

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.



Of the Defunct Keystone Bank Was Held by John Wanamaker, But

HE THOUGHT IT WAS GOOD.

The Postmaster General Makes Lengthy Statement to the Committee of Inquiry.

A VICTIM OF PRESIDENT LUCAS.

They Were Operating Together in Reading Stock, but the Dead Financier Never Paid His Losses.

NO TRACE OF OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.

An Explicit Denial That He Used His Infinence-as Cabinet Officer to Prevent- the Closing of the Concern.

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY IMPLICATED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.] PHILADELPHIA, June 8 .- The great sensation to-day in the Keystone Bank and City Treasury scandals was the appearance before the Councils Investigating Committee of Postmaster General John Wanamaker, who has been accused, chiefly by innuendo, of having used his official position to prevent the closing of the rotten banks until his firm could draw out their own deosits, and of various other crooked things connection with the looting of the bank and the State Treasury. Until to-day Mr. Wanamaker maintained a studied silence except to his most intimate friends and public interest was wrought up to the highest pitch to hear what he would say, and see now he would come out of the ordeal, and when 3 o'clock, the hour for the meeting. came, the Common Council chamber was packed almost to suffocation. President William H. R. Hawn, of the National Bank of the Republic, gave some unimportant testimony, and then Mr. Etting, of the committee, called "John Wanamaker."

No Response to the First Call.

Every person in the crowd was on the an answer, but there was no response, and Chairman VanOsten asked Sergeant at Arms Johnson if he had delivered the letter of request to be present to Mr. Wanamaker. He said he had. Without any comment the committee proceeded to call Bank Examiner Drew.

Mr. Drew was on the stand for two hours. but the only new fact brought out was that the law firme of Read & Pettit, of which United States District Attorney John R. Read is the senior member, is and has been for months the counsel for the broken Key-

which I supposed and was informed it had mple means to do. "At a later period I was told by Mr. Marsh, the President, for the first time that he feared some of the stock I held as collateral was not properly issued. I had no knowl-edge that the bank was going to close when it did. The first I knew of it was when ft

was made public by telegraph from Phila-delphia after the doors were shut. All discounts granted to my firm or myself were made in the customary manner. If the directors were ignorant of the fact we were directors were ignorant of the fact we were not aware of their ignorance. I have not been active in my mercantile business since March, 1888, and know but little of the de-tails. From the best information I have, the highest amount of single name paper was \$50,000 up to February, 1890. "In February, 1890, in addition to this, I had a discount of \$50,000 for five months, which was understood to be personal to me individually at the time I received it. Any discounts beyond this are not properly

were unimportant. I believe the profit he made on one sale of 5,000 shares would cover "Mr. Lucas died August B, 1889, nearly firre years ago. The heavy decline in Reading securities did not come in his life intervention of nor believe that Marsh or the back of the Reading operation, and I do not know of nor believe that Marsh or the lucas estate invested any momey in Read-ing. The cash he was to put up and the last stock he furnished as collateral was deliv-ered to his estate. "I believe I have covered every point which has been or can be discussed in con-wetion with my relations in the Lucas estate, the Keystone Bank or the failure of your intervent of the any properly authors and intervent of any first a supposed which has been or can be discussed in con-setate, the Keystone Bank or the failure of your is are concerned, any properly authors and intervent or papers which have been referred to. If at any time it is supposed why information relative to the issues now promy in the bank would fail, nor did I delay or your he bank would fail, nor did I delay or you how the bank would fail, nor did I delay or you how discounts beyond this are not properly chargeable to our account, and may arise from the following circumstances: On one occasion Mr. Marsh called on us without solicitation, saying that he wanted \$60,000 of our paper, not for the Keystone Bank, but,

Some Questions and Answers.

The

as we understood, for country banks or other of the bank's correspondent. We gave it to him. For some time we pressed the bank to turn over the proceeds, and finally got them by piecemeal

Paid Their Loans When Due.

"Before this paper was paid we learned that it was in the Keystone Bank, and we had an intimation that it had been secured from us under some pressure for use at the Clearing House. For these loans we paid 6

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at any time, Did Not Delay the Closing.

"As to Mr. Drew I have esteemed him highly for years on his reputation in Phila-delphia as a bank examiner. After the bank failed I saw him twice, once at my solicita-tion and once when he called at his own option. I never spoke to him on either oc-casion upon the subject of my accounts in

casion upon the subject of my accounts in the bank or the discount or the shares of stock held by me as collatoral or asked him to favor me or any others in any way. The question of establishing a new bank with new men was the subject of our conversa-tion at both of these interviews. I was not instrumental in delaying, to the extent of one minute, the closing 20f the bank or the appointment of a receiver. "I knew Mr. John C. Lucas in a business way from his early manhood, and never heard a whisper against his integrity until after he was dead. During 1887, in the best of my recollection, upon the belief that Mr. Lucas was a rich man and the knowledge of his investing in various enterprises as a capitalist, I told him of my great desire to assist in preserving the independence of the Reading Railroad property, and that I though that the purchase of certain hold-ings of the stock that were held by parties inimical to the reorganization would be TURNING ON THE LIGHT. THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND ment of the Course of the Co to Be Sent to Mayor Staart-This Official Seems Rather Inclined to Come Back at infinicial to the reorganization would be profitable and useful, and I invited him to join me in such a purchase on joint account. "The agreement between us was verbal and to this effect, that Mr. Lucas was to perand to this effect, that Mr. Lucas was to per-sonally supply certain sums of money, as I called for them, and deposit the same to my personal account in the Keystone Bank. In accordance with that agreement from time to time I drew checks on that account to the extent of about \$60,000, against the money which I believed was deposited by him as per understanding. Upon several occasions when I notified Mr. Lucas that under our agreement money was needed he brought me stock of the Keystone Bank, which he re-quested me to use in lieu of the money, as it was not convenient for him to furnish cash at the time. As a result, when he died I had in my possession 2,515 shares of the Keystone Bank, so received by me from him. Irregularity in the Stock.

