings and were then left alone.

The place where the act of brigandage occurred lies between this city and Adrianople. The band which made the attack on the train numbered 80 men, led by the noted robber, Amastasius. The brigands first seized the watchman on duty at the railroad station, and when they had prevented him from giving alarm, they tore up the rails for some distance. They set no warning signal for the engineer, but allowed the earls to dash on to possible destruction. The engine tumbled over on its side, dragging with it the tender, a baggang car and all the third-class passenger conches. The first-class passenger cars didn't follow, but remained safely on the road.

When the train was thus disabled the brigands rushed forward, uttering loud yells and brandishing their guns in a most threatening manner, and boarded the cars. Several of the passengers resisted the attack, but the brigands replied with a volley and dangerously wounded one man. The outlaws finally overcome the occupants of the cars and proceeded to plunder them, stripping the travelers of their valuables.

When the brigands ended their work they, seized four of the passengers in the first-class cars, and also the engineer of the train, and started with their captives for their rendezvous in the mountains. The men carried away by the outlaws were Occar Gregor, Herr Israel, a banker of Berlin; Herr Maquel, a land-owner of Siegelsdorf, Bavaria; Herr Occar Ketysch, of Zorbig, Prussian Saxony, and Freundiger, the engineer

Gregor, Herr Israel, a banker of Berlin; Herr-Maquel, a land-owner of Siegelsdorf, Ba-varia; Herr Oscar Ketysch, of Zorbig, Prus-sian Saxony, and Freundiger, the engineer of the eastern express. Upon reaching their retreat the bandits sent Herr Israel to get a ransom of \$40,000. Herr von Radowitz claims that the Porte will refund this money.

ains Full Copies of Corresp

Lonnon, June L-A blue book was pub April 17, expressing approval of Secretary Blaine's suggestion that there be a complete-cessation of seal-catching pending the

cessation of seal-catching pending the award of the proposed Board of Arbitration. Then follow cable dispatches from Sir Julian to Lord Salisbury concerning the modus vivendi, and informing Lord Salisbury that Secretary Blaine preferred that the proposal for a closed season should come from Great Britain.

The blue book also gives Secretary Blaine's dispatch of May 4, detailing the proposals, and the note of Minister Pauncefote to Secretary Blaine of May 2. In a dispatch to Lord Salisbury of May 20, Minister Pauncefote says that President Harrison is anxious to receive a reply to Secretary Blaine's list note, and a dispatch of May 25 says that the President is much concerned but cannot detain the cruisers. The blue book ends with a cable dispatch from Lord Salisbury to Minister Paunocofote, dated May 28, saying that a bill had been introduced in Parliament to give the Queen authority to forbid the killing of seals in Bering sea by British subjects, and declaring that the British Government could take no further action in the matter until this bill had been passed by Parliament.

THE COMPROMISE DISCUSSED.

No Opposition is Developed, and the Bill

Passes Its Second Reading.

LONDON, June 1.—The First Lord of the
Treasury, William Henry Smith, in the
House of Commons to-day, moved that the Bering Sea bill be read a second time. Mr. Smith said the bill dealt with a question of urgency, and was prompted by a desire that arrangements of an amicable character should be made to settle the dispute. He was sure that all parties would agree that it was better that the difference be determined by friendly arbitration than by more barbarous methods. Under the bill scaling is prohibited simply in Bering Sea. The effect will be a greatly diminished catch of seals and a great rise in the price of skins obtained south of Bering Sea. The prohibition will continue until 1892, within which time it was expected the arbitrators would make an award. It was not proposed that an order be issued unless Russia also consented to entire prohibition within Bering Sea. mith said the bill dealt with a question of Sea.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Stavely
Hill, George Osborn Morgan, Sir George
Campbell, Sir George Baden Powell, Sir
James Ferguson and Mr. Bryce followed in
support of the measure. The bill was then
read a second time.

HIS HEAD IN DANGER.

A Chinese Ex-Minister Doomed to Decapi tation Appeals His Case. THY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

Panis, June 1.-The Sollel says that at several foreign embassies a telegram has been received referring to General Tohengki Tong, formerly representing the Chinese Government in this city, whose financial troubles have lately been the talk of the

It happens that, on arriving in China, he was arrested and condemned to decapitation. From this decision the ex-Ambassador has appealed.

