PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE

The ac all adult

are held by national banks, to secure circula tion, and that \$10,000,000 more are held in trust by banks and other institutions and that there will be no difficulty in ex-tending this amount at a lower rate of in-

This will leave only \$18,000,000 bonds to be redeemed in case the holders are not prepared to extend them. The question was considered at to-day's Cabinet meeting and the exact form of the proposed notice was agreed upon as it was issued this afternoon.

AGAINST FLINN'S WHARF BILL.

Pittsburg Delegation Urge the Govern

to Veto the Measure.

HARRIBURG, June 2.—Thomas M. Marshall,

The property of the Pittsburg and select Line: Thomas M. Reese,

R. D. O ars, Secretary of the Pittsburg and Senator D. Grand Senator D.

mpt of court under which he is resting for aintaining a nuisance in connection with

the wharf.

Thomas M. Marshall said under the park act an electric or traction railroad might be built. The approval of the legislation would prove detrimental to the city of Pittsburg and would increase the danger in case of floods. Captain Henderson said increased wharlage was needed for the accommodation of boats, etc. Mr. Reese submitted a number of photographs to prove that the wharf area.

boats, etc. Mr. Reese submitted a hamber of photographs to prove that the wharf area had been gradually decreased. Mr. Crowthers and Senator Duniap also, made a few remarks in opposition to the wharf bills. The Governor asked Mr. Ferguson to give him the points of his argument in writing.

VETERANS KICK HARD.

mpelled to Disgorge 80 Per Cent of Thei

Pensions at the Eric Home.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ERIE, June 2.—The new regulation jus

pliance with the new regulation is an honor

NO POLITICIANS RECEIVED.

Bar Harbor for Health.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

Boston, June 2.—The Hon. James G. Blain

started for Bar Harbor to-night. He will go

Boston and Maine Railroad, placed his ele-gant private car, Sorrento, at Mr. Blaine's

disposal. It was attached to the 7 o'clock

Mr. Blaine spent the day in his room re-

ceiving only intimate friends of the family. Several prominent politicians have called

at the hotel and sent un their cards with in-

quiries as to Mr. Blain's health, but none of

THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

State Department Officials and General For

ter at Work on the Proclamation.

Poster, who conducted the negotiations be

tween this country and Spain for reciprocal

relations, is in almost daily consultation with the President and the official

PRAISE FOR WANAMAKER

The United Presbyterian General Assemb

for the Old Time Sabbath.

PRINCETON, IND., June 2.—The United Pre-

byterian General sembly to-day adopted the report on Sabia observance, express ing great thankful for the increased in

erest in the sance f the holiday and in

structing the office.

master General the earty support of the whole church in his course reducing the amount of Sabbath labor in the mail service.

The officers were also instructed to petition the Directors of the Columbian Exposition to close the department on the Sabbath. All the members of the church were expected to keep the Sabbath holy.

SLOW WORK GETTING A JURY.

liv Men Secured in Two Days in the H. Cla

King Murder Trial.

examined in the case of H. Clay King, indicted for the murder of Judge Posten, to

to be summoned to morrow.

It will probably take two more days to secure a jury, and possibly the entire week will be thus exhausted.

MACDONALD STILL ALIVE.

He Began to Show Signs of Heat Prostra

tion Yesterday Evening.

OTTAWA, ONT., June . — The Premier passed a quiet day, without notable change till 7. o'clock this evening. Since that time he has shown signs of heat

prostration, evinced by perspiration and labored respiration, numbering 30 s minute; pulse, 135; weak and irregular. He took his usual nourishment at 9 P. M.

MANY PENSION CLAIMS

Filed During May, Which Represent a First

Payment of \$828,180.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A statement; pre-pared at the Pension Office shows that dur-ing the week ended May 25, 1891, there were 6,959 pension claims, of which 5,187 were

under the general law and 1,772 under the act of June 27, 1890.

These claims represent in first payments, \$823,180, which is an average of \$119, to each claimant.

WASHINGTON, June 2.-A statem

MEMPHIS. June 2 .- Another 100 mer

express to the Pos

structing the office.

WASHINGTON, June 2.-General John W.

em were received.

anune, June 2.—Thomas M. Marshall

## FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Without the Fear of the Princely Witness Before His Eyes, Puts

ROYALTY UPON THE RACK.

The Lawyers Were Exceedingly Polite, but the Man in the Box Wanted to Know, You Know.

VERY DIRECT QUESTIONS ASKED.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming Makes Some Admissions During the Cross-Examination by Russell.

TITLED LADIES BRING THEIR LUNCH,

Mrs. Dorothy Tennant Stanley Had Her Sketch Book Along and Made Some Drawings of the Interesting Scenes.

THE CLOSE OF THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, June 2.-"Here he comes!" It was an excited individual in the crowd which had again gathered around the entrance to the law courts who made the remark as he recognized the Prince's carriage ome out of the west end of the Strand. Instantly the serried ranks of the crowd closed up as the people pressed forward and craned their necks to watch His Royal Highness descend and go into the building dedicated to justice.

Everybody felt that it might be the last opportunity that would be afforded of seeing the Prince in the guise of a witness, and, judging from the crowd, it appeared a if everybody wanted to make the most of it. The universal opinion of that waiting crowd was that the part to be played by the Prince in this drams of real life, hough short, would not fail to be ntensely interesting, and there could be no question that while he was in the witness oox, which for the time would represent the center of the stage, the leading actors would be entirely neglected by the audience.

The Cynosure of Every Eye.

As soon as the Prince entered the whole bar rose in respectful salutation and its example was followed by the spectators. The Prince bowed to the bar and then took his seat in an arm chair, upholstered in red, which was placed to the left of the Lord Chief Justice, and from this place he bowed to one or two of his friends whom he recognized in the body of the court. It was noticeable how used he had become to being stared at, for his demeanor was marked by absolute composure, in spite of the fact that ettes and even opera glasses, were directed against him.

The scene just before the entrance of Lord Coleridge was indeed striking, and it is worth pausing for a moment before taking up the serious business of the day to describe briefly some of the people who were participating in the proceedings. The dull weather which was noticeable outside did not alter the glitter of the scene within the room, which was crowded long before the hour that had been fixed for the resumption of the case. It seemed somehow as if there were more people present than there had been yesterday, and they filled the court to its utmost capacity.