Lucas estate. I did not care for the stock but wanted the Lucas estate to settle with me and take it, and therefore declined to buy the real estate. Just a Three-Minute Interview Sir William's Counsel Says He Sacri-"About " o'clock the night preceding the day the bank closed, Mr. Marsh called on ficed Himself for Royalty.

me in Washington to say that he had been to the Controller and informed him of his to the Controller and informed him of his doubt about the stock, and asked me whether I could in any way help the bank. I said no, and the interview closed in three minutes. I had no communication with a living being between that time and the closing of the bank. I know nothing about the amount of pur-chases of Reading securities made by Mr. Lucas apart from me, except that they were unimportant. I believe the profit he made on one sale of 5,000 shares would cover the loss, if any. ATTACK ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ational Utterances Mark the Close

the Baccarat Trial.

Pittsburg

PITTSBURG. TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

THE CASE GOES TO THE JURY TO-DAY

LONDON, June &.—Sir William Gordon-Cumming decidedly had his innings in the baccarat game as played in court to-day. The court was crowded long before the opening time and the interest in the case did not seem to have diminished in the slightest degree. Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice of England, when he took his seat on the bench was surrounded on either side by about 25 ladies. side by about 25 ladies. The plaintiff, Sir William Gordon-Cur

ing to all outward signs, utterly unruffled and supremely calm and collected. The plaintiff occupied a position almost under the jury box, while in the same row, only ther away from the jury, sat the de-

During the delivery of the latter part of During the delivery of the latter part of Sir Charles Russell's speech for the defense, the portion uttered to-day, the plaintiff calmly listened to it with studied dignity, never for a second turning his head toward Sir Charles Russell, who but a few feet away from Sir William was denouncing the latter in the most severe manner. Occasionally the Baronet looked straight at the Prince of Wales, who was immediately in front of the plaintiff, but the heir apparent never met Sir William's gaze.

Sir William's gaze.

The Prince Sticks to the Wilsons

The Prince Sticks to the Wilsons. The Prince of Wales, throughout the pres-ent legal proceedings, has demonstrated the fact that he is "sticking" to the Wilsons and that he will continue to do so. No better evidence of this is needed than the fact that young Arthur Stanley Wilson has been elected a member of the Marlborough Club, the Prince's pet club, upon the nomination of the heir summer h humel "At different times before his death I would notify him that I wanted to draw some money and he would give me the stock is I needed it."

the Prince's pet club, upon the nomination of the heir apparent himself. Russell, upon the opening of the court, re-sumed his address for the defense, inter-rupted on Friday last by the adjournment of the court until to-day. Sir Charles com-menced by calling attention to Sir William Gordon-Cumming's methods of playing bac-carat, saying: "If what Mr. Arthur Stanley Wilson has sworn to took place it excluded all that class of suggestion of which no trace appeared in the correspondence be-tween Sir William Gordon-Cumming, Gen-eral Owen Williams and Lord Coventry--to the effect that the accusation arcse from a misunderstantling of the plaintiff's system of play, known as coup de trois. The evi-dence for the defense had given a variety of detail which pointed out the truth mather than a parrot-like repetition of the alleged events. some money and he would give me the stock as I needed it." "You borrowed money on it?" "Yes, I used it as collateral until it became donbtful whether it was bona fide stock." "Well, Mr. Wanamaker, wasn't there some trouble about the surrender of the stock? Didn't you want value for the certificates?" "Yes, of course," langhingly answered the witness, "I wanted value and good value, too. They offered in settlement some sca-shore lots, but they were not desirable, and I am very glad now that I did not take them, for I might be holding something which be-longed to some one else." "How about the delay of two weeks in re-turning the certificates, of which Mr. Drew spoke."

"There was none, at least not so far as I was concerned. I returned the stock on the Saturday following the closing of the bank. I did not want it when I found it had no "How much did you want for it at first?" "All I could get. I wanted as much as 100,000, but would have taken finally \$15,000 to cover our losses on the Reading stock." "Did Mr. Huey demand the surrender of

Since the whole accusation of the alleged events." Sir Charles Russell then said that in his opinion the only course open to Sir Edward Clarke, leading counsel for the plaintif, which, he added, would be fatal, was to de-nounce the whole accusation as an inven-tion, and continued:

A Virtual Admission of Guilt.

"Was it possible for an innocent man to adopt the course taken by the plaintiff? He says that he did not ask to be confronted with the witnesses because he was advised not to do so. But the impulse of an honorahot to do so. But the impurse of an indica-ble man would have been to insist that his accusers should be brought face to face with him. The plaintiff signed that paper and knew that so doing was an admission of

show that so doing was an administration of guilt." Sir Charles Russell then dwelt at length on the testimony of Mr. Berkely Levet, who, he said, was anxious to shield the plaintiff for the sake of past friendship and for the sake of the regiment, but, said Sir Charles, "who had the manliness to declare to Sir William Gordon-Cumming that he could not refuse to believe his own eyes." Sir Charles then cleverly endeavored to discount the arraignment of the Wilson fam-ily and other members of the Tranby Croft baccarat party which he anticipated would

<text><text><text> THEY MET AS FRIENDS. Quay and Harrison Hold a Quiet Conference at the White House.