SURPRISED THE EXPERTS

The Bath Iron Works Puts in the Lowes Bid for Craiser No. 13. WASHINGTON, June L - Proposals the construction of protected cruiser No. 13, provision for which was made by the last Congress. The vessel will be similar to erniser No. 12, equipped with one eight-inch, made against him. Then withers added the letter referred to from General williams and Lord Coventry."

One Lively Letter Ruled Out,

At this point Sir Charles Russell wished to read a copy he had containing the gist of the letter. Sir Edward Clark, however, objected, and, on the matter being pressed, the Lord Chief Justice sustained the Solicitor General's objections. The letter written by the plaintiff was then read. It began, Dear Owen," and was to the effect that under the circumstances the plaintiff would never touch another card and wished his winnings given to a hospital. In reply to this letter, he said, a memorandum was sent which was signed by the Prince of Wales, General Williams and Lord Coventry, in which they displaced by the Prince of Wales, General Williams and Lord Coventry, in which they displaced by the Prince of Wales, General Williams and Lord Coventry, in which they displaced by the Prince of Wales, General Williams and Lord Coventry, in which they displaced by the Prince of Wales, General Williams and Lord Coventry.

BLAINE IN BAD SHAPE.

He Arrives in Boston-on the Way to Maine Utterly Exhausted and

HIS CONDITION SEEMS CRITICAL.

every Possible Care Being Taken of the Stricken Statesman. EXTREME ANXIETY NOW FELT BY ALL

Bosroz, June 1.-The Hon. J. G. Blaine Boston to-night en route for Bar onrney. The short trip from New York had from the car and walked up the long platform leaning heavily upon the conductor's and another man's arm he looked like a very eral Manager Miller, of the New York and

hid for his use. Secretary Blaine, but certainly none who saw him would believe that he was in a fit condition to be anywhere but in bed, and that nothing but most urgent necessity would ever induce a skillful doctor, such as fr. Bleine's family physician undoub is, to allow such aspatient to make so long a journey as is involved in a trip to Bar Har

Urgent Necessity for the Trip. That the urgent necessity for this transfe to the seaside does exist is evident, and the ourney is being accomplished in as quiet and estful a manner as possible, with the fullest co-operation of the railroad officials and others. The car was darkened during the whole of the eventful journey, the curtains being tightly drawn, with the double purpose of enabling the statesman within to sleep quietly, if possible, in the berth which was made up before leaving and was occupled by him-en route to Boston, and with the further purpose of indicating to out

Indeed, upon the trip none but: the party were admitted. Refreshments were partaken of by Mr. Blaine during the journey, served by the attendant from the private buffet, but only of the lightest description and very

The preparations and arrangements dur journey indicated the exceedingly critical condition of Mr. Blains and the great care which was considered necessary to ward off any possible collapse. Upon the arrival of the train, which was on time, a arriage was in waiting at the side entran station, to which Mr. Blaine was

He walked with the greatest-difficulty, hi tottering steps being very marked, and in paign of 1888. He-was very feeble, his features quite thin, and he bore every appearance of being one who had been through a long and serious illness and had not yet, by any

in a tweed suit of white and black mixed goods, and to the observer he seemed insight, which, however, Mrs. Blaine was quick to recognize, for upon entering the carriage he was persuaded to put on the heavy overcost which she handed him.

A Startling Change in Appearance. The usual pallor of his face seemed intensi fled by the darkness of his clothes, though their almost deadly whiteness required no contrast to show in all their terror the lines of the features drawn and deepened. Altogether the change in his appear once was startlingly apparent. In spite of the fact that Secretary Blaine's family take a hopeful view of his present condition of health and of his speedy recovery, one who saw him though only for a few minutes could-scarcely feel that-the distinguished Secretary of State will be able to return to the active discharge of his arduous duties in Washington for many months, or even that he will be able to pay much attention to their guidance from Bar Harbor.

That great anxiety is felt for him is shown by the extreme precautions and care which have been taken by the family during his illness, and there is not yet any very great indication of his growing stronger. He gave every symptom of being dangerously near collapse, but there were no indications of the famous and much written about gont. "Overwork" seems written all over his physical being. His mind seemed strong enough, so far as giving brief directions learly, though his voice was very low in leed, and tremulous.