Transformation of the Bench. The bench on which, in ordinary trials, not one bit of color is to be seen in court, seemed to have been transformed into a veritable flower garden, so lighted up was it with the gay attire of the ladies, and the dainty hats and bonnets all trimmed with different flowers. It was evident that many of these ladies had come with the full determination, not only of losing no part of the proceedings, but also bent on keeping the places they had secured throughout the day's hearing. The evidence of this was to be found in the display of sandwich boxes delicately chased flasks which made

their appearance when the court adjourned In fact, so many receptacles for light refreshment formed one of the unique features of the day, so unusual is such a sight on the bench of an English court. In the callery sat rows of young ladies, all of them pretty in a greater or less degree, and nearly very one of them carrying in her delicately gloved hand a lorgnette, which was levelled now at the counsel engaged in the case, now at the plaintiff, presently at the defendants and certainly in the end to be focused on the smiling features of the popular Prince, remained, that its study his expression.

Mrs. Stanley Making Some Sketches Prominent among them was Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, who was armed with a sketch book and a pencil, and who was evidently bent on making interesting pictorial memoranda of the affair. Her action as she began to sketch served to recall the fact that as Dorothy Tennant she had won a place for herself among book illustrators by pictures of street arab life.

The front seats of the gallery were entirely occupied by ladies. Among them were Lady Brooke, who had arrived very early so as to insure a good place, Lady Yarborough Miss Tennant, Lady Esher, the Hon. Miss Henniker, Mrs. George Lewis, the wife of the well-known solicitor, Miss Lewis and lady Clarke, while among the gentlemen sprinkled about may be named Lord Justice onez Colonel Stacy, General Owen Williams, Lord Marcus Beresford, the Earl of Coventry, and the Hon, Stephen Coleridge, Shortly before Il Mrs. Arthur Wilson and Mrs. Lycett Green entered the court together and, of course, everybody turned to look at

Just before the Lord Chief Justice entered the court Lady Coleridge, accompanied by her sister, made her appearance, and took the places reserved for them on the bench. Then the clerk of the court prayed silence for the Lord Chief Justice, and as the buzz of conversation ceased Lord Coleridge came from his room, and after bowing first to the Prince of Wales and then to the bar, took his seat and gave the signal for the proceed-

Cross-Examination of the Plaintiff.

Sir William Gordon Comming went to the tion by Sir Charles Russell might be continued. It was noticed that he looked very well contented, and he wore a fashionable rock coat, dark trousers and light brown cloves, which were in marked contrast with the invender suedes of yesterday. It was a few minutes past II when Sir Charles Russell rose and began by reading a letter

which had been written by the plaintiff in reply to that dated September Il last, which was signed by the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry and General Owen Williams. This letter is dated September 12, and is addressed specially to General Williams, as it begins "Dear Owen." In it he says: "I have now little before me to make the works ing. I suppose, in the meantime, I must try to live as of old." little before me to make life worth liv-

Referring to this letter, Sir Charles Russell Referring to this letter, Sir Charles Russell said: "What interest could the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry and General Williams have in hushing up the matter other than friendship for you?"

Sir William replied: "I should say neither General Williams nor Lord Coventry would wish to have their names or the name of the Prince connected with such a scandal."

Sir Charles Russell then asked why the plaintiff had taken these proceedings, Sir William said: "I took these proceedings because the scandal had become public property, and the clubs of which I am a member would have taken the matter up had I not done so."

Sir Charles then read two letters from General Williams to the plaintiff. They were dated from Temple House, Great Marlow, and were addressed "Dear Bill." They had reference to complaints made by the plaintiff that the pledge of secresy which had been given when her her provided never to had been given when he promised never to had been given when he promised never to play cardsagain had been broken. In reply to a question of Sir Charles, Sir William said that he wrote in January last to the commanding officer of the Scot's Guards, Colonel Stracey, and sent in his papers applying for permission to retire on half pay.

Sir Charles Russell then asked the question which produced this reply: "I deny that I wrote to General Williams, saying, 'nothing is left for me but to cut my own throat or vanish." Continuing, he said: "Colonel Stracey told me the fact of my signing the document could not be overlooked." A letter was then read from General Williams, which was dated January 28, and began "My Dear Bill." In this General Williams told the plaintiff that there was nothing left for him to do but to place himself unreservedly in Colonel Stracey's hands, as he had done. In this letter General Williams said: "You are quite at liberty to tell Colonel Stracey that you signed the document under extreme pressure and under a promise of secresy, and that you never for a moment cease to deny the truth of the accusation."

Sir Charles Russell gravely said: "Sir William, you will have to be careful."

Sir William then said: "I may have said something of the sort."

At this point Sir Charles Russell wished to read a letter which had been addressed by the plaintiff to General Williams, and which was marked private. A discussion at once ensued as to whether it was desirable to read a letter which was so marked and on the point of being pressed Sir Charles gave away and resumed his seat. Sir Edward Clarke then rose and re-examined his client, who then left the witness box. play cards again had been broken. In reply

## THE ROYAL WITNESS.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE GIVEN BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

An American Juror Asks the Heir Apparer Some Pointed Questions and Receives Replies-The Operations of the Baccarat Bank.

LONDON, June 2.-After Sir William Gordon Cumming had resumed his seat the long-ex-pected appearance of the Prince of Wales in the witness box was announced. With every eye turned upon him he commenced his tes-

timony thus:

"I have known the plaintiff for 20 years, and have been his friend for ten years. He visited my house several times. Our intitember. I observed nothing suspicious in the plaintiff's play at Tranby Croft. I was first informed of the reports current in re-gard to Sir William Gordon-Cumming by Lord Coventry."

Continuing, the Prince of Wales said that the sad event (the charges brought against Sir William Gordon-Cumming) broke up the party at Tranby Croft. He (the Prince) scaled the document up, put it in a packet and sent it to his secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, who was not aware of the nature ed in a s until it was sent for in connection with the present proceedings. The document inside the packet, the Prince explained, was a tatement of three gentlemen and two adies whose names had been mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson and Mr. Berkely Lev-

The Prince then said: "I did not see any The Prince then said: "I did not see any of the five persons in question until after Sir William Gordon-Cumming had an interview with me and denied the charge against him. When I heard the gentlemen's story, several days afterward Lord Coventry and General Williams prepared a report of what had taken place and handed it to me."