1891.

Dispatch.

Martin Has Resigned.

The Evidence of a Conspiracy.

At another stage of his address the Solici-tor General said that it was not doubted that the evidence clearly showed that the Wilson family had agreed to watch Sir Will-iam Gordon Commiss the last night "But," he added, "they now saw the mis-take which such an admission would be. They knew that to admit this would be that

They knew that to admit this would be that Tranby Groft would become a byword in the land. Were this established, Tranby Croft would be in future known as the place where a man who, for 32 years had enjoyed an unsulled reputation, consorting with the highest in the land, was to be watched and trapped, and they (the Wilsons) would at last know that nobody would ever visit their place again—a house which would be shunned by all honorable people as the place where a reputation is not safe. "There is no doubt as to the accuracy of the precis as representing the story told to the Prince of Wales, to Lord Coventry and to General Owen Williams. Is it likely that such men would be careless of what they put down on such an occasion? The charge that a distinguished officer has been caught cheating at cards is not so frequent here in England as to be lightly dismissed or care-lessly recorded, and although Mrs. Wilson suys that she dismissed the subject from her mind and did not tell her husband about it, men like General Williams and Lord Coven-try, accustomed to the best society in the land, would not regard it as of so small im-portance."

Anti, wond not regard it as of so shah har-portance." Another wholesale smile was enjoyed in coart when Sir Edward Clarks reterred to the difference existing between the society which Lord Coventry and General Williams had been accustomied to from birth, and the society the Wilsons had been used to.

Alluding to his question put during the cross-examination of the witnesses for the defense as to the lavish hospitality of the Wilsons, and as to the question asked of aim, the Solicitor General, if he meant to say that the Tranby Croft party was in a state nternal Revenue.

him, the Solicitor General, if he meant to say that the Tranby Croft party was in a state of intoxication on September 9, counsel for plaintif said: "No, but 1 did mean to say that it was quite possible that they were not in a judicial frame of mind." "The family," he added, "after agreeing to watch Sir William Gordon-Cumming on the second night of the baccarat playing, spent the day on the face course, where the Prince of Wales' horse won, and zeturning from the races they sat down to a long dinnet." The Solicitor General also dwelt strongly on the fact that the Prince of Wales, General Williams and Lord Coventry all passed their opinion on Arthur Stanley Wilson's state-ment, which the latter had since modified, and upon the fact that the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry and General Williams testi-fied that they had not seen a single suspicious act on the part of Sir William Gordon-Cum-ming. The Solicitor General also said that oid expreisenced players were watching the game with keen eyes and yet aw nothing suspicious in the plaintiff's play, but on the other hand, inexperienced players blundering, at-twoke the character of an honorable man. The speaker than referred to the fact that Arthur Stanley Wilson testified that he was the only person who saw the alleged cheat-ing on the first night of the baccarat playing, without having been previously warned that something was wrong. Sacrificed Himself for Reyalty. "What was Sir William Gordon-Cumming's reason for signing the document about which so much has been said?" asked the Solicitor General, looking straight into the Prince of Wales' eyes.

proceedings than was at area support, and even if some of them have been landed in Chile it is doubtful if this Government has reason to complain. The likel against the Itata rests entirely upon her record while in United States waters. It is charged that while in that harbor she did, or was about do, certain acts in violation of the neutrality laws. Accord-ing to the advices already received, the arms she carried wore not taken abourd at San Diego or in the United States; therefore, she might have landed them in Chile with-out complaint, so far as the present likel is concerned. It is possible that the testimony may show that the arms were iransferred from the Robert and Minnie to the Itata within three miles of San Clemente Island, in which case it must be held that the trans-fer took place in the United States waters; but if this should be so it would have to form the subject of a new libel against the vessel, and could not be included in the original charge. Solicitor General, looking straight into the

ON ITS MERITS ALONE.

STOPPED A FUNERAL To See if the Mourners Had Any Anti-Prohibition Whisky Along. 1 A A ZEALOUS COLD WATER OFFICERS THE SENATOR IS NOT FOR BLAINE Search Every Carriage in a Procession Half An Announcement That Collector David NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FREE FIGHT PROSPECTS FOR COLONEL GILKESON (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] 新. CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 8 .- "Liquor is the WASHINGTON, June 8 .-. That much discuss CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 8.— "Liquor is the greatest enemy of mankind," said Governor St. John in his recent speeches here, and it appears that the Cambridge policemen agree with the distinguished water advocate in this, for it was but yesterday that they stopped an Irish fumeral procession and searched every carriage for that with which every Irishman is supposed to be accom-panied when engaged in affairs of joy and grief, whisky. rief, whisky. All last week the zealous Cambridge con-All last week the zenious cambrings con-stabulary force in the cause of prohibition was engaged in raiding the swell Harvard clubs and in ferreting out all that precious liquor which cheers and inebriates at the same time, and which every Harvard club

THE PROPER THING TO DO.

Chicago was in order to look after money which she has here in her own right, and with part of which she is credited with in tending to pay off the indebtedness of \$3,000 resting on Green's \$20,000 seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

BEN BUTLER GLEEFUL.