SHE VISITED HEAVEN.

emarkable Story of a Girl for Sixteen Days

Unconscious From Grip.
[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH] WATERBURY, CT., June 1 .- One of the mos remarkable cases of grip has just come to light in Plymouth Center. The victim, Miss Cora Mattson, is the belle of the village and is a teacher in the Sunday School of the Episcopal Church. Miss Mattson was taken ill three weeks ago with the grip, which finally daysloved pleurisy and menunous. In the developed pleurisy and pneumonia. In the afternoon of the third day of her illness the nurse left her for a minute, when she was found walking about in a dazed condition. She was led back to bed, but she remained in that unconscious, dazed state for 18 days, her relatives all the time expecting her death. On regaining consciousness yesterday she told a remarkable story of her wanderings during the time she was unconscious. She met several of her dear friends and relatives, and visited heaven and purgatory. She told of the deaths of two of her schoolgrif triends, whom it was afterward learned had died during her illness. Her experiences have had a great effect on Miss Com and it will be some time before she recovers her former health.

JURY BRIBERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

and Will Probably Be Tried. New OBLEANS, June 1 .- The Hennes jury bribers were again before the court to-day. They pleaded not guilty, after a demurrer in their cases had been filed and overruled.

Defense took a bill of exceptions. The case comes up to-morrow, and will probably go to trai, the cases against McOrystal and O'Malley being the first on the docket.

WATCHORN TAKES POSSESSION.

He Is Now the Chief Factory Inspector, I

Snyder Makes No Move. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, June 1 .- One of Governor Pa tison's appointees rejected by the Senate took possession of his office to-day without encountering resistance of any kind, physical or legal. Robert Watchorn, who has been Executive Clerk to the Governor for several months, is now the undisputed holder of the position of Chief Factory Inspector, and he signalized his assumption of its duties by writing to the deputy inspectors to meet him in this city on Thursday next for consultation with him. Prof. Snyder, of Indians county, failed to make his appearance to assume control of the Department of Public Instruction. Prof. Waller, the incumbent, was ready to prevent him from entering on the duties of the position by the application of legal remedies. Governor Pattison its said to have telegraphed Mr. Snyder to come to the front. The crists will probably be reached to-morrow.

MACDONALD STILL SINKING.

PAINT HOPES OF RECOVERY IN THE MORNING LOST LATER ON.

The Premier's Life Again Ebbing After 16 O'Clock-Sir John Thompson Probably His Successor-Result of the Event on

Orrawa, June 1.—This morning the condi-on of Premier Macdonald was apparently that he would yet recover; but this hope was dashed when it was found that he has been growing steadily weaker since 10:20 o'clock.

'As a precautionary measure he is awakened by his attendants every two hours. The heart's action is becoming more feebla, indicating that life's fires are burning very

indicating that life's fires are burning very low. To-day saw no cessation of the rush toward Earnscliffe. It is understood that Sir John has left directions in his will to be buried at Kingston.

The question of leadership is being actively discussed. The general opinion is that Sir John Thompson will be the next Premier, although a majority of the Western members favor Sir Charles Tupper. The French Conservatives are almost a unit for Sir John Thompson, and many insist apon his appointment. The matter, to a very considerable degree, rests with the Governor General, who, it is stated, learned the Premier's wishes during the election campaign. Sir Charles Tupper at that time was his choice. Hon, J. J. C. Abbott is also spoken of.

Sir John Macdonald's illness and the political complications that may ensue on the Canadian Premier's death are having a marked effect on stocks, and the Montreal market was very weak, bank stocks and general stocks all showing a weak tendency. The general feeling on the streets there is that on Sir John's death there will be a break.

A dispatch from St. John, N. R., says: Sir. Leonard Tilly, Lieutemant Governor of the province, has been hastily summoned to Ottawa. He left on the midnight train. Nothing definite could be learned as to the object of his mission.

NEARLY LYNCHED AT CHURCH.

the Scene of a Tragedy. Sr. Louis, June 1.—At the close of the clai prate ceremonies yesterday attendant upon the laying of the corner stone of the St.

the laying of the corner stone of the St. Englebert Catholic Church, now in course of erection, Joseph Stodgart, a local cattle dealer, shot and fatally wounded Aloise Steiner. Immediately a number of the 4,000 people assembled shouted with one accord, "Hang him; bring a rope; lynch him!"

In a moment the praying priest, the choir-isters and the solemn purpose for which the assemblage had gathered were forgotten. Stodgart was secured, a rope placed around his neck, and he was being dragged to the nearest lamppost when two mounted policemen made their appearance and rescued Stodgart from what seemed to be inevitable death. He was placed in jail and the wounded man was removed to his home. A loise Steiner, the wounded man, was present for the purpose of preserving order.

BLOODY RIOT AT A BALL GAME.

iners of One Town Fight Citizens of An other, and Two Mortally Wounded. other, and Two Mortally Wounded.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE-DISPATCH.]