This concluded the direct testimony of the Prince of Wales, and Sir Charles Russell commenced the cross-examination. nenced the cross-examination.

The Heir Apparent Under Fire. The first question was: "Do you recollect whether, in addition to the three gentlemen referred to, you also saw Lord Edward Somerset and Captain Somerset at Tranby Croft?" The Prince replied, after a moment's

pause, as if to collect his thoughts and be certain of his answer: "I believe that I "To whom certain statements were made by the other three gentlemen?" asked Sir

by the other three gardeness.

Charles.

"Yes," replied the Prince.

"Had you also been informed that the two ladies, whom you did not at the time see, had alleged that they also witnessed the

cheating?"
"I was not."
"In reference to this statement," continued Sir Charles, "could you charge your memory as to whether any of the three gentlemen said anything about withdrawing a portion of the stake, and that Sir William Gordon-Cumming systematically placed a Gordon-Cumming systematically placed a larger stake on the table when he won than was originally placed there?"
In answer to this the Prince said: "I do t recollect that any such statemen

made."
Sir Charles Russell's next question was:
"Was the memorandum a suggestion of
yours, or of another's in which you acqui-In reply the Prince said: "The suggestion In reply the Prince said: "The suggestion did not come from me. I acquiesced in the suggestion made by Lord Coventry. I was greatly distressed at the occurrence. I was present at an interview with Sir William Gordon-Cumming in the presence of General Williams and Lord Coventry, I think. He, Sir William, asked me whether I believed the statement made about him, but I do not recollect that I replied."

"Did you desire, under the circumstances, to act as leniently as possible out of regard for Sir William Gordon-Cumming?"

"Most certainly. The date of the document was omitted by Lord Coventry, and affixed to it after it was signed. This was done on the same night that the document was signed."

was signed."
"Have you met Sir William Gordon-Cumming since the occurrence at Tranby Croft?"
"No," answered the Prince.
"And have you intimated that you cannot

"it would be more agreeable not to do so."

A Juror Creates a Sensation At this stage Sir Edward Clarke, leading counsel for the plaintiff, interposed by re-marking to the Prince: "I do not ask Your

Highness to remain in Court any longer than necessary, but—"

What the conclusion of the Solicitor General's observation was to be will probably never be known, for a bold juryman inter never be known, for a bold juryman inter-rupted him, and thereby caused a sensation, by proceeding to stand up in his place in the jury box and deliberately question the Prince of Wales. This audacious subject of the Prince's royal mother asked in a loud voice: "Are the jury to understand that you were banking on these two occasions and saw nothing of the alleged mal-marctices."

The Prince hesitated for a moment, as if The Prince hesitated for a moment, as if undecided as to whether he ought to reply. Finally, concluding that he would answer, he said, with a half smile: "It is very easy for a banker, when dealing cards, not to see anything, especially when in the company of friends in a country house. You do not suppose that anyone will play unfairly." The juror, returning to the charge, asked: "What was your opinion at the time the charges were made against the plaintiff." To this the Prince suavely replied: "The charges made against him were so unanimous that I had not any course open to me than to believe them." than to believe them."

The Prince's last answer caused another of those flutters of excitement, followed by whispered comment, which follow the making on one side or the other of a point

The juror apparently had succeeded in bringing out squarely, and beyond any possible doubt, the fact that the Prince of Wales, in view of the evidence which had been placed before him at Tranby Croft by the ladies and gentlemen who had played baccarat with Sir William Gordon-Cumming, had become convinced of the plaintiffs

The Meaning of the Answer. When the murmurs of astonishment which greeted the juror's questions and the Prince's answers had subsided, Sir Edward Clarke, seeing that he must do everything possible to regain the ground which seemed to have been lost by the plaintiff in the estimation of the juryman, said, addressing the Prince of Wales: "I take it that Your Highness' answer to the first question put to you by the juror was, substantially, that you had not seen any malpractice during the game of baccarat played at Tranby Croft last Sentember?"

had not seen any malpractice during the game of baccarat played at Tranby Croft last Sentember?"

The Prince of Wales glowered when the bold juryman stopped him by his question when he was upon the point of leaving the witness box at the termination of Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination, but toward the end of his answers to the juryman the Prince smiled benignly upon the entire jury. Then he shrugged his shoulders and passed across the court to his seat on the bench and from there, in company with the Lord Chief Justice, to a private door, through which the Prince and the Judge disappeared on their way to luncheon. During the half-hour devoted to lunching not one of the ladies, with the exception of the Coleridge party, left the court. At about 2 o'clock the Lord Chief Justice returned alone, having apparently left the Prince of Wales

Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination of Sir William Gordon-Cumming was pronounced to be a very successful effort. What Sir Charles wanted to extract from the plantiff was that the latter should confess that he sat quietly under what was admitted to be a peccavi so long as he thought that the facts in connection with the scandal would not get about, and no loftler motive led him (Sir William) to take the present proceedings. The bout between the leading counsel for the defendants and the plantiff was long and stubborn, Sir William arrying the lawyer's thrusts most skillful.

He Was Forced to Act.

Finally, alluding to the compact of secre-cy, the plaintiff said: "Yes, I lived in a fool's cy, the plaintiff said: "Tes, I lived in a loof sparadise for a time. At last I had to act."
"Why?" asked Sir Charles.
"Because," replied the plaintiff, "if I had not done so the thing would have been taken up by my clubs, by my friends, and by

taken up by my clubs, by my friends, and by my regiment."

"That is what I wanted," was Sir Charles' remark, after the Baronet had made the last quoted remark.