HE WINS ANOTHEY GREAT VICTORY

Is Made a Free Woman () () we Will Now Go to the Supreme () () Ad-judication. (SFECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISP. () () BOSTON, June 8.-General Butler ha

who has reached the age of retirement. The President did not say whether he would do this or not, but Quay came away from the White House feeling hopeful. It is under-stood that Quay is to go to the White House again to morrow and talk about the next Presidental campaign, the affairs of the Re-publican National Committee and the proba-ble composition and inclination of the Penn-sylvania delegation to the next Republican National Convention. Bosros, June 8.—General Butler h. nother great legal victory, in securing elease of his fair client, Mrs. Clarissa Joh National Convention. So far as external opinion goes, the Presi-dent is inclined to be friendly to Quay, and the latter denies that he has ever said that he would favor Blaine against Harrison for the next Presidental nomination. It is said that William H. Brooks, the member of the Pannardyna is a relative the activity of the Pennsylvania Legislature who contrived the present high license liquor law of the State, is likely to succeed Martin as Collector of A POOR CASE AGAINST THE ITATA. It Depends Upon Acts Committed in United

States Waters Only. WASHINGTON, June 8 .- Nothing is known in official circles here of the reported secreting of arms by the Itata before her surrender to

Admiral McCann. The arms and ammuni-tion will cut a smaller figure in the legal proceedings than was at first supposed, and even if some of them have been landed in

JAMES L. ORR'S CASE.

t Will Come Before the Pardon Board To-Day With a Number of Others. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARBISBURG, June 8.-At the meeting of Board of Pardons to-morrow the following

Had to Find Something Else. The polleemen's noses were as keen as those of the traditional bloodhound. But the Harvard society house liquor nuisance has been abated for the time being, and as it would never do to remain idle the Cam-bridge polleemen concluded yesterday even-ing to stand on the corner like little Jack Horner and mit in their surgest themete the former and put in their several thumbs in the carriages of this particular funeral pro-cession for the liquor they suspected was IN HIS FA CASE

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ceasion for the liquor they suspected was there. It was a very respectable Irish funeral. One Mrs. Cowen, of Hing-ham had departed this life and her relatives in Cambridge prepared to accom-pany her mortal remains to their final rest-ing place in Auburn Cemetery. All the liverymen in Cambridge were drawn upon for equipages, and when the procession started from the place where the funeral was held in Cambridgeport it was fully one-half mile long. The long line of carriages had barely proceeded a quarter of a mile when the horses which drew the first vehicle were rudely seized by the head by several policemen and the whole line was suddenly brought to a halt. Every Carriage Searched for Liquor.

Every Carriage Searched for Liquor.

The occupants of the rear carriages thought nothing at first of the stop, as they imagined that something obstructed the way for a moment, but those in the first

carriage were very soon undeceived. "Have you got any liquor in heret" asked one of the blue coats. "Come, Cambridge is a prohibition town, and no liquor can pass through here on Sunday. We have it on good authority that you've got something with which to celebrate this funeral. So

with which to celebrate this funeral. So shell out." In vain did the mourners protest and call the policemen's attention to the fact that it was a funeral. The policemen had been told to search the carringes and search they did. They felt in the matting and under the sears for the whisky, but not a drop did they find. The men in the carringes were thor-oughly incensed, and a fight was only warded off by the self-restraint of some of them.

SCENES OF HORROR IN HAITI.

nrown into prison.

PISAGUA BOMBARDED.

The British Minister at Lines Thwarts Bal.

maceda's Measures.

Iquique, CHILE, June 8 .- The torpedo boats Almirante Lynch and Almirante Condell, accompanied by two armed transports, at-

the Insurrectionists Storm the Prison at Port an Prince.

NEW YORK, June 8 .- The steamer Orange, at this port today from Port an Prince, brings the first definite news of the late in-surrection in Haiti. The uprising was of a serious obsractor and for a time throatened important consequences; but the Govern-ment repressed the rebellion by prompt and stern measures. Insurrectionists stormed the prison at Port au Prince and a number of prisoners were released when the military appeared on the scene and captured the whole party. Frederick Douglass, United States Minister to Haiti was expected to sail by this stenmer, but owing to the excitement at Port au Prince he decided to postpone his departure until next month. Martial law has been de-clared. Some & persons had been shot May 23, as was cabled to Paris. Hippolyte has everything in his own hands and the killing goes on at the rate of two to three persons a day. The massacre of St. Eartholomew sinks into insignificance beside the scenes enacted

Not in a Judicial Frame of Mind.

Prince of Wales' eyes. "It was," he said, after an effective pause, "to save the Prince of Wales."

WASHINGTON, June 8.—That much discussed and often postponed interview between the President and Senator Quay, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, came off at the White House to-day. Mr. Quay authorized the statement that he and the President did not talk about national poli-tics at all, but discussed some pending ap-pointments of more or less consequence. The most important happening at the in-terview was the resignation of David Mar-tin, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mar-tin is Quay's chief Heutemant in Eastern Pennsylvania, and his resignation was some-what of a surprise, although it had been hinted at for several days. It appears that Mr. Martin has a business opening that Mr. Martin has a business opening that promises to be more profitable than office holding. He seeks still to maintain his position as a local party worker, and will be as much of a Republican boss in Philadelphia as ever. as ever. Quay also asked the President to appoint his friend, Colonel Gilkeson, now Second Controller of the Treasury, as Judge of the Court of Claims to succeed Judge Schofield, who has reached the age of retirement. The

ational Convention.

stone Bank. This was decidedly in the nature of news and so startled Mr. Etting that he required Mr. Drew to repest the statement.