HUNTINGDEN, June I.—There was a great game of ball at Orbisonia to-day, and as several-of-the-players were miners, they were attended by fully 100 miners from Roberts-dale. During the progress of the game there was a dispute between the Robertdale miners and the citizens of Orbisonia as to a decision of the imagine. A fight followed between two of the disputants and in a short time a regular riot broke out between the two factions.

Fully 100 miners were engaged in the fight

Fully 100 miners were engaged in the fight with the citizens of the place, and during the meles two of their number were fatally stabled by Anton Bachtel, a Fronchman, and Snyder Leighdy. Bechtel was captured soon after and is now in jail here Whisky was the prime cause of the riot. It is feared the miners will attempt violence to get hold of Bechtel, whom they threaten to hang.

to a Large Boston Audience. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) Bosron, June 1.—Miss Mary Lawman, of Pittsburg, made her debut as a star to-night at the Tremont Theater. She had chosen for her initial performance her own adapta tion from the French of Mario four-act play, "Vittoria." It was not a flat-tering success, for the play was evidently ill-suited to Miss Lawman's ability as an actress, and although there was a good house, with every disposition to give her a generous greeting, the applause was perfunctory.

There were no recalls. Mr. Frank L. Goodwin, Miss Lawman's manager, has surrounded her with a very good company.

NEAL'S PERSONAL PLEA.

Governor Campbell Peruses a Letter His Rival Is Sending to Democrats. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.) COLUMBUS, June 1.—Governor Campbell was handed a copy of a personal letter to-day which is being sent out by Hon. L. T. day which is being sent out by Hon. L. T. Neal, of Chillicothe, in the interest of his candidacy for Governor. Mr. Neal states he has become a candidate at the instance of prominent Democrats in all parts of the State, and he wants the nomination.

He asks for information as to whether he can depend upon the parties addressed to aid him in securing a delegation from the recipient's county.

VIDETO NOT IDENTIFIED

Neither He Nor O'Brien Likely to S Trial for the Tobin Murder.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] [SPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FRANKLIN, June 1.—A number of persons visited the county jail to-day to identify Frank Videto, the much-wanted man in connection with the Tobin murder, but all have falled to identify him as the silver polish man seen to visit Tobin's house previous to the crime.

Walter Heather and Mrs. Pierce, who identified O'Brien, confined in the jail at Eric, are positive that he is one of Tobin's visitors, not withstanding the fact that a dispatch has been received announcing that O'Brien was in the penitentiary there from March 17 to April 18. Tobin was murdered March 22, so that O'Brien can hardly be the man wanted.

CARTER HARRISON'S MAN WINS. Contest on Only One of the Eleven Judge

ships at Chicago. CHICAGO, June 1.—Although eleven Circuit Judges were to be elected in Chicago to-day, each for a term of six years, there was practically no contest except for the eleventh place. The five Republican and eleventh place. The five Republican and five Democratic Judges, who were candidates for election, had a complete walkaway. The eleventh judgeship was captured by Francis Adams, the candidate of the Carter Harrison Democracy, indorsed by the Republicans. The straight Democrats, in putting up a full ticket of 11 Judges, simply scattered their strength.

Judicial elections were held, also, at other places throughout the State. Jacksonville and Jerseyville went Democratic. Kirkwood was carried by the Republicans.

WRECKED ON THE ALASKAN COAST.

Escape a Watery Grave. SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.-The school Katle Flickinger arrived this morning from Chignik Bay, Alaska, and reported that the schooner Sadie F. Caller went on the rocks in the harbor May II and sank in deep water. The vessel left here loaded with a full cannery outst and 200 Chinese to work in a cannery. The Chinese were saved, but the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. **BURGLARS ARE SAINTS** 

DOCTORING BOOKS FOR EXAMINATION

PHILADRIPHIA, June2.—The case of Francis W. Kennedy, President, and Henry H. Kennedy, cashier of the Spring Garden National Bank, was called for hearing before United States Commissioner Bell to-day. The bearing attracted a crowd to the Commissioner's office that was much greater than at the Bardsley hearing. Kennedy's appearance did not in any way indicate that since Friday last he had been confined in Moyamensing prison. He preserved his usually calm exterior, and with the exception of an occasional bowing of the head he gave no outward sign that he was more than an interested listener. [ SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

The Arrest of the Defe Upon finding evidences of fraud he con arred with the United States District Attor ney, and at the suggestion of the latter he made the affidavits charging the defendants with the offenses for which they were on trial. In pursuing his investigations he found checks drawn by President Kennedy, amounting to \$100.000. found checks drawn by President Kennedy, amounting to \$100,000, in the cash drawer of the bank. The report to the Comptroller of Currency, signed by Cashier H. H. Kennedy and attested by Directors Young, Turland and Middleton, was produced. District Attorney Read said that under the head of "resources, item No. 20," it was represented that the legal tender notes in the bank amounted to \$127,390. McClure, the first witness, was then sworn.