Sir Charles Russell brought out the fact that Sir William had retained his share of the winnings on September 8 and 9 at Tranby Croft, amounting to £225, producing in court a check for that a mount which had been paid on Sir William Gordon-Cumming's account. The plaintiff, it also appeared from the testimony given, wrote to General Owen Williams in January last telling him of the rumors that were circulating in regard to the baccarat playing at Tranby Croft, and received the following reply:

"My Dear Bill—I am very sorry to find

"My DEAR BILL—I am very sorry to find that there is any talk, but what there is must necessarily be vague. I have never heard a whisper about the matter. Of course, heard a whisper about the matter. Of course, I cannot ask anybody a question as to whether people have done so and so, and nobody dare say anything openly in the face of the promise made. You do not say who the lady was or what she said. It is very essential that I should know from what source the rumors come in order to stop it. His Highness is at a loss what to understand about the anonymous letter. You say you do not know whether you were quite right to sign the document. Your assertion would not have availed you against your accusers. The less notoriety about the affair the better."

Sir Charles Russell cross-examined the Prince of Wales with some show of tartness. The word "you" in Sir Charles' cross-examination of the Prince generally took the place of the usual "Your Royal Highness," and "Sir," which had plentifully interlarded Sir Edward Clarke's questions.

Apparently a Secret Agreement. But, though Mr. Gladstone's Attorney General (Sir Charles Russell) may have given in to a certain degree to his liberal, not to say radical, sympathies while having the heir apparent on the gridiron of cross-examina tion, he was manifestly tender in his hand-ling of the royal e sness. In fact, the gen-eral opinion formed in the courtroom was between leading counsel, Sir E. Clarke and between leading counsel, Sir E. Clarke and Sir Charles Russell, that they were to fish for and get nothing from the Prince which any other witness could supply. Only once did the Prince betray any open impatience, and that was when Sir Charles asked: "What did Mrs. Wilson say to you about William Gordon-Cumming chesting?" The Prince replied, somewhat shortly: "She said very little."

General Owen Williams was the next wit-

very little."
General Owen Williams was the next witness. He related well-known incidents connected with the Tranby Croft baccarat game, the General s testimony in the main concurring with that given by previous witnesses.

The General and others who were The General and others who were present at Tranby Croft September 8, 9 and lo last told the pisintiff that signing the document agreeing never to play cards again was the only way out of the difficulty, and if he did not do so he would have to leave the house and would in addition be warned off every race course in England or elsewhere. This last piece of testimony caused another This last piece of testimony caused another

This last piece of testimony cassed general sensation in court.

When Sir Charles Russell asked General Williams why he continued to address the plaintiff as "Dear Bill" after the baccarat disclosure, the witness explained that the plaintiff was suffering from an agony of mind and that he (the General) did not wish add to this. On being re-examined General mind and that he (the General) did not wish to add to this. On being re-examined General Williams said he never recollected the bank at Tranby Croft becoming unlimited. When he told Cumming that the evidence was overwhelming he had heard nothing beyond the statement of Mr. Breen, and he tacitly acquiesced with others. General Williams' testimony ended the case for the plaintiff, and the trial was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

## THE CABLE'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

News From Climes Beyond the Sea Con densed for Ready Reading. THE Italian Government may propose a re action of grain duties.

THE Irish census shows a population of 7,023,238, a decrease of 468,674 since the pre-PRIME MINISTER DEFREYCINET denies

French men-of-war are interfering with the bait supply of Newfoundland. THE Turkish Government promises to get after the 30 brigands who wrecked the ex-press train-after the ransom is paid. AT Thursday's consistory, the Pope will nominate Bishops for 60 dioceses, incl those of Milwaukee, Salt Lake, Omahr

M. Jouanno, a French banker, who acted is trustee for most of the exhibitors at the French Exhibition, now being held in Mos-low, has absconded, owing \$400,000. The pig iron market at Glasgow collapsed

53d. The decline was due to the lifting of the pressure for delivery by the London syndicate. In the debate on the tariff bill in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday it was decided to exempt from duty rough wools in bulk and feathers for ornaments, and the duties proposed by the Tariff Com-mittee on colored wools in bulk and combed

## MORE COKE REGION TROUBLE.

dent Operators Now Fall Back on the Frick Scale of Wages.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.) SCOTTDALE, June 2 .- Trouble that has been declared off began to-day. Since the miners have lost their fight, it has been expected that the independent operators would ask for lower wages for their men. This came to pass to-day, when they all posted notice that their scale is rescinded, and that hereafter they will only pay the Frick sliding scale.

This reduction was at once reported at labor headquarters, and it caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the employes of the works, who say they are ready to strike when ordered.

## SIX MEN BURIED ALIVE.

Great Excitement. MINNEAPOLIS, June 2.- A report late this evening says that by a cave-in of a sewer on Twenty-sixth street, six men were buried 27 feet deep. There is great excitement.

STRONG INDICTMENT

Of the Policy of the Administration in the Bank Wrecking Case.

THE KEYSTONE'S FRAUDS KNOWN, And Yet the Concern Was Allowed to Still Dupe Depositors.

TESTIMONY OF DREW AND SINGERLY

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The City Council's committee, investigating the methods of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley, continued its in-quiry this afternoon. Granville B. Haines, one of the directors of the suspended Key-stone Bank, admitted that there had been an overissue of stock of the Keystone Bank. He said President Marsh informed him of the overissue in February last of about 1,200 shares, and that John Lucas, now dead, was President of the bank at the time of the

Overissue and Marsh was Cashier.

The bank went on with business after the discovery of the falsification until March 10, when the bank was closed. Mr. Stolesbery, of Drexel & Co., testified that John Bardsley had deposited \$25,000 several different times, on which he paid interest. The bank examon which he paid interest. The bank examiner was called, and stated that there were 2,515 shares of so-called bogus stock. It was stock that should have been canceled, and is technically only over issued. It was mainly in the name of John C. Lucas. None of it was ever in the name of John Wanamaker, and witness did not know he was ever a

Wanted Harrison to Interfere. At the close of Mr. Drew's examination, Councilman Elton, who has taken an active part in the investigation, offered a resolu-tion that the Mayor be requested to write President Harrison, asking him to order an investigation of the conduct of the Treasury Department in connection with the Key-stone Bank affairs, to order the production of all accounts of the bank, and to order Controller of the Currency Lacey to appear before the committee. Mr. Elton made a most vigorous speech in defense of his motion.

pear before the committee. At the hard a most vigorous speech in defense of his motion.