At 3:15 o'clock, while Mr. Etting was prodding the bank examiner in reference to his treatment of the Keystone Bank officials, the Postmaster General caused a hum of comment by entering the chamber with his son, Thomas B. Wanamaker. When Mr. Wanamaker's turn came to testify he arose smiling, and having affirmed, thanked the committee for giving him an opportunity to appear, and said he had prepared a statement which he wished to read and that after he had rend it he would thank the mittee to ask him any questions that they desired. He then proceeded to read in his clear, ringing voice, but coolly and de-liberately, the following statement:

The Statement of Mr. Wanamaker.

"I am glad to have the proper opportunity to give such information as I possess in the matters under investigation by your com-mittee. I have noticed the comments of the newspapers, and am not in the habit of running after gossip, but hold myself ready to furnish at call whatever I have of interest to your committee and the public. I am as anxious and have as much interest as any other to prevent our City Treasury from los-ing the funds provided by taxpayers,

"In order to cover every point that has come to my notice, from any source whatever, and that there may be no question as to what I state, I reduce in writing what I have to say, and will hand a copy of it to your committee for record, if you request. I may add that what I here submit is practically what I have freely stated to many persons at various times during the last few weeks. I have been a depositor only; never was an incorporator, officer or director. I never owned a share of the stock. I held until recently 2,515 shares as collateral, as hereinafter stated. The firm of John Wanamaker, consisting of three persons, had an account with the Keystons Bank. On this account the checks of the firm were drawn

A Little Dispute in the Accounts.

"The firm account, by arrangement with the bank, was made responsible for Mrs. Wanamaker's checks upon the bank, which for convenience was kept in a separate account. It was substantially one account under two heads. Mrs. Wanamaker's ac-count could not be overdrawn while the firm

count had a balance to its credit. Under these circumstances the account was not these circumstances the account was not overdrawn when the bank closed according to our books, which show a balance in our favor. It is true that there was an item which the bank charged against our account at its last settlement, a month or so before it failed, of about \$3,000, which no one at our office knows anything about, and which we refused to recognize until it is explained. If they are rightand we are wrong there would be a small balance against us. Though our confidence at the time of the run in Decem-ber was unshaken, as business men it was, overdrawn when the bank closed according

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Irregularity in the Stock. "After his death I found that he had not

made the deposits to my credit as he agreed, and that my account stood overdrawn,

When I discovered this I could not find any explanation and attributed it to some over sight. I immediately made the account good by closing it with commercial paper, received in my business, which was all duly paid. Mr. Lucas, therefore, did not in reality furnish a penny to me for the purchase of the Beading stock that I held, and all 1 hnd for his share in the operation was the cer-tificates of stock of the Keystone Bank, left with me as collateral. I held this bank stock subject to an adjustment of the account, and Mr. Marsh and Mr. Lucas called on me in relation to it, but no settlement was made, though the former was very urgent. "No intimation was ever given that the stock was irregularly issued until Mr. Marsh, shortly after the run on the bank in Decem-ber last, called it in question and desired to have the stock returned to the bank. This I declined to do at first, because I had not ob-tained it from the bank, but from John G. Lucas individually as his private property; secondly, because I did not believe the stock in my possession was over-issued, and no good by closing it with commercial paper,

secondly, because I did not believe the stock in my possession was over-issued, and no proofs were offered that such was the case, and thirdly, because I was by no means cer-tain that if the stock was over-issued, as al-leged, my title against the bank would be in any way affected. "I simply considered the statement as an extreme effort to get possession of the stock, which I folt justly entitled to retain. I maintained this position until the bank was closed, and then recognizing that the stock had no moneyed value, and being further assured that if it was surrendered to the Lucas estate it would help in the rehabilita-tion of the bank, I saw nothing to be gained by retaining it, and thereupon surrendered it as requested.

An Effort to Save the Bank

"I could in this way lose nothing myself, as that which I surrendered was valueless to me, but might possibly help in the reorganization of the bank and save others from

Examiner Drew. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH 1

WASHINGTON, June 8. - Mayor Stuart, of Philadelphia, will be furnished probably on Wednesday with the full and explicit statement of the Controller of the Currency from the day when that official first learned of the trouble in the Keystone National Bank until the institution was National Bank until the institution was closed by his order on the 19th of March. This statement is being prepared by Con-troller Lacey and his assistants to-night, and will be on Secretary Foster's desk at the opening of office hours tosmorrow morning. This afternoon Secretary Foster and Controller Lacey called at the White House. The Controller carried under his arm a bundle containing the papers in the Keystone Bank case, and they were fully

"Yes." "Was Marsh interested in the Reading

"No, I think not." "How much did you have in the bank when

it closed?" "I can't tell. Our books will show I have not been actively engaged in the business for two years, and I would have to hunt it

THE KEYSTONE BANK.

nsidered by the President. After he had listened to the Controller's

considered by the President. After he had listened to the Controller's statement it was agreed that Secretary Fos-ter should notify Mayor Stuart that the Gov-ernment would willingly give him the full-est information as to the action of the Treas-ury Department. Mr. Lacey is to -night pro-paring his statement accordingly, and after Secretary Foster reads and signs it to mor-row it will be mailed to Mayor Stuart. Controller Lacey has already given to the public his side of the contro-versy in a long communication published in reply to the charge and instructions made against him by Councilman Etting last week. The Controller may add an interest-ing chapter to that published statement, however, in the shape of a recital of the remarkable course which Exam-iner Drew seems to have pursued statement and dayed closing the bank in the interest of controller that its capital was intact, al-though it had been temporarily impaired. On Thursday last the statement was made in Philadelphia that Examiner Drew had made several informal reports to the Con-troller on the days between January 9 and the use condition of the bank. On Friday last Controller Lacey re-ceived a letter from Examiner Drew requesting copies of all communications for-warded between January 9 and 34. Mr. Lacey was much surprised at this request, as he had no recollection whatever of having searched the files and, strangely enough, not a line was found from the examiner mether on the days between January 9 and prior to his formal reports of having received any such communications. He also searched the files and, strangely enough, not a line was found from the examiner miner of his formal reports of having searched the files and, strangely enough, not a line was found from the examiner prevented, whatever against Examiner prevented, were completely deceived as to the real condition of the bank.

interested, were completely de the real condition of the bank.