"False to the extent-of nearly \$100,000"
"Yes."
"You had charge of the stock ledger?"
"I did."

Fixing the Books for Examination.

what he was doing with those certificates. He said that he was raising
money on them. He was very short, he,
said, and he had to do it. I asked him a day,
or so later if the directors knew of this
transaction. He said they did not. He said
they would resign at once if they knew it.
On March 14 I told the President and cashier
that I would like to see them both together,
and I demanded the certificates that were
due at 3 o'clock that day.

"The President said he could not getthem. It was impossible to get them now.
He was short of money. If I could give him
a few days he could get them then. I also
had a conversation with him at that time.
I also said at that time that I would resign.
On March 16 I thought I would go to the certificate book and I found that the cashier
had made out a certificate for 50 shares
to J. N. Hoffman, and I supposed it
was an over-issue. And that night I
prepared a letter to the directors, telling
them of the over-issue and tendering my
resignation. Just before I presented this
letter I went up to the board room. They
had not organized yet. The President said:
'You had better wait until we formally organize before you come in to present this
request.' On the succeeding day the President came to see me, and begged me not to
present anything to the board. I told him
he could not stop me, and I presented the
letter. Mr. Kennedy, after I read the letter,
acknowledged that it was the truth that he
had done this."

"What directors were present?"

Persisted in His Resignation.

Bank Examiner was expected to visit the bank he saw the cashier, H. H. Kennedy, make false entries in the book, which showed that President Kennedy was a creditor of the bank when in fact his account was over-

meeting."

"And you relied upon the statement?"

"Yes, sir."

A number of other directors testified that

A number of other directors testified that they were absolutely ignorant of the discounts made to President Kennedy, Vice President Evans and Director Young. After much more testimony of the same general character Mr. Reed said that he had nothing to say beyond saking that the prisoners be bound over. Mr. White said that he did not care to say anything further than to urge the fact that the ball should be made as reasonable as possible.

In Comparison With the Quaker City Bank-Wrecking Officials.

FORTUNES DELIBERATELY STOLEN.

Kennedy's Haul Alone Out of the Spring Garden Nearly a Million.

nterested listener.
The evidence adduced at the hearing was of a most damaging character to the two brothers, and the burden of the proof went to show that the charges of embezzling and to show that the charges of embezzling and falsifying of accounts were well founded. The testimony in many instances was very sensational, and the entire workings of the institution were shown to be rotten to the core. The first witness called was National Bank Examiner William P. Drew. After stating that he took possession of the Spring Garden Bank at the request of President Kennedy and under instructions from the Comptroller of the Currency, he said that when he took possession of the bank he naked President Francis W. Kennedy if there had been anything wrong or crooked in the had been anything wrong or crooked in the conducting of the affairs of the bank, to which Kennedy replied: "I am afraid there

ime?"
"I could not fix the exact amount, but the mount was less by about \$100,000."
"In other words, that statement that there were \$127,000 of legal tender notes was

Young's account 150 shares and my account 50 shares, and I will give you the certificates. With that I made up the trial balance and gave it to Mr. Drew. I spoke to Kennedy a day or so afterward, and during the month of February he gave me quite a number of certificates that had been returned to him. On March 7 I became, rather suspicious. I asked the President, what he was doing with those cer-tificates. He said that he was raising

Persisted in His Resignation.

Mr. Young, Mr. Turlin, the President and the cashier.

Mr. McClure then told at length how Pres ident Kennedy and different members of the Board of Directors had begged him to withdraw his resignation and of his peremptory refusal to do so. Samuel R. Shute, a bookkeeper in the

ank, swore that in February when the

that President Kennedy was a creditor of the bank when in fact his account was overdrawn \$51,254 41.