"I am sure," said he, "if we are to have the national banking law construed and acted upon as it has been in the Keystome case, there is very little protection afforded to any depositor. By the confession of Marsh in January, and through no skill or energy on the part of the United States officials, the Treasury Department beer a ware of the Keystome rottenness, yet for 90 days thereafter the bank was allowed to remain open, and the city and citizens of Philadelphia were invited to deposit their money. It matters not whether the assets now are more or less. Some people who had every opportunity to know the story of the rotten bank had every chance to get out, while other people, who could not know the story, had every chance to get in. It is the most extraordinary action on the part of the General Government that I ever heard of. Even if our City Treasurer had been honest, he might, for all that was done by the United States authorities, have continued to deposit, for no notice, no inquiry, no warning came to put him on his guard, or any other city official on guard. The salary of Marsh was even continued at the bank, and every appearance was held out that the bank was sound during all the time that the General Government knew, by confession, of its rottenness. It is time we should make a move to right the city's wrongs."

After further discussion the motion was

Due Bills Given to Bardsley. Paying Teller W. H. Thomas, of the Key-stone Bank, testified to his knowledge of the \$925,000 in due bills given by President Marsh to Treasurer Bardsley in exchange for State funds. He said that himself and other employes were kept pretty busy running between the Keystone and Spring Garden Banks with cash in order to prepare for the visits of the Bank Examinen.

Mr. William Singerly, President of the Chestnut Street National Bank, was next called.

Called.

Mr. Elting—Mr. Singerly, among the assets of Mr. Bardsley was a certificate of deposit in the Chestnut Street National Bank. What do you know about it?

"Several weeks ago a check was sent to the bank for \$15,000 for which we issued a due bill, which in the course of business should have come in the next day. It has not come in yet and it was only last Thursday or Friday that the cashier and myself were wonder that the cashier and myself were wondered. in yet and it was only last Thursday or Friday that the cashier and myself were wondering why it had not been presented. It was on May 21, I think, that the check was received and the due bill given."

"Mr. Bardsley said at a hearing before the magistrate on Friday that the Chestnut Street National Bank had paid him interest on State funds. Is that true?"

"It is not true. Mr. Bardsley only had one account, and that was as City Treasurer. He had some certificates of deposit about a year ago, and sent down about \$25,000 worth at another time. He had only one account as City Treasurer, and at no time was any interest ever paid to Mr. Bardsley on that account."

No Interest on State Funds. "I understood Mr. Bardsley to say he was paid interest on the State account," said Lawver Alexander.

"He had no money on any State account is the bank." Mr. Alexander, counsel for ex-Treasu Bardsley, then requested that he might ask Bank Examiner Erew a few questions. Per-mission was granted and Mr. Alexander

said:
"Mr. Drew, it seems to me that I heard you say that my client, Mr. Bardsley, was a liar and thief?"
"They were offensive remarks I made," said Mr. Drew, "and with your permission I will withdraw them."
"When did you make the first examination of the Keystone Bank, Mr Drew?"
"About eight or ten years ago."
"You followed these examinations semi-annually?"

annually!"
"Yes, sir."
"Was there not an indebtedness of the Key
stone Bank to other banks amounting to
\$500,000 or \$500,000"
"Not to my recollection."
"Not to my recollection."

"Not to my recollection."

"Are you prepared to say that the Keystone Bank was not indebted to the amount of \$600,000 or \$500,000 to other banks during the past three or four years?"

"No, sir, I'm not prepared to say."

"What was the amount of the indebtedants of the Keystone Bank each year for the last four years?" "I can't tell now."

No Sign of the Money, "Well, then, assuming that Mr. Bardsley is able to show that he deposited \$950,000 in the Keystone Bank not long since, could you tell where that money went?"

"No, sir." "Do you ever remember before Lucas died having once called upon the Keystone Bank a week too soon to examine it?"
"No, sir; I do not remember such an occur-The latest sensational outcome of the fall

The latest sensational outcome of the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden
banks is the fact which leaked out to-day
that the validity of the Clearing House
agreement between national banks is shortly
to be tested in the United States Courts. The
question is to be raised on behalf of the depositors of the two banks under the power
claimed to emanate from the national bank
law which limits the powers of national
banks.

## THE TROUBLE IN HAITI.

Minister Douglas Says a Revolution Attempted, but It Failed. WASHINGTON, June 2.-The Department tion relative to the attempted uprising against the Hyppolite Government in This information was contained in a brief dispatch from United States Minister Doug-lass, which stated that a revolution had been attempted, but that it had been suppressed.

## INDIAN TERRITORY OUTLAWRY.

Three Men Shot by Shawnee Indians for Attempting to Steal Horses. SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OR. T., June 2.-Thre men, one named Greenaway, the others un known, were shot and killed in the southern part of this reservation yesterday. The kill-ing occurred on Leo Whistler's ranch, and was done by three Shawnee Indiawas done by three Shawnee Indians—Long Tom, Little Axe and his son Henry. Deputy Marshala arrested the Indians, and arrived

with the prisoners and bodies at this place to-diffy.

The Indians were arraigned before United States Commissioner Patrick. Long Tom stated that the dead men came to Little Axe's house the night before and attempted to steal his horses; that his son Henry had fired on them and driven them off. The next morning the three started out on the rugitives' trail, coming on them after a short ride. The parties turned and opened fire with their six-shooters, the only weapons they carried, and then stated on the run. The Shawnees shot them down as they ran.

Notified by a Vigilance Committee to Leave Town at Once.

HE APPEALS FOR POLICE PROTECTION. VETO POWER ON THEM. A Bill of Representative Jones and Another

TWO MORE BILLS DEAD.

GOVERNOR PATTISON EXERCISES HIS

to Refund Inheritance Taxes Disapproved-Several Other Measures Find [ SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, June 2.—Governor Pattison o-day vetoed the bill of Representative Jones, of Allegheny, providing for the pun-ishment of disorderly persons in townships. The Governor says that while the title indi-cates the purpose of the bill to be to punish disorderly persons, the act defines the offense of disorderly conduct, and adds: "The subject of an act creating a new criminal infenseshould be more clearly defined in the title of the bill. If it is proposed to define a new offense against the criminal laws of the Commonwealth, that should be clearly done in the body of the bill as well as indidone in the body of the bill as well as indicated in the title thereof. The present act fails in both respects. Besides, if the General Assembly proposes by enactment to define an offense which has not previously existed under the criminal law, I am of the opinion that the offense and its punishment should be set forth in general terms and be applicable to every part of the Commonwealth."