SCHOFIELD'S COMING MARRIAGE. An Army Journal Denies It, but the Ge

eral Says It Is True.

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The current numb of the Army and Navy Journal, which is a semi-official organ of the War Department, says: "We do not publish the Chicago tele grams announcing the matriage of General

grams announcing the matriage of General Schofield, as we have authority to state that the reports are absolutely faise." A dispatch from Chicago says: General Schofield was shown the dispatch this even-ing. "I can see no reason for such a state-ment,' said General Schofield. "The Army and Novy Journal is in no sense an official organ. It has no authority to speak for either the War Department or any thing or body else. It picks up it news wherever it can get it, like any other paper." He reaf-firmed the truth of the reports that the mar-riage will take place.

beccarat party which he anticipated would be one of the features of the address for the plaintiff which Sir Edward Clarke would make for the other side, concluding with the remark that he confidently left the defend-ants' case in the hands of the jury, being fully aware that the latter would do their duty and by their verdict uphold the evi-dence which had been given in their behalf.

The Promised Sensation at Last.

Hardly had Sir Charles taken his seat, and while defendants' counsel was still receiv-ing the congratulations of his friends, the Solicitor General, Sir Edward Clarke, leading counsel for the plaintiff, took the floor,

solution deneral, sir Edward Charke, lend-ing counsel for the plaintiff, took the floor, and in a few sentences tersely invited the attention of the jury, his whole manner in-dicating that a sensation was coming. The dward commenced by saying that it was continued presence in court during the trial of this suit had been for the pur-yes of restraining the tongues of the law-yers engaged in the case from commenting upon the Prince of Wales' connection with it. This remark caused a sensation, but it was nothing to what followed further utter-ang free drives of the Prince of Wales in court would not prevent him from making any comment necessary, saying that he, counsel, to error it horestly and fair! This opponents, he continued, had always for careful to allude to him as the 'Solio to do this title, I must remind the jury hal I appear in this case simply as an En-glish barrister, and I am obliged to disre-gion fued ships and even my own interests o comment on the conduct and evidence of the highest in the land. **A Attack on the Heir Apparent**.

An Attack on the Heir Apparent.

Sir Edward Clarke, as he uttered these las words, turned squarely around until he faced the Prince of Wales, upon whom every eye in court was then fixed, and who nerv ously crossed his legs, while the audience was utterly aghast at what was considered to be the audacity of the Solicitor General. In several directions the whispered comment, "Why, he is going to attack the Prince of Wales," was distinctly heard, and caused

of Wales," was distinctly heard, and caused all attention to be riveted upon the plain-tiff's counsel. Continuing, the Solicitor General remarked that Sir Charles Bussell, for the defendants, had said: "Even if the jury found for the plaintiff, and disregarded the document the latter had signed at Tranby Croft, the mili-tary authorities would take the matter up, and that Sir William Gordon-Cumming's name would be stricken from the army list."

and that sit within Gordon-Cumming's name would be stricken from the army ist."
 "I wish to say in unmistakable terms," exclaimed Sir Edward Clarke, raising his volce until it echoed tellingly through the court, "that it would be impossible for the authorities to do any such thing and leave on that is the names of Field Marshal the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams."
 This bold statement seemed to completely take away the breath of the authene, and caused by far the greatest sensation of the entire trial. A hushed murmur of astonishment, not unmixed with dismay and some site bereak of the authene, and there about the courtroom like breakers on a rocky coast. One must worship of royalty which prevails through of royalty which prevails through and the first and the solicitor General's words, almed directly at a fash of lighting had unexpected hose of a common mortal subject to the laws of England, and noording to the Solicitor General's intimation, a possible violator of the military resultion to the extent that his name was include the Prince of Wales in colors to be stricken from the army list.

"Among the mass of people," Sir Edward continued, uttering each word with start-ing distinctness, "it is known that a club or President Never Applied for : sion for His Sister-In-Law.

inn could be prosecuted for playing baccarat and in a great part of the community there was a feeling that this unhabpy incident ought never to have been allowed to become known, because the circumstances were those which were at variance with the feel-ings and the conscience of the people. Then there was the strange and subtle in-fluence of royalty," still more solemnly and dramatically said the solicitor General, "and Sir William Gordon-Cumming's action in signing that document was due to the in-fluence which has a decided history, and which has made many a Knight do a dis-honored deed to save his King, because they gave their honor as freely as they would have given their lives for the inter-cets of the dynasty or to conceal the follies of a Prince." A slight rippie of applauso, which was the cloquent jurist uttered the last words in a most touching and impressive manner. Confident of a Favorable Verdict. in could be prosecuted for playing baccarat unblished statement that, during the time

published statement that, during the time he was United States Senator, President Harrison exercised his influence to have the pension allowed which was recently granted to Mrs. Elizabeth L. 8. Harrison, his brother's widow, Pension Commissioner Raum said to-day: "An examination of the papers in the case, and inquiry of those who have had charge of it for years, fail to disclose any interces-sion whatever by General, Senator or Presi-dent Harrison, or by anyone representing him. The case was never disallowed. The truth is, Mr. Harrison never made any re-quest, at any time, in any form, affecting the pension which has been granted his brother's widow, and knew nothing about the status of the case at the time the pension was allowed. It went through on its merits alone."