George W. Schooler, the discount clerk of the Spring Garden Bank, testified that he had discounted notes by Directors Ephraim Young, Nelson F. Evans and President Francis W. Kennedy. The witness caused quite a sensation when he testified that he had found notes that had been discounted for Kennedy, on which his name appeared, either as maker, indorser or was otherwise interested in them, to the amount of \$891,000, and of this amount \$690,000 was traceable direct to Kennedy's account. He said that Nelson F. Evansappeared as maker on \$50,000 of notes, indorser of \$118,570, and interested in \$118,683 35, while Ephraim Young was maker of \$122,607, and indorser of \$44,533. The notes, he said, were all single-name discount.

Robert C. Thomas, a director of the bank testified that the directors were accustomed to meet twice a week.

"As a director, what knowledge had you of Evans' or Young's or Kennedy's indobtedness to the bank?"

"I knew that Evans and Young had notes discounted but I never knew their balances. I had a kind of an idea of their indebtedness. I thought Evans and Young's was from \$20,000 to \$25,000. I had no knowledge of Kennedy's account."

The Directors Easily Satisfied.

"What else was done at the meeting of the

"What else was done at the meeting of the board?" "The cashier always sent a state ment of the amount of discount, the amount of cash on hand and the reserve at every



ENGLAND'S HEIR APPARENT.

inasmuch as the defendants were also under heavy ball in a State case.

Commissioner Bell said that the evidence was very conclusive and nothing remained for him to do but to bind the prisoners over until the next term of court, which will be held on August 17 next. He would fix the ball, he said, at the same figure as he had done last week—415,000 for Henry H. Kennedy and \$20,000 for Francis W. Kennedy. Salmon B. Rowley, President of the Hero Glass Company, renewed his bond for the appearance of H. H. Kennedy, but Francis W. Kennedy, being unable to furnish ball, was returned to Moyamensing prison.

TOLD BY THE SPOOKS.

REVEALED IN A TRANCE.

Irs. Lake, the Spiritualist, Announces th Result of a Conference With the Spirits -Nothing Extremely Cheerful in It for the New Party.

Boston, June 1.- Mrs. H. S. Lake, the famous Spiritualist, went into a trance to-day and the spooks told her all about the fate of the newly formed People's party. This is what she announced as the result of her conference with the spirits: "The party which has power to act under the name of the People's party is the People's party is the party truly repre-senting the citizens of these United States. I have nothing to say about the old parties.

senting the citizens of these United States. I have nothing to say about the old parties. The parties of the past have performed their usefulness. The time and needs call for new ideas, new parties.

"The time has come when political parties should embrace virtue, and it was because of this fact that in one of the States of this Union, a short time ago, a delegation of eltizons from many States met and formulated the laws of the People's party. When it became possible for persons who comprise political organizations to so oppress the people of the country as they have done, I think it is time for the people to formulate a new party. It is then time to bring the integrity and religious views of the people to bear upon the evil and arrest it. The question has been asked me, Will the People's party banish all existing evils?" I answered no, not at all. This nation will never be safe until men cannot be bribed and women cannot be bought.

"It is impossible for the People's party under existing circumstances to bring about what they see in the dim future. But the educational influence will be great, and what now seems dim will one day be accomplished. There are but few who now have enrolled themselves in the People's party who realize the position in which they will fidd themselves when the battle begins, Men and women who champion an unpopular cause are always subjected to unjust alander for the principle involved.

"You must agree not to push debate on certain points. The land question of universal suffrage are all good points in the platform of the People's party. When the battle is fairly on there will not be in the ranks of the new party many who are now there."

THE PRESIDENT SNURRED

In the Persons of Two of His Close Official in the Quaker City. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The members of the Union League Club are all torn up over the alleged mismanagement of the reception to President Harrison on Decoration Day. As a consequence of the impolite action of the managers, the President felt himself slighted, and left directly felt himself slighted, and left directly after the reception, without bidding good-by to his hosts, and went to the depot in an ordinary hack. When the President's party arrived at the lunch table it was found that no places had been provided for the President's Secretary, Edjah Halford, or for General Ransdell, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

eral Ransdell, Marsial of the District of Co-lumbia.

Dr. Goodman, one of the guests, gave up-his seat to General Ransdell. The President showed marked annoyance at this snub to two officials so close to his immediate per-son, and he was very quiet and ill at ease through the feast. He went through the ceremony of shaking hands as a matter of course, but he left immediately afterward in a hired hack, unattended, although it had been stated that he would stay until 8 o'clock.