We have resolved that for the good of our community you are to leave this city within 24 hours, and unless you so comply you must abide by the consequence. We want an answer by the bearer of this letter, and if the same is not given your non-comply will be accepted and you may expearly visit from The Comming "MENU-First service, tar and feathers. Schweinfurth declined to send a reply by the messenger. The committee held a further meeting this evening, but it is not known what action, if any, was decided upon. The alleged "Christ," instead of miraculously setting at naught the machinations of the unappreciative Kansas City answer, appealed to the worldly powers that be. He dispatched an "angel" to His Honor, Mayor Holmes, this afternoon, who entertained the scraphic visitor and promised worldly protection to the redeemer from Rockford. He detailed two policemen to guard the bonse where the pretender tarries. The 24 hours granted Schweinfurth in which to leave town expire at midnight.

opinion that the offense and its punishment should be set forth in general terms and be applicable to every part of the Commonwealth."

The Governor also disapproved the bill amending the act authorizing the State Treasurer to refund collateral inheritance tax, heretofore paid in error, for the reason that it would open wide the doors for importunate demandsu pon the fiscal officer of the Commonwealth and imperil the public revenues to a degree which no consideration of quity to the taxpayers demands. The Governor approved bills as follows:

Authorizing the sale of cysters and clams all the year; anthracite mining commission bill: allowing armory rent, \$200, in all places credited with National Guard companies; providing for recovery of damages for destruction of trees along highways by telegraph, telephone and electric light companies; to permit growers of grapes to manufacture wine from grapes of their own raising that are not first-class or marketable and sell the wine to licensed dealers without taking out or paying a license for such manufacture or sale; authorizing the exchange of a portion of the property of the Eric Soldiers' Home for land of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company; to enable County Commissioners to sell any real estate which they may acquire and make deeds therefor; authorizing building and loan associations, in addition to the powers they now possess, when applications for loans by stockholders thereof shall exceed the accumulations in the treasury, to make temporary loans of money to meet such demands, not exceeding in the aggregate at any time \$15,000, at a less rate of interest than six per cent and secure the payment of the same, said loans to be ropaid out of the accumulations in the treasury as soon as sufficient is paid in and there is no demand therefor by borrowing stockholders.

A DAKOTA TOWN'S CLOSE CALL.

cure the payment of the same, said loans to be repaid out of the accumulations in the treasury as soon as sufficient is paid in and there is no demand therefor by borrowing stockholders.

A DAKOTA TOWN'S CLOSE CALL.

A Tornado Invades Its Outskirts, but No Houses Were in Its Path.

Waterrown, S. D., June 2.—This afternoon about 3:30 a small, dark, funnel-shaped cloud suddenly appeared in the south. It was seen close to the ground, and in its whirling motion people soon recognized the dreaded tornado, and the roar which accompanied it was like that of a huge fire. Fortunately it struck the city on the extreme eastern limit, where the buildings were scattered. Six barns were demolished. The path of the storm was only about 100 feet wide, and, strange to say, not a single house within the city limits was in its way. Horses were intend from the ground, harded fine the sit and sent sprawling to the earth. Wagons were taken up bodlly and crushed to atoms. Five miles northeast of here two houses

Five miles northeast of here two houses and three barns were literally carried away. The debris from the storm, as it left this city, spread along its line for nearly a mile. At Waverly, 12 miles northeast, two coal-sheds were ruined and the smokestacks of the roller mills flattened to the ground. Three people were killed at Hazel, 16 miles southwest of here, and the storm is said to have hear warv savere in that vicinity. No have been very severe in that vicinity. No other fatalities have been yet heard of.

## THE RAGING ELEMENTS.

An Electrical Storm the Worst on Re Noted in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, June 2-Over half the United States was simultaneously soused in water to-night, and the edge of the great wet spot was made ragged with a tornado. The condition of telegraph wires north, south, east and west of this city showed a state of affairs seldom if ever equalled. Soaking rains were in progress, accompanied with driving winds to New York on the one side, to New Orleans on the other, stretching beyond St. Paul and Minneapolis to the north and in the West for an indefinite dis-

morth and the west for an indefinite distance.

Milwaukee reported the worst electrical disturbance on record, making telegraph and telephone communication impossible except at brief intervals. Further northwest, in the Dakotas, many towns were cut off, and the fact that a tornado had ravaged the country about Watertown raised the fear that there had been serious loss of life and property in the district temporarily isolated.

### A HURRICANE FROM THE NORTH. Wind, Rain and Hail Make It Lively in

Wisconsin Town. DARLINGTON, WIS., June 2 .- One of the mos fisastrous storms ever known in this section risited this city this evening about 7 o'clock The storm came from the north, an unusual quarter. The wind blew a hurricane and he rain fell in torrents, and hail stones as the rain fell in torrents, and hall stones as large as hen's eggs crashed against houses and through the foliage. Many window lights are broken.

Several outhouses were blown down, and incalculable damage to crops has resulted. The river has risen four feet in an hour and bids fair to be the highest ever known. No loss of life is reported so far.

## RAY HAMILTON'S DEATH.

J. D. Sargent, His Friend, Quiets All Rumors

of His Being Still Alive. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] IDAHO FALLS, June 2.—J. D. Sargent, Robert Ray Hamilton's friend, arrived here to-day. This is his first visit to civilization sin last fall, and the numerous rumors affoat re-garding the possibility of Hamilton still be ng alive were answered very sharply by He said he had a letter from Ge Hamilton, Ray's father, and will go on to New York in a few days. He will take Joco Ray's bird dog, along, at the General' re-quest. This dog was with the body all the time it was in the water. Mr. Sargent has a map of the lake where the body was found. There was no island near the point of drowning.

Mr. Sargent said to your correspondent:
"I was at Repburg and when I returned
went in search of Ray. At the point where
he tried to cross the river the bed is covered
with grass, and at night it would look shallow. The water was about two fathoms
deep. Ray's spurs became entangled in
the grass, as was shown by the condition
in which he was found."

## FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING.

Many Persons Are Killed and Shocked in Ohio and Indiana. CINCINNATI, June 2.-Reports of numerou easualties from lightning in the storms of resterday and to-day, throughout the State,

John Osborn, of Elkhart, Ind., fell dead upon the appearance of a vivid flash of lightning. The Coroner says he died from fright, not from an electric shock. Near Columbus, Ind., yesterday afternoon Peter McQueene and C. Fred Pancake were rendered insensible by a stroke of lightning, and the horse they were driving was killed. Near Frankfort, Ind., last night six cattle and four horses were killed by lightning. John Osborn, of Elkhart, Ind.

KANSAS CITY, June 2.- A number of busi ness men of Kansas City met yesterday afternoon as a vigilance committee, and de-cided that Schweinfurth, who is holding tings here, was an impostor. It was also ounced that he should be made to leave announced that he should be made to leave
the city or suffer the consequences. A committee of 12 on the execution of the latter
decision was appointed. This committee
met, organized and sent the following notice
to Schweinfurth by a messenger last night:
"At a meeting held to-day by a committee
of a number of citizens it was resolved that you, as an imposter among the good people in this community, have been a detrimen to such an extent that the means adopted as shown hereafter, have become a necessit in order to protect some of your unfortuna weak-minded victims against being openly led to deviations from the true path of good norsis and Christianity by your pre-ended teachings. The people com-osing this committee are thorough Kansas citizens and will not tolerate this the necessary means to carry out this verdict. We have resolved that for the good of our

## HARD ON WANAMAKER.

Serious Charge Against Him in Conne [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A great sensation has been caused here by the action of Postmaster General Wanamaker in the selection of a postoffice site for San Francisco. A half dozen sites were offered, and Wana-maker, when on the recent visit here, se-

## DECOSTA'S BITTER ATTACKS

On Phillips Brooks Are Redounding Greatly to the Latter's Benefit. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 2 .- The attempt of the Rev. Dr. DeCosta to keep Phillips Brooks out of the Bishopric of Massachusetts by circulating anonymous communications and by calling on Dr. Brooks for an explanation of his views, apparently has produced a cer-tain revulsion of feeling in church circles in favor of Dr. Breoks. Dr. Brooks is generally

favor of Dr. Breeks. Dr. Brooks is generally termed a broad churchman and many of the high churchmen would have preferred to see a man of their own following made Bishop of Massachusetts, but leading high churchmen in this diocese are expressing the opinion now that Dr. Brooks, having been fairly elected by a majority vote of his diocese, should be confirmed. As one of them said to-day, they deprecate individual attacks like those of Dr. DeCosta, which they consider in especially bad taste at this time.

The standing committee of the diocese of Kansas unanimously consented to-day to Dr. Brooks' consecration. This makes a total of 24 dioceses in his favor, lacking but three of the necessary majority. The standing committee of the diocese of South Carolina meets next week, and the indications now are that a majority of the members will consent.

## THE PANHANDLE BADLY MULCTED.

Jury Awards Sherrard \$192,205 Again the Railroad Company. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 STRUBENVILLE, June 2.—The case of Robert herrard, Jr., against the Pittsburg, Cincin-

nati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, which has been on trial here for over a week, was settled this evening by the jury, after six hours' deliberation, bringing in a verdict in favor of Mr. Sherrard, awarding him \$65 per share, par value \$50, aggregating \$192,205. This suit grew out of the consolidation of This sult grew out of the consolidation of the several companies now composing the "Panhandle" Company. It was the most important case ever tried in any court in Eastern Ohio, and was hotly contested in every particular. J. E. Brooks, of Pittsburg, was one of the attorneys for the company.

Many facts of interest developed during the trial, as the company's officers admitted on the stand that various items, amounting in some instances to \$250,000, had been charged to wrong accounts, and in the ancharged to wrong accounts, and in the an-nual report of the directors to the stock-holders for the last five years, and also in the sworn report of the Commissioner of Railroads of the State, a liability of \$4,500,000

### SCRANTON'S BOODLE COUNCILMEN. our Under Indictment for Soliciting Brib

and More Sensations Coming. PAPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SCRANTON, June 2.- The grand jury to-day returned true bills against four City Coun-cilmen—Patrick Golden, James Kelly, Fred Weichels and Thomas McGrail, who are accused of soliciting bribes in the recent election for City Engineer. It is charged that three of these men visited the house of one of the candidates and demanded \$300 each

of the candidates and demanded \$300 each for their votes.

The grand jury to-day informed the Court that it would go further into city matters and inquire into the charges that there is rottenness among the municipal departments generally. This afternoon a large number of Councilmen were summoned to testify why they were riding on free passes upon all the city street car lines. This afternoon Court issued capiases for the four Councilmen accused, and they were arrested and held in \$2,500 bail each.

## CUTTING OFF THE INTEREST.

and a Half Per Cent Bondholde Must Put Up With Two Per Cent. Washington, June 2.—The Secretary of the Freasury issued a circular this afternoon tifying holders of outstanding 4% per cen bonds that the existing rate of interest on those bonds will cease Soptember 1 next, and that such bonds as are not redeemed on or before that date may be extended for an indefinite period with interest at 2 per cent. It is estimated that \$23,000,000 of these bonds

Nipped by the Police When About to Leave for Pastures New.

VICTIMS IN ALMOST EVERY CITY.

The Principals Make a Confession of How They Worked People,

WAILING WOMEN MAKE QUITE A SCENE

Late yesterday afternoon Messrs. W. H. lves and G. H. Cobleigh, a pair of handsomely attired young men, were given berths in Central station, charged with embezzlement. They were the opera-tors of a neat swindling scheme in the book agent line, but were nipped by the police be-fore they got fairly under way. A pair of sorrowing women are awaiting their release, which a large roll of bills falled to secure

last night.

Two weeks ago an advertisement appeared offering good employment to young men who would call at No. 108 Fourth avenue, room 44. It was repeated every day or two. Yesterday after-noon a young man named Reno called on In-spector McAleese and told him he had an-swered the notice and had been duped. On applying at room 44 he was told that the business was that of selling books of several kinds. He was to pay in \$25 and receive an outfit, with the understanding that if in four weeks he did not make a success of it the money would be refunded and he would be paid at the rate of \$50 per month.