Rate of Interest.

CHILE WANTS AN ACRE.

Think of the World's Fair.

STOPPING THE SEAL SLAUGHTER.

North American Company.

WASHINGTON, June 8.-The Government has

notified all agents on the seal islands to stop the killing of seals by the North American

Name Revives a Story.

iminary expenses

REFUNDING GOVERNMENT BONDS. Confident of a Favorable Verdict.

"The document," continued Sir Edward Clarke, with increasing force and amid the most deadly stience throughout the court-room, "was signed by Sir William Gordon-Cumming in order to save the Prince of Wales from scandal. The motto of Sir Will-

Wales from seandal. The motto of Sir Will-iam Gordon-Cumming's race is 'without fear.' He came into the witness box without fear, confident of a verdict which would wipe this stain from his noble record of service with his gallant regiment of 'brave soldiers." Sir Edward Clarke's plain language throughout when he referred to the Prince of Wales, and when he made the assertion that the precis was prepared by Lord Cov-entry and signed by Sir William Gordon-Cumming solely in order to shield the Prince of Wales from scandal, caused one of the greatest sensations of this sensational trial, and those who heard the remarks made in court were so impressed with them that in court were so impressed with them that they were generally discussed afterward and were commented upon in club and other circles far into night and early morn-

The Solicitor General guoted as the basis The Solicitor General quoted as the basis of these startling allegations an extract from the Earl of Coventry's diary in which the following words occur: "We were induced to recommend this course because we de-sired to avoid scandal and in order to keep the name of the Prince of Wales out of it." An Appeal to the Jury.

"Sir William Gordon-Cumming as well as the Earl of Coventry," said Sir Edward, "is loyal to the Prince of Wales, who has been

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The Mayor Denies It.

Williams. It is now supposed that the announcement made in New York a week ago to the effect that Mrs. McCrea had come to Chicago with Douglas Green, and that the two were mar ried in a small town near here, was well founded. It is thought that her return to-The rumor gained circulation yesterday that Mayor Gourley had written or intended soon to write another letter to Chief Brown on municipal matters. When seen about is His Honor said he had written as letter.

cases will be heard: Harvey Haney Venango, cavesdropping; W. James Stewart, Fayette, murder in second degree; James L. Orr, Allegheny, felonious assault; J. S. Drum-mond, Jefferson, aggravated assault and bat-tary. WASHINGTON, June 8.-Referring to the

Gray,

mond, Jefferson, aggratuments tery. Arguments will be heard in the following cases, in which rehearings have been granted: Absalom M. Bowser, Allegheny, murder in second degree; Phebe Collins, lar-ceny and receiving stolen goods. The fol-lowing cases are held under advisement: William T. McGregor, embezzlement; Silas S. Gray, murder first degree, Westmoreland county.

MASSACRES IN CHINA.

The French and American Ministers Have Threatened Hostile Action.

The massacre of St. Eartholomew sinks into insignificance beside the scenes emacted here in the last few days. For the last two or three weeks there have been rumors that a revolution against Hippolyte was imminents in this capital, and these having reached the ears of the Chief Executive, he caused the arrest of about 80 suspected persons, dragged them from their homes and put them in irons in prison. Among the suspected was a General Sully, who, hearing he was wanted, hid himself. Tailing to secure the General himself, his wife was taken instead and thrown into prison. SHANGHAL, June, 8.-The French and Ameri

can ministers have called upon the Imperial Cabinet to give efficient protection A Willingness to Take Them at the Lowe

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- Several offers for the extension of 4% per cent bonds were received at the Treasury Department this morning. One was of \$600,000 at the rate of

Cabinet to give efficient protection to European and American resi-dents, hinting that failure to com ply with this request will involve hostile action on the part of their respective Governments. The French squadron threatens to Dombard Nankin miless the sufferers by the recent riots are promtly in-demnified. Horrible details are given of the attacks at Wusuch on the French missions. Women and children escaped murder only by flying naked from their abodes. Instead of repressing, the provincial Mandarins appear rather to encourage the anti-foreign feeling. The epidemic of outrage continues to spread. A dispatch of gunboats by the Chinese Gov-ormment, even supposing it were done in tempted to bombard Pisagua at long range to-day. Very few shells reached town, and morning. One was of \$600,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. This came from a private citi-zen. The others were at any rate the de-partment decided on. They were all from Western banks. Secretary Foster called on the Presi-dent this morning and informed him of the result of his recent conference with the bankors and brokers of New York and of their preferred willingness to take up the entire 4½ per cent loan if extended at 2 per cent. the two vessels soon retired. Congressional ships have gone in pursuit. The British steamer Sirus, from San Francisco, arrived yesterday with provisions. She reports that an agent of Balmaceda attempted to detain her at Callao, but the British Minister at ernment, even supposing it were done in good faith, would fail to arrest the move-ment.

THE BERING BILL PASSED.