FAYETTE'S NEW COURT HOUSE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] Uniontown, June 1-A very large crowd Fayette county's new Court House in this place to-day. The exercises began with a street parade at 120 P. M., which terminated at the site of the coming edifice. Here Hon. Nathaniel Ewing was chosen President of the day, many representative men Vice Presidents, and members of the local press

Presidents, and members of the local press secretaries.

C. Balley Dawson, who placed the contents in the corner stone box of the old Court House, 44 years ago, assisted by Colonel John Collins, one of the oldest members of the bar, placed the corner stone of the present building amid enthusiastic applause. The box, in addition to the contents of the old box, contains a copy of each of the county papers, old deeds, photographs of present members of the bar, etc. One of the most interesting exercises of the occasion was the testing of the stone by Thomas Seamons, aged 91. Hon. William H. Playford's speech was the event of the occasion.

LOVERS TAKE STRYCHNINE. A Wealthy Young Lady and Her Farm Hand

Admirer Take Strychnine. GALENA, ILL., June 1.-Two youthful lovers, Miss Ada Townsend and Elmer Foster, liv-ing in Rush township, this county, com-mitted suicide last night. They had been out for a drive during the evening and re-

out for a drive during the evening and returned late. The girl's mother called her at the usual hour this morning, and receiving no response she broke into the room, where the two lovers were found dead, the young man upon the bed and the girl on the floor, to which she had fallen in her agony.

They had taken strychnine which they had hidden for the purpose, the deed having been long contemplated. The girl's father is wealthy and Foster is a farm hand, and it is said her parents opposed the union. THE OATMEAL TRUST ORGANIZED.

ARRON, June 1.—Incorporation papers, were filed at Columbus to-day for the Consolidated Oatmeal Company, with a capital stock of \$3,500,000.

All the oatmeal mills of the country are brought under one management with headquarters in this city. The incorporators say that prices will probably be lowered.

It Includes All Mills in the Country, he

Prices May Be Lowered.

Eloped With a Convict. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. Columbus, June 1.—L. D. Short, a five-year convict, escaped from the penitentiary Saturday night, and it is learned to-day that he eloped with Mrs. Sarah Lovett, who lived just outside the prison-wall. She is married and has a large family.

## SUDDEN INSPIRATION

CENTS

THREE

Rev. Dr. McAllister's Letter-Writing Abilities Once More Tested.

ACCUSED OF SUNDAY WORK.

The Minister Replies That His Ideas Came on Monday Morning.

STAND OF THE ELDER M'CLURKIN.

Interesting Resolutions Which Were Not Allowed to Be Read.

BRISK FIGHTING ALL ALONG THE LINE

There was an ominous hush at the openng of the R. P. Synod yesterday morning, and, as a hot time was expected, the windows were opened, top and bottom. Dr. Mc-Allister lost no time in getting down to business, and, as soon as the minutes were read, began reading a letter of his own to the Synod. He expressed discontent in that Synod had first censured him and then erased the record from the minutes. He was considerably broken up, but said he was comforted by the esteem of those who knew him best. He asked that his letter be incorporated in the minutes and also a full ac-count of the action in reference to Friday's

Professor D. B. Wilson said he thought he was doing Dr. McAllister a favor on Saturday by having the disapproval expunged, but would not object to a reversal of his action. Rev. J. M. McCracken thought it too late to take such action and made some remarks

to take such action and made some remarks rather of the regarding Dr. McAllister, which, he latter state that he would now he for despite any action save that of a ction Denounced.

Rev. R. J. Ge how had heard Dr. McAllister's acther outrageous, but had and termed outrageous, but had heard Dr. he deand termed outrageous, but had he word of denunciation against the heart been prope. The letter had been proper at he he to the fit might have been introduced out not other it might have been introd

Dr. McAllister said he did not want any false coloring and called on the Moderator to maintain order. There were three men talking, and the Moderator decided Dr. George in order. Dr. Milligan talked of appealing, but finally yielded in the interest of harmony and expedition.

Rev. J. F. Carson, after a short introduction, referred to the announcement that the letter was only a copy and that it had been sent broadcast through the Church to prejudice the case of the liberal members.

A question arose as to whether Mr. Carson was in order, and Dr. J. W. Sproull said that if Dr. George had been in order, as decided by the Speaker, Dr. Carson was also.

This caused quite a demonstration, and Dr. McAllister made some observations on ward political methods.

Ferreting Out a Traitor.

Ferreting Out a Traitor Rev. Mr. Carson deprecated the spirit mani-ested by the Synod, and suggested that the traitor who had furnished the letter should be ferrated out and sharply censured.

be ferreted out and sharply censured.