Reno paid his money and was told to go to Washington to canvass. He signed a long, type-written agreement and was given a duplicate. Before starting he was informed that part of the town had been canvassed before by another agent and was given a list of well-known business men who owed the firm money, from whom he was to collect after having been there two weeks.

Discovered the Frand. For two weeks he worked, taking a considerable number of orders. When the time was up he presented himself to some of the men alleged to be indebted to the firm. He was surprised to find they all denied any knowledge of having made any such transknowledge of having made any such transactions. Reno saw that he had been led into a crooked scheme, and came back to Pittsburg at once. When Inspector McAleese had heard the story he sent Detectives Robinson and Bendel around to look it up. When they reached No. 108 Fourth avenue they found a man standing on the pavement watching an expressman loading a lot of office furniture and boxes on a wagon. Everything was ready for immediate removal. They were consigned to Buffalo, N. Y., in care of W. H. Ives & Co The detectives snoke to the man, who said The detectives spoke to the man, who said he was G. H. Cobleigh, a member of the firm.

They asked for W. H. Ives, his partner, and after some hesitation he offered to take them where he was. They went with Cobleigh to a house reached by a narrow alley from Fourth avenue near the corner of Smithfield street and there in a room on the second floor found Ives with two women, one of whom he claimed was his wife. The other said she was Mrs. Cobleigh. The room where they were found was Cobleigh's lodgings.
After getting Ives out the detectives told

issued by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Commission, requiring inmates of the Eric Home to give 80 per cent of their pensions to the Home fund, has created a furore in the institution. The pensity for non-comthe men who they were and ordered them to come along. The two were locked up in Central station.

Central station.

The women were then visited and questioned closely. They admitted that Cobleigh and Ives had been working a confidence game and had just come from Chicago, where they had been arrested and sent out of town. The alleged Mrs. Ives insisted that she was Ives wife. The other woman at first stuck to her story and claimed she was Cobleigh's wife, but finally admitted that she was not and told a story in corroboration of the other woman's statement. able discharge.

Many of the inmates of the Home declare that the commission had no right to enforce such a regulation, and that it is an extortion of the most inhuman character. About 30 of the inmates will take discharges rather than submit to the regulations. The regulation contemplates the use of 30 per cent for either the Home fund or for the assistance of the pensioners' poor families at home, etc.

Inspector McAlcose put the men under a leigh finally confessed all. They have been working their scheme for some years past visiting every city of any importance in the country. Not long ago they were in Cincinnati, where they made a rich haul. Their plan is to open an office in a city, advertise a little and get there direct, not stopping at Augusta. He was accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and Sen-ator Hale. President Frank Jones, of the

an office in a city, advertise a little and get about a dozen agents started. These each pay \$25 for their outfit, which is not worth more than \$2, and the agents are then started out, feeling safe with the agreement that if they do not succeed at the end of a month, they will at least get paid for the time spent and have their \$25 refunded for the return of the outfit.

About a week before the month is up Ives and Csbleigh pack up their scanty office furniture and leave for another field. The books are never sent, and the deluded agents are out time and money. They were just preparing to make their escape from Pittsburg when caught yesterday afternoon. The two men are both young and preposeesing. Each was attired in clothes of the latest cut and wore high slik tiles. As an evidence of the prosperity they have been enjoying, Mrs. Ives when she came to Central station offered to put up a forfeit of \$1,500 for the appearance of her husband. But the Inspector would not allow it.

It Was a Tearful Parting. There was nothing to hold the two women with the President and the officials of the State Department in regard to the public proclamation that is to announce the terms upon which the Spanish-American agreement is based. Mr. Foster is now attempting to negotiate an agreement for reciprocal trade with another country, the name of which is kept secret. There is no truth whatever in the report that has gone abroad that Mr. Foster is practically secretary of State ad interim, for his business with the Government begins and ends with reciprocity. on, so they were told to go. This started a flood of tears and they begged to be allowed a parting word with the men. This was granted them and for fully 15 minutes the four kissed and hugged each other. At last they were parted and the two husbands were put back in their cells. At the office were found a large number of

at the office were found a large number of letter heads marked:

"Cobleigh & Roth, Publishers; Standard Subscription Books and Bibles, 415 and 417 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill."

This is the name of the firm from whom the men claim they get their books. It is not definitely known how many nearly lays bean definitely known how many nearly lays bean the men claim they get their books. It is not definitely known how many people have been trapped by them in Pittsburg. The detectives learned of nine or ten victims, but it is supposed there were very many more. Informations were made against them by Inspector McAleese has tevening before Magistrate Gripp, charging them with embeszlement. They will be sent to jail this morning to await a hearing. o await a hearing.

#### LEPROSY CARRIED HIM OFF. A Colored Man Dies From This Terrible

Disease in a Florida Town. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PENSACOLA, FLA., June 2.—Considerable excitement was caused here to-day by the announcement of the death of Simmons, a well-known colored mas, caused by leprosy. He came here several years ago from the West Indies, and married. The couple had no children, and separated after a year or so. The woman is well, and appears in perfect good health. Simmons has been watched for a year or so, but few supposed it was leprosy. Some months ago it took the worse form, and horrible ulcers began eating his face and form, and he was compelled to take his bed. Still none suspected, save one or two physicians who watched the case. He died suddenly, and death was a welcome release, as he was in a horrible condition. The Board of Health took charge and buried the corpse in the paupers field, and burned all the effects and then fumigated the house. Some anxiety exists as to that contagious nature of the malady, but physicians apprehend no danger.

## PROOF AGAINST ELECTRICITY.

John Kelly Receives 500 Volts With Little Damage to Himself. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

Ansonia, Conn., June 2.-John Kelly, an hands on the wire and his hold came in contact with the wire sheathing of the car shed Five hundred voits went through his body. He stiffened out, began frotning at the mouth, and the smell of roasting flesh was discernible. Foreman Kennedy who was with him, pulled him away and he was lowered to the ground. In five minutes he sat up and asked of the crowd about him what was the matter. Kelly's ear is burned a little where it touched the iron sheafhing and his hands have black marks on them. Otherwise he is all right.

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