It Receives the Sanction of the House of

Lords, as Well as the Commons. The Government Somehow Finds Time to LONDON. June 8 .- In the House of Lords to WASHINGTON, June 8.-The Latin-American lepartment of the World's Columbian Expo

sition has received a cablegram from Lieu

Lownex. Jane 8.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury moved the second read-ing of the Bering Sea bill. In speaking to his motion Lord Salisbury made a sympa-thetic reference to the late Sir John A. Mac-donald, Premier of Canada. The bill, Lord Salisbury said, would enable England to be free to act on the matter be-ing referred to arbitration. It also gave compensation where there was real loss through England's action. The Govern-ment, he added, did not admit liability for the whole compensation. In conclusion, tenant Harlow, special commissioner, in which he announces that the Government of Chile has accepted the invitation to par-ticipate in the Exposition at Chicago, and that commissioners will be appointed at Chile will erect her own building at Chile will erect her own building at Chicago, and has asked that one acre of space be reserved for her. The Government will send a military band, and will make an appropriation of \$100,000 to pay the prement, he added, did not admit insolity for the whole compensation. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said that he believed that Russia was favorable to arbitration. The bill was then read for the second and third time, and consequently passed the House of Lords. Lorda.

THE LONDON 'BUS STRIKE

Car Companies Make a Proposition Involv The Rush Carried Positive Orders to the ing Slightly Reduced Wages.

Lonpon, June 8 .- The road car companies came to a decision to-day to offer 12 hours' work a day from July 13, drivers to be paid 5 shillings a day, and after a year's service 6

the killing of seals by the North American Commercial Company when it has taken 7,509, the number of seals which the administration in its correspondence with the British Gov-ernment for a "close season." made one of the conditions of agreement. The revenue cutter Rush, when it sailed northward some days ago, carried the order limiting the season's catch of the company to 7,500. 6 shillings and 6 pence a day; and onductors to receive 4 shillings and 6 pence a day; and conductors to receive 4 shillings and 6 pence a day, and after a year's service 5 shillings a day. * If these terms are not accopted a lockout is certain. The company is refusing the de-mands of the strikers to dismiss employes who have remained faithful to their work. The combined decision of both the road car companies means a slight decrease in the waves of their employes. vages of their employes MILLIONAIRE SNELL'S DAUGHTER.

THE PITH OF FOREIGN NEWS.

the erratic and much-married daughter of he murdered Millionaire Amos J. Snell, has been in Chicago. She was not recognized by any one until, in company with her sister, Mrs. Coffin, she was entering the carriage

Mrs. Coffin, she was entering the carriage which took her to the depot. She arrived May 23, placing the names of Mrs. P. D. Williams and Miss Williams, of Boston, on the register. She left two days afterward and returned June 5, evidently forgetting this time exactly what initials she had given before, and registering as Mrs. J. D. Williams.

her at Callao, but the British Minister at Lima opposed such action unless the agent deposited £50,000. The Itata will be ready to sail for California Saturday. A dispatch from Panama says: With the permission of the Government, the Chilean steamer Esmeralda is receiving about 400 tons of coal here. This fuel has been secured to enable the Esmereida to proceed for Arica, a maritime town of Chile. The belig-gerents in Chile not having as yet been recog-nized by this Government, the local author-tites are watching the movements of the Es-meralda very closely while size is in port, She will probably leave about the 10th Inst. MANY MILLIONS INVOLVED. The First of the Famous Suits Over Duties on Hat Trimmings Opens. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

PHILADRLPHIA, June 8 .- The initial suit in the now famous hat-trimming cases was begun before Judge Acheson in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The plaintiff in States Circuit Court to-day. The plaintiff in this suit was the importing firm of Mayer & Dickinson. While the amount involved in this suit is small, the result will affect a large number of other cases in which mill-ions of dollars are involved. The duty on these materials when to be used as hat trimmings is 20 per cent ad valorem, while it is 30 per cent on the manufactured mate-rial. The firm seeks to recover this differ-ence, or 30 per cent, as they claim the mate-rial imported should have only been charged a duty of 30 per cent. It is said that 15 other suits of a similar character hinge on the result of this one, and

It is said that is other suits of a similar character hinge on the result of this one, and the amount at stake is variously estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. One of the plaintiffs in these suits is John Wanamaker, who claims to have paid under protest.

ONE BRIBER CONVICTED.

The First of the Hennessey Cases Thus Quickly Disposed of.

THE PITH OF FOREIGN NEWS.
Important Events Occurring in the Lands, Beyond the Sea.
Tays Bering Sea bill was passed by the Sea of Lords yesterday.
Tays thousand Glasgow shipworkers are struking against a reduction in wages.
Insertifies Government's long-tailer struking against a reduction in wages.
The English Government's long-tailer struking against a reduction in the Heinel way in to lose so much the struking against a reduction in wages.
The English Government's long-tailer struking against a reduction in the Heinel way in to lose so much the struking against a reduction in wages.
The English Government's long-tailer struking against a reduction in the Heinel way in to lose so much the struking against a reduction in wages.
The English Government's long-tailer struking against a reduction in the Heinel way in to lose so much the struking against a reduction in the Heinel way in to lose so much the struking against a reduction in the Heinel way in the lose so much the struking against a reduction with the trained by him for a bill, and had test did throm the struking of the newsy 's defense, as a spectator, and had no compare time times, as as spectator, and had no compare time times, as as spectator, and had no compare time times, as as a spectator, and had no compare time times, as as a spectator, and had no compare time times, as as a spectator, and had no compare times throw the the train of Hennessey's defense, the juty remained out three hours, principality for dinner, and to might brought to a struke the struket the struke the struke the struket the struke the struke

Her Presence in Chicago Under an Assume CHICAGO, June 8 .- Mrs. Alice Snell-McCres