Rev. William Johnston said that Dr. Mc.
Allister had charged that the four ministers
libelled (one of whom was the speaker) were
responsible for the writing of the letter.

Dr. McAllister—I made no such assertion,
Rev. J. S. T. Milligan instated that Dr. McAllister had done so, and the latter made a
statement that was satisfactory.

Dr. Johnston, however, seemed to be loaded
for bear, and spoke of Dr. McAllister spending Sunday in his study mapping out his for bear, and spoke of Dr. McAllister spending Sunday in his study mapping out his plan of action and writing his statement.

Dr. McAllister said this was a foul aspersion. Dr. Johnston wanted to know if he (McAllister) had not said so. Dr. McAllister then stated that when he got up on Sunday morning he was so unnerved that his people told him he was not well enough to go to church and advised him to stay at home.

Rev. J. R. Thompson attempted to squelch the speaker, but failed, and he went on to state that he had spent the whole of Sunday attending to his religious duties as usual, and that the plan of campaign came to him at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Object to an Unauthenticated Letter.

Object to an Unauthenticated Letter. Dr. Johnston spoke sharply respecting the of putting an unauthenticated letter on

dence that any of the six suspended minis-ters wrote the letter, and objected to being slandered, as he and his fellows were in the slandered, as he and his fellows were in the minority.

Elder Joseph Stevenson spoke of it as the "supposed fragment of a supposed letter."

Dr. McAllister attempted an explanation, but was cried down.

Rev. J. W. F. Carlisle moved to table, but the motion was lost.

record.

Rev. J.-C. K. Milligan said-there-was-no evi-

the motion was lost.

Rev. J. S. T. Milligan attempted a compromise with Dr. McAllister, but to no effect, and the matter was finally laid on the table. Some portions of the minutes had been mislaid.

The Committee on Discipline in its report sustained the action of the Pittsburg Prespect Prespect

present.

Rev. T. P. Stephenson, of Philadelphia, asked consent to withdraw the proposition to settle by resolution instead of trial, as he understood the suspended ministers would not consent to such disposition. Ready to Meet Synod Half Way. Rev. J. R. J. Milligan said he had no objec-tion to meeting Synod half way, but the mo-tion to withdraw prevailed. Rev. J. S. T. Milligan submitted the report

Rev. J. S. T. Milligan submitted the report of the Committee on Secret Societies. It was throughout unfavorable to such societies, especially to the Mafia, and it also suggested the appointment of a committee to inquire into the propriety of the maintenance of labor organizations.

Dr. R. J. George thought the report rather sweeping; a line should be drawn in making accusations and a little judgment exercised? The report was received and no action taken further.

Dr. George asked to be relieved of the duty of secretary during the trial, as he is a representative of the Pitteburg Presbytery. His request was granted and Assistant Clerk Trumbull will keep the record.

The Presbyterian ministers of the two cities attended Synod instead of holding their regular monthly meeting, and they were kept awake.

Some Information Badly Wanted.

As soon as the roll had been called in the

As soon as the roll had been called in the afternoon the Synod was photographed, and Bev. E. M. Milligan asked to be allowed to read a statement or a request, and being asked to state it, said it was a request that the person who had introduced a letter calculated to injure the cause of the suspended ministers, or at least six of them, be required to specify the name of the writer.

Dr. McAllister, Rev. McCracken, Chairman of the Committee on Discipline, and Prof. D. B. Wilson opposed hearing the statement. The latter gave as a reason that any of the six could disavow as a part of his delease. As soon as the roll had been called in the defense.
Mr. Milligan's request was refused by a vote of 75 to 57.
The document that Rev. E. M. Milligan wanted to read was as follows:

The document that Rev. E. M. Milligan wanted to read was as follows:

Wieheas, A copy of a certain letter stated to have been written by one of the six ministers whose appeals are pending has been brought to the notice of this court in a manner to influence the decision to be rendered; and,

Whereas, only one of the six can fairly and justly be chargestile for whatevercensure the author of said letter may deserve.

Therefore we the undersigned, respectfully request that the name of the author of said letter be given to this court with the proof of authorship before the hearing of the appeals.

E. M. Milledgan,

Withdrew Some of the Complaints. Dr. McAllister called attention to the com-plaint of Revs. Reed and Samson, that the minutes of the Pittsburg Presbytery were not correct, and Dr. McAllister moved that they be allowed to withdraw the complaints which was agreed to. Dr. McAllister said the Pittsburg Presby-